ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, May 10, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' consecutive insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their prices. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARNETT.—On May 5, 1930, at a nursing home, to ELAINE, wife of B. G. BARNETT, of Myrtle Cottage, Hawes-lane, W. Wickham, Kent—a daughter.

FINLAYSON.—On May 8, 1930, at Lyndhurst Cottage Hospital, to NANCY, wife of COMMANDER A. W. J. FINLAYSON, Royal Navy—a daughter.

FLYNN.—On May 5, 1930, at Khale, Kenya Colony, to JACK and FREIDA FLYNN—a son (JOHN); both flourishing. (East African papers, please copy.)

FURNIVAL.—On May 8, 1930, at Stone Field, Blackheath, to MOLLY (née McCaffry), wife of T. M. FURNIVAL—a daughter.

HENN.—On May 5, 1930, at St. Mary's House, Sands, High Wycombe, to GLADYS, wife of REV. WILFRID E. HENN, M.A.—a son. (West Australian papers, please copy.)

HERON.—On May 9, 1930, at Parana, Park-row, Knightsbridge, to MARJORY, wife of LEON HERON—a daughter.

MATHIAS.—On May 8, 1930, at 3, Aspland-road, Norwich, WINIFREDE, wife of MAJOR LEONARD MATHIAS, D.S.O., The Corps of Bombay Pioneers (attd. I.A.S.C.), of a son.

MURRAY.—On Friday, May 9, 1930, at 11, Montgomerie-drive, Glasgow, to OTTILIE, wife of R. ALISTAIR MURRAY—a daughter.

NITHSDALE.—On May 8, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. W. NITHSDALE (Jean Gilchrist), Glasgow—a daughter.

PACKHAM.—On May 7, 1930, at Astley House, Parklands, Surbiton, to EDITH DORA, wife of H. A. PACKHAM—a son.

POWELL.—On May 7, 1930, to NAN, wife of LESLIE A. POWELL, of Muirkine, Finchampstead, Berks—a son.

PRETOR-PINNEY.—On May 7, 1930, at 7, Queen's-parade, Bath, to THEODOSIA, wife of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. B. PRETOR-PINNEY, R.A.S.C.—a son.

RICHARDSON.—On May 8, 1930, at a nursing home, to EDNA, wife of BERNARD HASWELL RICHARDSON, of 30, South Norwood-hill, S.E.25—a daughter.

ROBINSON.—On May 8, 1930, at a nursing home, to EDITH, wife of BRIAN W. ROBINSON, of Blackheath—a daughter.

SALMON.—On Tuesday, May 6, 1930, at "Little Gables," Somerford-road, Cirencester, the wife of J. B. SALMON, of a daughter.

SPEAR.—On May 9, 1930, to HILDA, wife of S. V. SPEAR, 4, Oakway, Shortlands, Kent—a daughter.

SPENCER.—On May 8, 1930, at the Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, to GERALDINE, wife of MAJOR F. A. SPENCER, Royal Tank Corps—twin sons.

THOUSBORON.—On May 8, 1930, at Hadley Cote, New Barnet, to MARJORIE (née LEIBE), wife of HAROLD W. THOUSBORON—a daughter.

WORSLEY.—On May 7, 1930, at Black Torrington, Devon, the wife of DR. R. CARMICHAEL WORSLEY—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BENTLEY : ROCKINGHAM GILL.—On Thursday, May 8, 1930, at the Chapel of the SAVOY, HORACE MILNER BENTLEY, of 3, Hanover-court, London, W.1, son of the late Sir Edmund Bentley and of Mrs. Bentley, of 19, Leinster-gardens, to Mrs. CHRISTINA DOLORES ROCKINGHAM GILL, only daughter of the late Richard Court Treatt and Mrs. Court Treatt, of the Mill House, Elstead, Surrey.

BIGGS : BROMLEY.—On May 7, 1930, at Llanbradach, by Rev. J. F. Rees, B.A., RAYMOND HENRY, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. BIGGS, Barnet, Herts, and Miss BERYL ROSE, daughter of Mrs. BROMLEY, J.P., Carnedd, Rhyl, North Wales.

MARDON : CHAPMAN.—On May 8, 1930, at the Parish Church, Totnes, S. Devon, PATRICK ROBERTS MARDON to FREDA MARY CHAPMAN.

YOUNGMAN : BURNET ADAMS.—On May 7, 1930, at St. Michael and All Angels Church, Maidstone, by the Rev. Arthur Royle, assisted by the Rev. C. Leighton Bockwell, HAROLD HOWELL YOUNGMAN, M.D., youngest son of the late Henry Youngman, of Maidstone, to MURIEL E. BURNET ADAMS, youngest daughter of the late F. F. Burnet Adams, M.I.C.E., Surveyor-General of Orange Free State and Mrs. H. M. Thomas, of Wynberg, Cape Town.

DEATHS

ATKINSON.—On May 7, 1930, at Cangort, WILLIAM HENRY ATKINSON, of Cangort, King's County.

BARRYMORE.—On Friday, May 9, 1930, at 20, Hill-street, London, W.1, the LADY BARRYMORE, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late General James Wadsworth, of New York, and widow of Lord Barrymore. No flowers, by her request. Funeral service at St. George's, Hanover-square, at 10.30 a.m., Monday, May 12.

BUCKNELL.—On May 8, 1930, at a nursing home in London, after an operation, SAMUEL PRATT BERENS BUCKNELL, of 2, South Eaton-place, S.W., the dearly loved husband of Helen Julia Bucknell, and son of the late Dr. Samuel Bucknell, of Bexley, in his 81st year. Funeral service at St. Michael's, Chester-square, S.W., on Monday, May 12, 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by special request.

CHAMBERS.—On May 9, 1930, in London, SYDNEY ARTHUR CHAMBERS, of Shalford, Surrey, aged 58 years.

DRAKE.—On May 8, 1930, at Hove, MARY ANN, widow of GEORGE DRAKE, aged 95 years.

DRUMMOND.—On May 7, 1930, of acute bronchitis, at Borrofool, Sutherland, HORACE DRAKE DRUMMOND, of The Boyce Court, Dymock, Gloucestershire, in his 76th year. Funeral at Dymock, 1.30, Tuesday.

FENNING.—On May 8, 1930, at Stillmore, Hertford, the REV. WILLIAM DUNKIN FENNING, M.A., fourth son of the late George Fenning, of Lloyd's, Auditor at Hatfeybourn College, 1875-1910, and Chaplain of Christ's Hospital Girls' School, Hertford, 1910-1924, aged 78. Funeral, All Saints' Church, Hertford, Monday, May 12, at 2.30 p.m.

FINE.—On May 7, 1930, at 192, Camberwell-grove, S.E.5, JOHN FRANCIS FINE, aged 77. Funeral, Monday, May 12, St. Peter's Church, Lordship-lane, S.E.22, 11.15 a.m.

FORD.—On May 9, 1930, in a nursing home in London, EMMA, daughter of the late HENRY BELL FORD, of Clifton, and beloved sister of the late Dame Annie Bell Buckmaster. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium on Monday, May 12, at 5 p.m.

FOULIS.—On May 8, 1930, at 14, Warwick-mansions, Cromwell-crescent, S.W., HENRIETTA BAIRD, widow of JAMES FOULIS, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., grandson of Sir James Foulis, seventh Baronet of Colinton, Mid Lothian, and third daughter of W. N. Fraser, of Tornaveen and Findrack, Aberdeenshire.

GRACE.—On May 5, 1930, at Beaulieu, France, Mrs. M. A. GRACE, of 40, Belgrave-square, S.W.1, widow of Mr. M. F. Grace. Service at Golders Green Crematorium at 3 o'clock on Monday, May 12. Flowers may be sent to Messrs. John Barker and Co., Kensington.

GRAY.—On May 7, 1930, in Cambridge, EDITH MARY GRAY, B.E., Regent House, Cambridge, beloved wife of the Rev. Ernest Awdry Gray, R.D., Lydgate Rectory, Newmarket. Passed away peacefully in her 84th year. Funeral at Lydgate, on Monday, May 12, at 3 p.m. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

GURNEY.—On May 5, 1930, at Langshan Cottage, Hautot-l'Auxmary, France, MARTIN CECIL GURNEY, C.M.G., M.V.O., formerly Consul-General in H.M. Consular Service, in his 69th year.

HARPER.—On May 9, 1930, at 11, Arlington-road, Eastbourne, ALEXANDER HARPER, M.D., beloved husband of Evelyn Harper, aged 68. Funeral arrangements later.

HARRIS.—On May 8, 1930, at 18, Stanley-gardens, Hampstead, HANNAH MARIA, widow of MALCOLM HARRIS, Service at St. Stephen's, Haverstock-hill, 3 p.m. Monday.

HIGGINS.—On May 7, 1930, at Wootton House, Buttleigh Wootton, Glastonbury, LAWRENCE READ COLBURNE HIGGINS, aged 81. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Bedford, at 3 p.m. on Monday, May 12.

HOGBEN.—On May 8, 1930, at 4, Belford-road, Sunderland, FREDERICK HOGBEN. No flowers, by special request.

KNIGHT.—On May 8, 1930, at 17, Castle Hill-avenue, Folkestone, ELLEN (GRAY), the dearly loved wife of JAMES PERCY KNIGHT. Funeral 2.50 p.m., Monday, Cheriton Church. Cars will meet 1.10 p.m. from Charter House and Bromley North Station. Flowers to 17, Castle Hill-avenue, Folkestone, or to Messrs. Wilding Gadsden, Hayes, Kent.

LEWIS.—On May 8, 1930, at Ashdene, Florence-road, Bowdonie, EMMA MARION, daughter of the late CHARLES THOMAS LEWIS, of Temple, aged 89.

LYE.—On May 8, 1930, in a nursing home at Bournemouth, NORA MARY BEATRICE, dearly beloved wife of GEORGE LYE, of Bere Regis, aged 56. Funeral at Bere Regis on Monday, at 2.30.

McCARTHY.—On May 9, 1930, at 6, Prospect-place, Harrogate, HERBERT BUTTERILL, dearly loved husband of SUSAN MCCARTHY. Service at Lawnswood, 2 p.m., Tuesday, May 13. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

MITCHELL.—On May 9, 1930, at Lymister Lodge, Amulet, FRANCES, widow of THOMAS MITCHELL, aged 75. Funeral private. No flowers, by her request.

MORIARTY.—On May 8, 1930, at Edgehill, Harrow-on-the-Hill, very suddenly, LOUIS MARCUS MORIARTY, M.A., F.R.C., for many years an Assistant Master at Harrow School, the beloved and devoted husband of Gertrude Moriarty, aged 75. Funeral service in Harrow School Chapel on Monday, May 12, at 2.30 o'clock.

PILKINGTON.—On May 8, 1930, at Stubbins Hall, Ramsbottom, Lancs, MAJOR SIR HENRY PILKINGTON, R.E., C.B., aged 91.

RATHBONE.—On May 8, 1930, HERBERT REYNOLDS RATHBONE, loved husband of Winifred Richardson Rathbone and last surviving son of Philip Henry Rathbone, of Liverpool, aged 68. Funeral service Monday, May 12, at Ullet-road Church, Liverpool, at 2.30 p.m. Private cremation later. No flowers, by special request.

READ.—On May 8, 1930, at Brighton, ALFRED GEORGE, late of Yokohama, Japan. R.I.P.

REYNOLDS.—On May 8, 1930, at Ellesborough, Deanford, Hants, EVELYN, widow of ROBERT BARCLAY REYNOLDS, aged 82. Funeral service Broadwater Parish Church, Worthing, on Monday, 2.30 p.m.

SAUTMARSH.—On May 5, 1930, at a London nursing home, ROSE, widow of ARTHUR SAUTMARSH, sculptor, and mother of DOROTHY SAUTMARSH. Cremation at Golders Green, Monday, May 12, 12.30. Communications to 51, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. (Argentine papers, please copy.)

DEATHS (continued)

SIMPSON.—On May 8, 1930, at Blenheim, Highgate, SHERBERD SIMPSON, in his 91st year. Funeral St. Michael's, Highgate, to-day (Saturday), 11 o'clock, and afterwards Highgate Cemetery.

STEVENS.—On May 6, 1930, suddenly, EDITH MARY, wife of J. F. STEVENS and eldest daughter of the late Hugh Hill and Beade Bell, 54, Highbury-hill.

STOWELL.—On May 8, 1930, at 15, Hollingbourne-gardens, Ealing, ELIZA MARTHA, widow of WILLIAM DE RUSSET STOWELL. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing children.

TALBOT.—On May 7, 1930, at 32, St. George's-road, S.W., the HON. REGINALD GILBERT MURRAY TALBOT, second son of James, fourth Baron Talbot de Malahide, aged 81. Funeral, to-day (Saturday), 3 p.m., Wisley.

TAYLOR.—On May 9, 1930, at 24, St. Margaret's-road, Oxford, AGNES MARY, widow of HENRY TAYLOR, of Chester, aged 78 years. Funeral at Chester, Monday afternoon, May 12. Inquire Becketts.

THOMAS.—On May 8, 1930, at Bank House, Brecon, THOMAS PRICE THOMAS, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Private funeral to-day (Saturday), at Devynock Churchyard. No flowers, by request.

TOOGOOD.—On May 5, 1930, at Westgate House, Leominster, FRANCES SARAH TOOGOOD, youngest daughter of the late Robert Slade, Tenbury. Interred at Tenbury, May 9.

TROLLOPE.—On May 8, 1930, at Hove, MARIAN EIRENE, for 32 years the loved wife of CHARLES WILLIAM ANNESLEY TROLLOPE, aged 73.

WEIGHTMAN.—On May 2, 1930, at Mylor, Cornwall, EDWARD JOHN WEIGHTMAN, M.R., beloved husband of Sally Weightman. Buried at Mylor, May 5.

WOOLF.—On May 9, 1930, at 43, Portland-court, W., EMANUEL (MANNIE) WOOLF. Funeral will leave above address Monday, May 12, at 12 noon for Willesden Jewish Cemetery. This is the only intimation.

YATES.—On Thursday, May 8, 1930, at 22, Clapham-road, Bedford, EDITH, the wife of HAROLD YATES.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

COTTRELL.—In ever-loving and proud memory of GEORGE FREDERICK, 2nd Lieut., R.A., 108th Heavy Battery, who fell gloriously near Ypres, May 11, 1915, aged 22 years; and of his only brother, HAROLD WILLIAM, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Battalion South Lancs Regiment, who also fell for his country near Pozières, Sept. 30, 1916, aged 18 years. Also their father, G. A. COTTRELL, at rest March 14, 1929.

"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

de CALRY.—In loving memory of CAPT. V. A. M. DE CALRY, D.S.O., Legion of Honour, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, France, 1917.

MACLACHLAN.—In dear and honoured memory of ANGUS HOPE MACLACHLAN, Lieutenant, R.N., killed at Ostend in H.M.S. Vindictive, May 10, 1918.

PRETTY.—In loving memory of DONALD PRETTY, Lieutenant, 4th Suffolk Regiment, who died of wounds at Bethune, May 11, 1915.

STRANSOM.—In proud and loving memory of LIEUT. NORMAN G. STRANSOM, R.A.F., second son of Mrs. Stransom and the late J. W. Stransom, of Hounslow, killed in air combat, May 10, 1918, aged 22.

WILLIAMS.—In memory of our darling younger son, G. E. N. WILLIAMS, Private, 13th London Regt., Promelles, May 9, 1915.

"*Thy will be done.*"

BELTON.—In affectionate remembrance of CHARLES BELTON, of 1, Connaught-square, W., and Cookham Dean, Berks, who died on May 10, 1910. Sincerely regretted.

GOODALL.—In loving memory of our dear Father, HENRY ARTHUR GOODALL, May 11, 1888.

HERBERT, ELLEN ADELA.—Our darling mother, who died May 11, 1918. Always so deeply loved by her children.

JENNINGS.—To the dear memory of our mother, MADELINE LOUISE JENNINGS, who died on Saturday, May 11, 1929.

LAURENCE.—In grateful memory of MARIA ELIZABETH, who died in 1902, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

MACKWORTH YOUNG.—To the dear and honoured memory of WILLIAM MACKWORTH YOUNG, K.C.S.I., who fell asleep at Weybridge, May 10, 1924.

PAGE.—In affectionate memory of a dear Husband and Father, SYDNEY WM. PAGE, "KB Hill," Chevening-road, Brondesbury Park, N.W.6, who died May 10, 1928. Loved by all.

READ.—To the proud, honoured, and ever-present memory of my beloved husband, ARTHUR CHARLES READ, Lieut.-Col., who "passed over" in Florence, Sunday afternoon, May 10, 1925.—His FLOSS.

SAMUELSON.—The RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR BERNHARD SAMUELSON, Baronet, P.C., M.P., F.R.S. Born Nov. 22, 1823. Died May 10, 1905. Lifelong veneration, love, and gratitude.

SHAW.—In proud and ever-loving memory of MY husband, CAPTAIN WALTER WILLIAM SHAW, M.P. for Westhoughton, who passed away at Rood Ashton, Trowbridge, May 10, 1927. So very deeply mourned.

SPIELMANN.—In honoured and loving memory of SIR ISIDORE SPIELMANN, C.M.G., who died May 10, 1925.

SPIELMANN.—SIR ISIDORE SPIELMANN, C.M.G., May 10, 1925.

LADY SPIELMANN, Jan. 23, 1929.

Treasured memories.—I. M.

KELLY'S CELTIC CROSSES, Tablets, Monuments erected in any cemetery. Write for Catalogue No. 34.—KELLY and SON, Cramp Bros., 204, 205, Harpurhey-road, N.E.4.

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BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele.: Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Booksnen, London. Est. 1816.

OLD MASTERS.—SPINK and SON, Ltd., 130, Regent-street, W., have buying inquiries for pictures of the finest quality, would be glad to hear from owners wishing to dispose of same privately.—5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Established 1772. By appointment.

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GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.—High-class DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT for SALE; flat, eight rooms; lift; in centre of city with good clientele.—Write Box 0616, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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PERSONAL

CANOPUS Darling how wonderful you are semper spero, Speravi, Sperabo. Simile in verbo diligere.—H. B.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Private Code and Cipher addresses 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement, and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seventeen.

£50 REWARD.—LOST on 6th or 7th inst., in West End, or Knightsbridge, or Kensington, FLEXIBLE DIAMOND BRACELET.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

LOST, Tuesday last, GREY CAIRN DOG. Reward. 10, Norfolk-crescent, W.2.

IF THIS NOTICE should happen to CATCH the EYE of any of the MASTERS of the FAR EAST will they kindly write Box N.553, The Times, E.C.4 ?

EDENBRIDGE and DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—The FOUNDATION-STONE of the New Hospital is to be LAID by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR of CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c., to-day (Saturday), at 3.30 p.m.

ASHDOWN HOUSE, FOREST ROW.—The "OLD BOYS" CRICKET MATCH will take place at the above School on SATURDAY, JUNE 21. Mr. Evill would be glad to hear from any "O.A.'s" with whom he has been unable to communicate, and who would like to come either as players or spectators.

YOU ARE INVITED to attend the ANNUAL PRAYER MEETING of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY in the Board Room of the MEMORIAL HALL, on MONDAY, May 12th, at 11 a.m. This Meeting will be followed by the Annual Business Meeting at 12 noon, when the Report and Accounts for the year will be presented. FRIENDS of the L.M.S. ARE ASKED TO MAKE THESE MEETINGS KNOWN.

TO ALL "OLD GIRLS" of ST. JOHN'S, Bexhill-on-Sea, and St. Wilfrede's, Hyndeste, Brighton.—The 100th ANNIVERSARY will be celebrated at Bexhill-on-Sea June 11th, 1930, 12.30-7.

A Limited Number of WEEKLY HAMPERS of FRESH VEGETABLES delivered in London from a country estate can be obtained from 7s. 6d. upwards. In the first instance write Box G.1639, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President, H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices, 19, Stone-street, W.1. Telephone, Sloane 3567. Babies' Hostel and Princess Alice Training School for Nursery Nurses at Tower Cressy, Campden Hill. No connection with any other Adoption Society.

TRAVELLING COMPANION to lady or family; bright disposition; highest references interview London; expenses only.—Write Box G.1642, The Times, E.C.4.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR Sundays 5 o'clock. Cost £20.—Please help F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

GENEALOGY, HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advertiser traces Descents; researches undertaken; wills abstracted; parish registers examined; verifies Arms and Crests; paintings on vellum, wood, &c.—R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, Dublin-road, Clifton, Penrith.

CHRISTIN, B. A.—Please address or arrange meeting by letter.—ALBERT.

BROTHER and Sister, charming house, Ealing Common, would welcome ONE-TWO PAYING GUESTS; good food and service, constant hot water, every comfort, bridge; sunny garden with tennis court. Freeland House, Freeland-road, W.5. Phone, Ealing 3026.

EX-ARMY OFFICER desperately requires employment; services unwanted; will accept any work to exist.—Write Box S.874, The Times, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. protects 300 little ones daily.—Gifts to Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE, September one year, or on Lease; Eversley, Yateley, Blackwater, Horley, Binfield or Bracknell; six bed rooms.—Write Box G.1648, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE, MEADS.—To be LET, Three Large Self-Contained Unfurnished FLATS; no premium. Write Box S.886, The Times, E.C.4.

HORSLEY, SURREY.—Small labour-saving HOUSE, in pretty rural district, close station, Southern Electric; large site (room for tennis); two living, four bed rooms, bath, lavatory; garage; electric light, water; sound built. £1,800, cash; or exchange for London flat.

FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT REQUIRED, with view ultimately of taking charge of Drawing Office; ex-Service man preferred; knowledge of agricultural estate work desirable. Write quoting character draughtsman, able to take out quantities and supervise work in progress. Send particulars of salary required, age, experience.—Write Box S.880, The Times, E.C.4.

KINGSWEAR, DEVON.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE at bargain price, delightfully situated FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, £3,000; mortgage arranged.—Write Box S.884, The Times, E.C.4.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, attractive RESIDENCE with about TWO ACRES gardens; three reception rooms, hall room, six bed and two dressing rooms, three baths; garage for three cars; 25 minutes City and West End, golf, &c.—Terms, &c., write Box A.968, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, HOME with cultured family; daily reach City; large house, quiet surroundings.—Write Box G.1638, The Times, E.C.4.

A Pound wouldn't break anyone normally situated, but it will break the dreadful monotony of the mean streets for one poor child for a fortnight. Will you do this good action and send a Pound to-day for the Children's Country Holiday Fund?—Lord MAYOR of ARMS (Room 2), 18, Buckingham-street, Strand? In 1929 we sent away over 32,000 children. This year, owing to lack of funds, we have had to reduce our numbers by several thousands.

THE IDEAL SUMMER HOLIDAY.—CHILDREN and ADULTS RECEIVED, July 31 to Aug. 30, in beautiful school premises at Sunny Seaside Resort; extensive playing fields; bathing; sea and sea air. Write Manageress, Collington Rise, Bexhill-on-Sea.

JERSEY.—Charming HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for summer months; six bed rooms, garden; electric light; four cars.—Harrison, Bagatelle, Beaumont.

FOR SALE, near LEATHERHEAD, delightful COTTAGE, adjoining golf links, 5000, up; three bed, two sitting rooms, bath, hot and cold; gas, company's water, electric light. Apply owner. Price £1,475.—Write Box G.1633, The Times, E.C.4.

AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY WEEK.—WANTED by a well-known organisation, several FURNISHED BOARDING or SCHOOLS on South Coast with accommodation for 50-100 girls; excellent references can be given.—Write Box S.883, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET FURNISHED, really commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, five minutes station, 45-60 minutes Waterloo, 32 miles London; five reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms; stabling for six; about 14 acres matured grounds; tennis, &c.; well equipped and cared for; ready now for summer, 14gns., or longer, 12gns., gardener; long wage inclusive. Illustrated particulars.—write Box G.1650, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNISH COAST, magnificent views.—COTTAGE to be LET FURNISHED part June, July, and August; four bed, one sitting, bath, hot and cold; garage; plate, linen; maid-cook; 7½gns. weekly, including maid's wages.—Write Box G.1644, The Times, E.C.4.

RICHMOND HILL.—Charming HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED, best position; six bed, bath, three reception; garage; two servants if required.—62, Queen's-road, Richmond, Surrey.

GIRLS leaving SCHOOL, spectacle at Holmwood Park, Wimborne.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work, secretarial work, music, golf, tennis, riding, &c.

CHILD (of gentle birth) WANTED as COMPANION to little girl of 6; ideal country life in Surrey hills; pony and other pets; all clothing for arrangement.—Mrs. I. H. Barr, Knoll Cottage, Ockley, Dorking, Surrey. Tele.: Forest Green 5.

FOR SALE, 30 h.p. MINERVA, 1927, double enclosed Limousine, Weymann body, Perfect order; no expense; perfect running order. Open offer. Inspection by appointment.—Robertson, Barens, White Rose-lane, Woking.

SUNNY SWANAGE.—Comfortable BUNGALOW near sea; two sitting, four bed rooms (fixed basins), bath, electric light, cooker; revolving drier; June 4gns.; autumn and winter low rents.—The Lynch, Wimbledon.

TO be LET, very desirable RESIDENCE on the COLN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, stabling, electric light; with one rood. Dry Fly Fishing adjoining.—Apply Estates Office, Hatherop, Cirencester.

NORTH CORNWALL.—FURNISHED FLAT, near Bude; sleep eight; £5 5s. weekly for 3 months.—RM 1934, Rugby.

FRENCH STUDENT wishes spend August and September AU PAIR.—Apply to Ducloux, 23, Rue Bréa, Paris.

FRENCH LADY is looking for "AU PAIR" POST in family; excellent references.—Apply to Naudot, 1, Rue de la Fidélité, Orléans, France.

LITTLESTONE-ON-SEA.—FURNISHED HOUSE, close to golf links, facing sea, excellent sands and bathing, to be LET from June 11th until September or October; six bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms (hot and cold basins in each), two bath rooms; no basement; gas, constant hot water supply.—Write Box S.886, The Times, E.C.4, or phone Grosvenor 2256.

SISTERS, ages 22, 25, farmer's daughters, respectably connected, experienced, farm factory, University N.D.D., could take together entire charge dairy or suitable post.—Write Box G.1645, The Times, E.C.4.

HAVE YOU a NEW HOUSE? Lady undertakes to design and make your garden at minimum cost; very moderate terms.—Write Box G.1647, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL any Philanthropic Sportsman HELP a retired officer to BUY a really good CAR to enable him to keep an excellent job?—Write Box G.1643, The Times, E.C.4.

WOODEND HOUSE, BANCHORY, DEESIDE.—Exquisitely situated and appointed HOUSE to be LET Furnished end of May for two months; lounge hall, two or three reception rooms, five or six bed rooms, three bath rooms; every possible modern convenience; fishing available; moderate rent.—Apply Estate Office, Crathes Castle, Aberdeen.

OSBORNE, 1, of W.—KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME receives all Officers of the Navy, Marines, Army, R.A.F., and Indian Army, Massage, ultra-violet rays, electrical treatment, and special dietary carried out. For admission apply House Governor, East Cowes, I. of W.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN RECEIVED in delightful mansion, Upper Norwood; 8gns.; garden two acres.—Write Box G.1641, The Times, E.C.4.

MASSAGE and MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs. President: Sir Robert Jones, Bt., K.B.E., C.B. Chartered Masseurs and Masseuses undertake Massage and Electrical Treatments, London and Provinces.—Apply Sec., A.C.B.M., 224, Great Portland-street, W.1. Mus. 9701. 9.30 to 5.30.

A BARGAIN.—MAISONNETTE, FURNISHED, South Kensington, best part; five rooms, large kitchen, and bath room; newly decorated; entire fittings and furniture £250; Unfurnished, rent £150; no rates; seven years lease.—3, Gledhow terrace.

SIGHT READING SPECIALIST.—Miss PENROSE, 9-11, Holland Park-avenue, W.11, also Æolian Studios, New Bond-street, W.1.

BIRTH CONTROL SOCIETY and PIONEER CLINIC, founded by Dr. MARIE STOPES, 108, Whitfield-street, London, W.1. Tele.: Museum 9528.

DO PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, Toys, Books, Sports Gear, &c., any description, any condition; tremendous help; poorest district imaginable. Population 30,000.—Rev. G. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN RECEIVED in lady's private mansion, Upper Norwood, from 3gns.; secluded position; lovely garden.—

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Comorin	19,500	Carpenter	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
‡Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadis	June 13	June 20
‡Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan	16,600	Townsend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin	19,500	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rampura	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

†Mongolia ..	16,000	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Forger	May 30	June 6
†Salsay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
Mongolia	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin	19,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Nalera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29

† Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Padua (cargo) ..	7,726	—	June 6	—
Bhutan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	June 20	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Rajputana	16,600	Cochrane	May 30	June 6
Dalhousie	16,600	Cadis	June 13	June 20
Kashmir	9,000	Mallalue	June 26	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mids'bro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*HATIFARA ..	8,182	May 21	May 24	May 31
STEAMER ..		June 11	June 14	June 21
†OMALA	8,441	July 2	July 5	July 12
MASULA	7,281	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2

*Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
*MORVADA ..	8,193	—	May 10	May 17
*MULBERA ..	8,193	—	May 24	May 31
*MANTOLA ..	9,064	May 28	June 7	June 14
*MASHOBRA ..	8,324	June 11	June 21	June 28

* Calls Tangier. † Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND
EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	6,017				May 17
MATIANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 13
MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 11
MODASA	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mids'bro.	Ismingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Cal. C. Vasc, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Bayonne, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Calcutta, Gillanders Arbuthnot Co., Ltd., Bood House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Gibraltar, to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
ROTORUA	12,500	June 4
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
MAUNGANUI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
TE ANAU	17,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. *To Suva.
Apply to P. & O. Co., 14, Cockspur-st., S.W.1, or Strick Line, Ltd. (Managers), 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5230), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July
†BENDIGO	13,000	11 July	—

† Calls Marseilles 17th July; next calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 22
R.M.S. ELDANA ..	16,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 14

Apply P. & O., 120, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Booking to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 27	June 30	July 2
ORANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	15,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
†City of Marseilles ..	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
‡City of Exeter	8,268	Sept. 6	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Lincoln	8,268	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Nagpur	10,128	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 2	Colombo and Calcutta
†City of Simla	8,427	Oct. 8	Bombay and Karachi
‡City of Canterbury ..	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
‡City of Paris	8,402	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Lincoln	8,268	Oct. 23	Bombay and Karachi
‡City of Baroda	8,421	Oct. 28	Madras and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester ..	5,564	Sept. 12	Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London.
City of Pocna	7,485	Sept. 19	
City of Durban	7,311	Oct. 3	

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Av. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 2340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-st. (first floor). " Cent. 2275

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Service Contractuel).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHENONCEAUX .. May 16 and May 30 .. ATHOS II.
ANDRE LEBON .. May 9 and May 23 .. A. E. GARROS
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. .. May 17 and June 7 .. LOTUS
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. May 13 and May 20 .. MARIETTE PACHA
For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 75, Pall Mall, S.W.1; 16, Regent-st., S.W.1, and all Passage and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, STRAITS, AUSTRALIA, SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	13,500	May 10	May 24
Yorkshire	13,500	May 24	June 7
Leicestershire ..	12,000	June 14	June 21
Shropshire	11,000	June 28	July 5

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tels., Regent 8080, 8087.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HARUNA MARU	10,300	May 17	May 24	May 26
KANO MARU ..	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 9
KATORI MARU ..	10,000	June 14	June 21	June 23

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
Tele.: Royal 8844-8.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency: Cunard Line, 24-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

NEW HOLIDAY CRUISES.
DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAYS AT SEA AT MOST REASONABLE COST.
Full details and Booklets gratis.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
21, (Corner) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1. Regent 7807
And 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 0676

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric ..	Wed., May 14	Majestic ..	Wed., May 28
Olympic ..	Wed., May 21	Homeric ..	Wed., June 4

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Arabic ..	Sat., May 10	Cedric ..	Sat., May 24
(2) Baltic ..	Sat., May 17	(2) Adriatic ..	Sat., May 31

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic ..	Fri., May 16	Albertic ..	Fri., June 6
Doric	Fri., May 30	Laurentic ..	Fri., June 13

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Calgaric	Sat., May 17	Sat., May 31
(Via Queenstown.)		

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.
Tabanca (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland ..	.. .. ..	..	May 10
(6) Belgenland ..	.. .. ..	..	May 17

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland ..	.. ..	Sat., May 10	
(4) Pennland ..	.. ..	Sat., May 24	

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,996 tons ..	..	May 10	June 7
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	..	May 24	June 21

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

†Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	..	May 17	June 14

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
MAURETANIA - - - MAY 10
*CARMANIA .. May 10 | AQUITANIA .. May 17
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*SAMARIA - - - - MAY 10
‡CARINTHIA .. May 17 | *LACONIA .. May 24
‡ Calls Boston.
* Via Belfast and Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ASCANIA - - - - MAY 17
ALAUNIA .. .. May 24 | *AUSONIA .. .. May 31
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
†ATHENIA - - - MAY 17
ANTONIA .. .. May 23 | ‡LETITIA .. .. May 31
† From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
EXPRESS FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	May 10	May 18
"LA FAYETTE" (c) ..	May 14	May 26
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	May 16	May 26
"FRANCE"	May 21	May 27

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

MAIDEN VOYAGE TO NEW YORK of the Giant Motor Ship
"LAFAYETTE," MAY 18TH.
Speed and Luxury in Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Classes.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ..	May 19
S.S. "FLANDRE"	June 16

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"ALMEDA STAR" ..	From	22 MAY
"ANDALUCIA STAR" ..	London	12 JUNE
"AVELONA STAR" ..	and	10 JULY
"ALMEDA STAR" ..	Boulogne	24 JULY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.
Monthly. Fares from £60.

HEALTH & PLEASURE CRUISES
by the World's most delightful Cruising liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
Britain's Dream Ship.
MEDITERRANEAN.
May 31st, 17 days, June 16th, 14 days, Sept. 19th, 24 days.
Oct. 14th, 24 days.
To
MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC AND ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.
July 5th, 13 days, July 19th, 20 days, Aug. 9th, 13 days.
Aug. 23rd, 23 days.
To NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
Spacious decks, delightful hall room, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine and service, accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
Tastefully appointed state rooms throughout, with bedsteads and hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."
Early bookings secure preference in accommodation.
For South American and Eastern sailings, also by Arandora Star in 1930, illustrated Programme, apply BLUE STAR LINE, 1, Lower Regent-street (Phone Gerrard 5471); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INANDA	Sailing May 23	LONDON
INGOMA	Sailing June 20	LONDON

Six weeks Round Voyages, £67 inclusive.
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LEVIATHAN ..	May 13
America	May 22
President Roosevelt	May 15
President Harding	May 29

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†DUNLUCE CASTLE ..	May 15	—
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* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
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TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
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To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.

"YOMA"	..	17th May
"MARAPOORA" ..	23rd May	31st May

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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	From Liverpool	22nd MAY
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(1) First Class only. (2) First and Third Class Passengers.
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ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†SALSETTE ..	May 16	†CASTALIA ..	July 11
††CICASSIA ..	May 30	†CICASSIA ..	Aug. 29

† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
†† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA 17,000 TONS.
carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers will leave LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and wash basins. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
CALIFORNIA .. May 16 | CAMERONIA .. May 23
CALEDONIA .. May 24 | TRANSYLVANIA June 6
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—
†DESNA	11,482	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,930	July 18	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE,	Via	PERU,
BERMUDA,	France,	PANAMA
HAVANA,	Spain.	CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	May 15
ORCOMA (calls Azores) ..	11,380	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,288	June 12
ORDUNA	15,507	July 4

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
CRUISES to
GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA.
From SOUTHAMPTON .. 6th June .. 14 days
TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
JUNE—AUGUST.
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
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LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	May 10
MONTCLARE	May 16
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	May 17
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	May 24

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND ..	May 16
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.D.)	May 23
DUCHESS OF YORK	May 30
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.) ..	June 6

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
D. OF ATHOLL May 10 | MINNEDOSA .. May 15

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 29
Large cabin cruising Steamer from Southampton May 17.	
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	June 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 31.	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Steamships.
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. May 28 | NIAGARA .. .. June 25
When travelling always carry
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62-64, Charing Cross, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
14, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28
Japanese Maru	14,164 tons from Southampton	June 25
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Fares from £38 to £52.
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NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	23 May
*CORINTHIC ..	12,367 tons from Southampton	20 June
†IONIC	12,000 tons from Southampton	11 July
*MATAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	12 Sept.

*Oil burner. † 1st and 3rd class only.
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FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.
Holidays at sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £25. Next sailing June 14.

ÆNEAS	24 May	ANTENOR ..	18 Aug.
SARPEDON ..	21 June	HECTOR ..	13 Sept.
PATROCLUS ..	19 July	ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.

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Single cabins, bedstead berths, private bath rooms.
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The largest, fastest, and most comfortable steamers engaged in the regular passenger service between ENGLAND and SCANDINAVIA.
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and combines the highest standards of comfort, service, courtesy and cuisine.
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July 10th	13 days
Norway's Fjords and North Cape.	
July 24th	20 days
Norway and Spitsbergen.	
August 23rd	21 days
Capitals of the North.	
Including Leningrad and Moscow.	

SAILING FROM HARWICH.

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Spain, Morocco, Balearic Is., &c.	

SAILING FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

October 2nd	17 days
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Winter Sunshine Cruise to Far East.	

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LUGANO, Map of the Swiss-Italian lakes.
SUMMER in the GRISONS (Hotel Guide).
LAKE LUCERNE and its Mountain Railways.
SERVETTE, Geneva, Hotel above the Lake Leman.
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ROUND AFRICA T

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Hyde Park (Padd. 8848).

ABSOLUTELY newly decorated throughout. FURNISHED (by Hampton and) UNFURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, with running hot and cold water, latest stoves, Yale locks, valeting and mending if required. Furnished, from 30s.; Unfurnished from 25s.; breakfast and dinners as required.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. New luxurious sitting room furniture, new artistic decorations, bath rooms on every floor, divan beds, enclosed washstands, everything new and first class. Singles 28s., doubles 38s., including service and electric light. Dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

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AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

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AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £8 18s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2074.

AT MARBLE ARCH.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 20s.; gas fires, geyser bath, telephone.—53, Cambridge-street, W.2.

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

AT Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—20 well-furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; inclusive from £3 6d.; handsome lounge, restaurant; large grounds, eight TENNIS COURTS; bridge; five minutes' walk Lord's Cricket Ground, 3mins. Warwick-avenue Tube, 10mins. Piccadilly; bus service all parts.—Mrs. Holt. Abercorn 2182.

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GENTLEWOMAN has VACANCIES in her attractively furnished Maisonette, St. John's Wood; partial board £2 12s. 6d.; use of sitting room piano.—Primrose 0758, 10-6.

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HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; bath, breakfast, board as required; separate tables, excellent food; comfortable home for business and professional people; 20 minutes City, 15 minutes Piccadilly, four minutes Tube; bus, tram; Garden suburb.—Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6; Telephone, Maida Vale 3704.

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Charmingly decorated and furnished as lounge bed rooms; running hot and cold water; fire; delightful restaurant and lounge; superior cooking and service; bed room and breakfast from 35s. per week, bed room and breakfast and dinner from 2½gns. per week, bed room and breakfast 7s. 6d.—Museum 7695.

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90 rooms Close Tube. Gas fires; garage; dancing. From 2gns.—Entrance 37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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MAYFAIR.—68, Curzon-street.—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM to be LET. Grosvenor 2993.

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PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentleman's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3½ and 4 gns. inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

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Aristocratic street; high-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; 'phones. French chef, full breakfast; 5gns.; bed-sitting rooms, 2gns.—Welbeck 2954.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divan), with breakfast, bath, from 35s.; also Suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; three minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations.—14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

OFF PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1.

SINGLE or DOUBLE SUITE. Moderate. Also large Bed-Sitting Room; breakfasts and dinners available; superior house and service; butler-valet.—43, Seymour-street.

38, EMPEROR'S-GATE.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, close Gloucester-road Station; large lounge and dining room; excellent cuisine; no noise, no traffic; gas fires; single 2½gns.-3gns., double 4½gns.-6gns. Western 3746.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A Combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts, garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths in personal lines reguired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston (0396.)

THREE MINUTES KENSINGTON GARDENS, buses, Tube; beautifully Furnished DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR (balcony); reasonable; service; meals optional; electric gas fires, telephone.—17, Queensborough-terrace, W.2.

VICTORIA.—Unfurnished LARGE ROOM, and cupboard, suit two ladies; electric light, gas fire, own meters, bath, free hot water, 'phone; quiet house.—Housekeeper, 85, St. George's-road, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, large sitting room, overlooking garden; bath; parquet floors; good service and cooking.—7, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

UNFURNISHED SUITE; one bed room, one sitting, small lounge, kitchenette, use of bath room; good house.—7, Tedworth-square, Chelsea.

WELL FURNISHED SITTING ROOM with TWO BED ROOMS; suit business gentleman; meals optional.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

A Newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road, overlooking Gardens. Partial board. Terms moderate. Phone, 2401, Western.

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WESTBOURNE-GARDENS—12s. 6d., 20s., 21s., 18d., 20s. WESTBOURNE-GARDENS—15s. 6d., 18s., 20s. Service and catering optional; view mornings only; by appointment; caretaker in KENSINGTON.—Apply office, 30, Holland-street, W.8. 10-12 only.

10, LEIGHAM COURT-ROAD, STREATHAM HILL.—Lady has a few vacancies in her charming house; luxurious lounge; constant hot water; two minutes station, buses and trams; best English food; excellent service. Streatham 8348.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

Near Baker-street Station.

Luxuriously Furnished Double Lounge Bed Rooms, one ground floor; excellent cooking and service. Welbeck 7585.

PRINCES-MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tube and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 5s. 6d.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Ideal situation opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

22, HYDE PARK-GATE (near Queen's-gate). Select, quiet, modern FURNISHED FLATLETS, c.h.w.; grillers; 2gns. Service Suites 4½gns. Western 6470.

THE RICHMOND.

22, PEMBRIDGE-GARDENS, W.2.—For comfort, cuisine, best English food; running water, gas fires, central heating; close principal stores, Tubes, buses. From 3gns.; bed and breakfast 7s. 6d.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.

Beautiful spacious south BED-SITTING ROOM, fourth floor; luxurious carpet and chairs, divan beds; two sharing 24s. each, no extras; meals if required. Also singles from 24s. West. 2593.

57, UPPER GLOUCESTER-PLACE

(Close Baker-street or Marylebone Station).

Comfortable partial BOARD-RESIDENCE on simple, inexpensive lines to suit business people in clean, well-managed house. Terms, sharing from 27s. 6d., single 35s. weekly. Bed room and breakfast 5s. 6d. per day.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE.

72, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2.—Well FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; ALL ROOMS constant hot water, gas fires, rings; ALL FLOORS baths, 'phones, central heating. From 2½ guineas, including breakfast, baths, service. Park 1652.

125, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast and service, from 30s.; other meals available; large, well furnished, attractive; convenient everywhere; W.2 district.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,

MAIDA VALE, W.9.—Room and breakfast or partial board; young society, tennis, bridge, dancing.—Abercorn2457

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AN excellent BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT (on cliff) combining country and seaside; 2½ acres; tennis courts, bridge, dancing; garage; near golf; recommended.—Apply Barton House.

A PARTMENTS or BOARD-RESIDENCE in pretty old cottage; own secluded grounds; 'phone, garage, bath.—Mrs. Harrison, Rowhurst, Leatherhead.

ASHDOWN FOREST.—TWO GUESTS RECEIVED in lady's comfortable private house; all modern conveniences; nice garden, tennis court; good cooking; delightful country; 2 miles station; 45 minutes London; 3 guineas each.—Write Box G.1631, The Times, E.C.4.

AT FANTILES, DENHAM, BUCKS, on golf course; excellent and comfortable accommodation for 2 and 2½ guineas inclusive.—'Phone, Denham 57, Rowe.

BARMOUTH.—MIN-Y-MOR (HAPPY HOLIDAYS) Accommodation 120; good chef; ball room; garage; from 9s. daily inclusive, according season. 'Phone 55.

BARTON-ON-SEA, 10 miles Bournemouth.—Modern GUEST HOUSE, facing sea; furnished in Maples; English food; bed rooms running water; bridge, golf, motoring; vacancies now for three gentlefolk.—Write Box 0595, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BERKS.—GUESTS RECEIVED in charmingly situated house, close to station; pretty sitting-out garden, two hard tennis courts; constant hot water; bridge; near Windsor and Ascot, interesting neighbourhood; young society; terms from 3 guineas.—Box L.525, care of Sheffer's Ltd., 11, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

BEXHILL.—ST. CATHERINE'S, 8, Dorset-road; minute sea, golf; really excellent cuisine; highly recommended; gas fires; moderate terms. 'Phone 1299.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, farm; beautiful part Hereford-shire; 900 acres woodlands and orchard to roam; electric light, tennis, telephone, Canon Pyon 8.—Apply Yeomans, Westhope, Hereford.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, highly recommended; near golf and sea.—Miss M. Watts, Rock Hill, Rock, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.

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Hot and cold running water bed rooms; central heating; chef de cuisine; most comfortable; garage. From 3½ guineas.—Telephone 5409.

BOURNEMOUTH, EDENCOURT, SUFFOLK-ROAD, near Square, Gardens, Sea, W. Station; bathing accommodation beach; from 3gns.—'Phone 3805. Stacey.

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BOURNEMOUTH (Boscombe Spa-road), overlooking Boscombe Chine; central heating; excellent cuisine. Tariff on application. Proprietress, Miss M. Smart.

STUDLEIGH ROYAL.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF.—Beautiful holiday residence; highly recommended.—Write for brochure.

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THE GATE HOUSE.

Class sea, Square, and Meyrick Park Links; hot and cold water bed rooms. From 2½gns. 'Phone 5740.

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VISITORS RECEIVED in good farmhouse; modern convenience; Bournemouth half-hour, golf links half mile, riding, &c.—D. R. Harding, Durrant Ruckton, Blandford. 'Phone, Blandford 125.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BOURNEMOUTH. Superb position facing the sea.

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High-class self-contained SERVICE SUITES; quiet, exceptionally comfortable; unobtrusive service; passenger lift; central heating; excellent cuisine. 'Phone 573.

BRIGHTON (HOVE).—SUPERIOR GUEST HOUSE; ideal position, adjoining sea, facing lawns; homely, refined comfort.—"Lynton Lodge," Fourth-avenue. Tele., Hove 4296.

BRIGHTON "KEMDRAH," 17, MARINE-SQUARE; quiet, secluded position, facing sea and gardens; newly equipped and decorated. From 2½ gns. No extras.

CANTERBURY.—Lady receives few PAYING GUESTS; single rooms, vacant early June; good cooking and service; fixed basins; central heating; telephone.—Write Box S.847, The Times, E.C.4.

COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE in farmhouse. Terms moderate.—Mrs. Graham, Willsham, Brendon, N. Devon.—No extras.

CORNWALL.—Comfortable ACCOMMODATION in modern Farmhouse; indoor sanitation, bath (hot and cold); near sea; moderate terms.—Apply Mrs. E. Hosken, Minffordd, Manaccan.

CORNWALL (South).—FARMHOUSE BOARD-RESIDENCE; good cooking; near sea; safe bathing; recommended.—Luxe, Halwyn Farm, St. Keverne.

CORNWALL, MOUNTS BAY.—Superior private house, delightfully situated; hot and cold in bed rooms; garden, tennis; close to beach; from 3gns.—Betts, Prah Sands, Marazion.

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DEVON, DARTMOOR, BEECHFIELD, YELVERTON.—Ideal place for quiet, restful holiday; golf, fishing; hot and cold water, home comfort; good cuisine.

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DEVON.—SEASIDE.—GUEST (gentleman) received; student preferred; car, tennis; home produce; reasonable.—Write Box E.607, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSET.—BEXINGTON MANOR GUEST HOUSE, West Bexington-on-Sea, Dorchester; near golf links, tennis; car garage.

EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires every bed room; bus for use of visitors free of charge; free tennis and billiards.

EASTBOURNE.—CAREW PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; finest holiday house at strictly moderate terms; own garage, grounds, tennis, dance room; good table.

FOLKESTONE, MONTCLAIR.

IDEAL position, restful, select; hot and cold water in bed rooms; superior catering; moderate terms.

FOLKESTONE, ST. GENNYS, CLIFTON-GARDENS. Sunny house, overlooking gardens and sea; tennis court. Moderate terms.—Tariff, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS to be LET from 1st July, in nice country house; use of lawn and garage; near bus route; 3 guineas weekly. Chard, Somerset.—Write Box E.606, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED, secluded country mansion; 7 acres grounds; liberal table; tennis, golf course and riding school adjoining. Inclusive terms 3gns. Wood Hall Towers, Hatfield 121. 'Phone, Hatfield 121.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box P.1727, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house facing sea; healthy Kent Coast; every comfort; near golf; tennis; garden; wireless. Terms moderate.—Write Box S.1, The Times, E.C.4.

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HOVE, PORTSDOWN HALL.

Wilbury-road. Close Sea. English food. From 4gns.

ILFRACOMBE.—GROSVENOR, R.A.C. Sea level. First class. Catering and comfort. Magnificent views. Own farm produce. Garage.—'Phone 63. Moderate tariff.

LITTLESTONE-ON-SEA.—First-class ROOMS, with attendance, May, June; close golf, sea; good cooking.—Link, Sunnyside.

LYNDHURST.—THE EVERGREENS, close to open forest and golf; very comfortable; gas fires in bed rooms; large grounds; moderate.

NEAR CLOVELLY.—PAYING GUESTS, farmhouse, overlooking sea, beautiful surroundings; garage.—Turner, Northway House, Horns Cross, North Devon.

NEWQUAY District.—Beautiful bay; near town, but convenient country; good views; sunny grounds extend to sands; good bathing; liberal table, best Cornish cream daily; immediate few weeks, terms 2gns. inclusive. —Write Box E.19, The Times, E.C.4.

NORTH DEVON.—Clovelly District.—Good BOARD-RESIDENCE; farmhouse; moderate terms.—Mitchell, South View, Woolsery, Bucks Cross.

NORTH DEVON.—"HILLSIDE MORTEHOE, in beautiful unspoilt country. Near Baker-street; every modern convenience; garage. Tariff. Miss T. Wright.

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PLEASANT SUMMER QUARTERS for two ladies in BUCKS; near station; modern amenities.—Write full details to Box 3626, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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SOUTH CORNWALL.—APARTMENTS, Board; near sea; bath (hot and cold); indoor sanitation; boating; cooking recommended.—Hocking, Treglosnick Farm, St. Keverne.

SOMERSET.—Quiet Comfortable HOME (all conveniences) offered lady; lovely country; riding if desired; moderate terms.—Write Box E.700, The Times, E.C.4.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM.

Central. Restful. Select. Separate tables. Billiards. Terms from 3½gns. weekly. Tele. 2379.

TORQUAY GUEST HOUSE; separate tables; excellent cuisine; beautiful grounds; sea and country; convenient golf and amusements.—Greenacre, Wellswood.

TOTLAND BAY, I.W.—CLEVEDON. Near bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful country, beach hut; generous catering; separate tables; moderate.

WOMAN GARDENER offers HALF a FURNISHED TUDOR COTTAGE; separate modern kitchen, use bath room; telephone; beautiful situation; old garden, bluebell wood; 25s. weekly.—Bell, Wivenhill, Lingfield.

WANTED

GENTLEMAN wishes to go as PAYING GUEST country family; young people.—Write Box G.1629, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL

DINARD (BRITTANY), golf, tennis, casinos; family, best society, desires one or two PAYING GUESTS, gentleman preferred; comfortable villa; car; near Casinos; French conversation.—Write Baronne D...Box 4550, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

FRANCE.—A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; large park; all comforts.—Château de la Fresnaye, Ingrandes-sur-Loire, M.-et-L.

FRENCH FAMILY RECEIVES PAYING GUESTS, 15 minutes Paris, large house in own grounds; up-to-date comfort; excellent cooking; French private lessons.—Maudet, La Colline, Bellevue (S.-et-O.), France.

HOLIDAYS in FRANCE with French family; seaside and country; June till September. Terms 850frs. per month.—Write "F. A.," 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

IF your are LOOKING for a BEAUTIFUL SPOT at the SEASIDE in FRANCE, with comfortable accommodation and good cooking, where you could spend delightful accessible vacations and be given at the same time every opportunity to study and practise the French language under expert guidance, apply to the INSTITUT DU PANTHEON, 19, rue des Ecoles, Paris, for information about its BRITTANY BRANCH to be opened June 1st. Grown-up guests only. Registrations for one, two, or three months.

ROTHENEUFF (St. Malo), Brittany.—"VILLA KERYVONNEC." Inclusive from 42s. weekly. Sea view; sands; bath room; comfort; English references.

ST. CAST, seaside resort near DINARD.—Refined French family requests PAYING GUESTS from 15th July to 30th; modern appliances, excellent cooking; conversation; moderate terms.—Bocquentin, 39, Pl. Victoire, Glen.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

IN AID OF MARINE CHARITIES.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G.; or the Hon. Treasurers, K.G.F.S., Trinity House, Tower-hill, E.C.3.

DUMB TAUGHT TO SPEAK.

Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children, Margate. Donations and Legacies urgently required.—C. Freeman, Secretary, 31, Queen-street, London, E.C.4.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

RECORDS FOR APRIL, 1930.

1,914 Complaints of cruelty investigated.
4 Offenders imprisoned.
227 Offenders fined.
16 Persons acquitted, but the Society's Costs were remitted, showing that the action was justified.
142 Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned in writing.
1,723 Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned by Inspectors.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTIONS.

HORSES.	Working in an unfit state	73
	Beating, starving, neglecting, &c.	27
CATTLE.	Conveying and exposing for sale when in an unfit state, beating, starving, &c.	16
	Cutting off piece of ears with knife	1
SHEEP.	Conveying and exposing for sale when in an unfit state, starving, beating	
PIGS.	Neglecting, wounding, killing in an improper manner, &c.	4
DOGS.	Starving, neglecting, kicking	28
CATS.	Conveying and exposing for sale when in an unfit state, conveying in an	5
FOWLS.	improper manner, &c.	12
WILD BIRDS.	Offences under the Protection of Birds Act, 1925 (confining in cages too small)	3
	Offences under the Wild Birds Protection Act (using nets for the purpose of taking wild birds)	2
VARIOUS.	Failing to notify parasitic mange in horse	1
	Owners and others causing in above, &c.	61
		231

Total complaints from January 1st	7,883
Total convictions from January 1st	910
Total cautions from January 1st	7,313

RECORDS FOR 1929.

COMPLAINTS	23,817
CONVICTIONS	1,624
CAUTIONS	21,880
Number of cats and dogs received at the Society's Animal Rescue League	43,483

No portion of any fines in connexion with the convictions is received by the Society.

Names of complainants not given when letters are marked "Private."—CAPT. E. G. FAIRHOLME, Secretary.

105, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.1.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The Board earnestly APPEALS for HELP. Over 6,000 patients last year. Homes: Walton, Bexhill, and Broadstairs. Treasurers: Viscount Clifden and M. G. Fitzgerald, Esq. Offices: 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SYMPHONIC PLAYERS' CONCERT

The Society of Symphonic Players' concert, conducted by Mr. Herbert Menges, will be relayed from the Dome, Brighton, and broadcast this evening at 7.45 from the National station. The programme will consist of Academic Fest-Overture, by Brahms; Dvorák's Symphony No. 5, "From the New World"; and Beethoven's recitation and aria, "Ah che oscurita," sung by Mr. Frank Titterton (tenor). At 7.45 p.m. there will be transmitted from the London Regional station a variety entertainment, to which Messrs. Hatch and Carpenter, Mr. Claude Hulbert, Miss Enid Trevor, and Miss Marie Wilbraham will contribute.

To-morrow night, at 9.5, Sir Edward Elgar will conduct the National Orchestra of Wales in a concert consisting of his own works. Earlier in the evening Miss Marguerite de Pachmann will give a pianoforte recital, when she will play Mendelssohn's Variations Sérieuses, Chopin's Ballade in G. Minor, Fauré's Second Impromptu, and Chopin's Waltz in A flat.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, May 10, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11:—Forming a Rambling Club, by Mr. A. L. Simpson. 1-3:—Orchestra from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. 3.30:—The Luton Red Cross Band; Olive Goff (soprano). 4.45:—Organ Recital.

5.15:—Children: The Brotherhood—being the second play of The Shield of Malcchus series (Franklyn Kelsey). 6:—Music. 6.15:—Weather, News, Announcements, and General Sports Bulletin. 6.40:—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Music, played by Maurice Cole. 7:—Holidays at Home and Abroad, 8—Canoeing, by Mr. I. M. Parsons. 7.20:—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. 7.30:—Dorothy Folkard (pianoforte).

7.45:—The Symphonic Players, conducted by Herbert Menges, Frank Titterton (tenor), relayed from the Dome, Brighton. 9:—Weather, News, Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (only). 9.25—A Village Cricket Match, by Mr. Archie Macdonell. 9.40:—Lilian Keyes (soprano); George Baker (baritone); the Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell. 10.30-12:—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

3.30:—Olive Gilbert (contralto); Barrington Hooper (tenor); The Gershom Parkington Quintet. 5.15:—Music. 6.15:—Weather; News; Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. 6.40:—Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—Hilda Searle (soprano); Dudley Stuart White (baritone). 7.15:—Ethel Lodge in a monologue written by herself, Mrs. Jones taking the Pig to Market. Gordon Cleather (baritone); Hatch and Carpenter in syncopated harmony; Claude Hulbert and Enid Trevor; Syncopated Piano Solos, by Billy Mayerl; Time, a sketch by Marie Wilbraham, with Frederick Burtwell, Harold Scott, Katherine Piers, and Bryan Michie; Dorothy McBlain (the girl who whistles in her throat); Gershom Parkington and his Orchestra. 8.30:—Love Scenes from the English Novelists, 2—Elizabethan and Jacobean Times, by Mr. George Rylands. 9:—Regional News. 9.5:—See Midland Regional programme. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(626kc.) (479.2m.).

3.30:—Dance Music. 4.30:—Robert Chaddock (tenor); Charles Woodford (violoncello); Dorothy Witcomb (contralto). 5.15:—Children: Snooky helps Mr. Baker, by Phyllis Richardson. Songs by William Pegg (bass); Terry Harrison (banjo). The Land of Flowers and Perfume, a Visit to a Perfume Factory, by Kenneth Lawson. 6:—See London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Midland Sports. 6.45:—Orchestra; Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. 7.15:—See London Regional programme. 9:—Midland News. 9.5:—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Cyril Smith (pianoforte); Norman Demuth conducting his own works. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 3.30:—Wireless Orchestra. 4.45:—Organ Recital. 5.15:—Children: The Brotherhood—being the second play of The Shield of Malcchus series (Franklyn Kelsey). 6:—Music. 6.15:—Weather, News, Announcements, and General Sports Bulletin. 6.40:—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Music, played by Maurice Cole. 7:—Holidays at Home and Abroad, 8—Canoeing, by Mr. I. M. Parsons. 7.20:—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. 7.30:—Dorothy Folkard (pianoforte).
7.45:—The Symphonic Players, conducted by Herbert Menges, Frank Titterton (tenor), relayed from the Dome, Brighton. 9:—Weather, News, Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (only). 9.25—A Village Cricket Match, by Mr. Archie Macdonell. 9.40:—Lilian Keyes (soprano); George Baker (baritone); the Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell. 10.30-12:—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).
10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 3.30:—Sibhald Teuer's Rhythm Five. 4.30:—The Radio Trio; Philip Whitewar (violin), Gethyn Wyndham-George (violoncello), Doreen Jenking (harp); Joseph Welsh (tenor). 5.15:—National programme. 6:—Music. 6.15:—Weather, News, Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (only). 9.25—A Village Cricket Match, by Mr. Archie Macdonell. 9.40:—Lilian Keyes (soprano); George Baker (baritone); the Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell. 10.30-12:—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1-2:—National programme. 3.30-12:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-12.45:—National programme. 1:—Orchestra (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Reginald Redman, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 3.30:—National programme. 4.45:—Dance Music. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Mr. Dudley Rowe; League of Nations Week in Wales. 7.20:—National programme. 7.45:—Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Reginald Redman, relayed from the Assembly Room, the City Hall, Cardiff. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—Welsh Regional programme. 9.20-10.30:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.
1.30:—Time, Weather and Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—News. 7.50:—Time Signal and Talk. 7.45:—Irish Lesson. 8:—Concert; The Station Orchestra; Five Tramps in Venice (Lady Mary Doyle (soprano); Cyril Opera Solos: The Floral Quartet; Traditional Music; The Station Orchestra. 10.30:—Time, News and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 3.30:—Children. 4.40:—Gramophone Concert. 5.40:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 6.40:—Time Signal. 6.41:—Talk. 6.55:—Gramophone Music. 7.15:—Weekly Press Review. 7.25:—Gramophone Music. 7.55:—Talk. 8.25:—Police Notes. 8.40:—Time Signal. 8.41:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Fra Diavolo (Auber); Selection from Die Koenigskinder (Humperdinck); Piedmontese Dances (Sinigaglia); Marie Wiegenlied (Reger); Norwegian Bridal Procession (Grieg); Waltz, Accelerationen (Strauss); Intermezzo from da Sinfonia (Goldmark); Ballet Music from Die Puppenfee (Bayer). 10.10:—(In the interval) News and Gramophone Records. 11.40—Popular Gramophone Concert.

LAHTI (1,050kc.), 400kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 1kw.
7.5:—Song Recital. 7.30:—Dramatic Selection. 8:—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Wagner; Pilgrims' Chorus from Tannhäuser; Tristan; Allmandi; Clarinet Solo, Adagio; Schneeren. 8.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw. and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.)—6.50:—West German Wireless Society's Talk and Report. 7:—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Notes. 7.15:—Talk on Working Men's Sport. 7.30:—Programme from Berlin. 8:—Variete. 8.—Programme, followed by News, Sports Notes, Orchestral and Dance Music. 12(midnight):—Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (365m.), 5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—4.30:—Orchestral Concert. 6:—The Letter Box. 6.15:—Weather and Time. 6.30:—German Language Lesson. 6.45:—Labour Intelligence. 7.05:—Talk. 7.30:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Die sieben Raben (Rheinberger); Coppelia Suite (Delibes); Slavonic Rhapsody, op. 114 (Friedemann); Syrinx Dances (Lanner); Waltz, Gedanken an Alt Wien (Zeller). 8.30:—Programme from Breslau. 9.20:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). 10:—Time, Weather, News, Sunday Programme Announcements, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio—Call EAJ 7 (424m.), 3kw.—8:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Phonforte Recital, followed by Orchestral Concert; Selection and Popular Song Recital. 9.25—News 11:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations and News.

MILAN (514m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Concert. 8:—Announcements and Weather. 8.10:—News. 8.20:—Review of Reviews. 8.30:—Time Signal. 8.32:—Transmission of Opera. Talks in the intervals. 11.30:—News, followed by Concert.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw. and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.)—6.30:—Concert by a Mandolins Orchestra. 7.30:—Wireless Notes for Listeners. 7.45:—Concert by the Nuremberg Madrigal Society and Chamber Orchestra. 9.5:—Humorous Recital. 9.45:—Lehar Programme. 10.20:—Weather, followed by Concert and Dance Music from the Café Maximilian.

NAPLES—Call 2NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—8.30:—Time Signal. 8.32:—Sports Notes, News, Club Notes, Announcements and Harbour Notes. 9.2:—Relay from the San Carlo Royal Theatre. In the interval Sports Notes. 10.50:—News.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (260m.), HAMAR (385m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), FORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.)—7:—Talk. 7.15:—Weather and News. 7.30:—Talk. 8:—Time Signal. 8.2:—Orchestral Concert of Light Music. 9.15:—Weather. 9.55:—Topical Talk. 10.10:—Choral Recital. 10.40:—Dance Music.

PARIS (Radio-Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the interval, Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Children. 4.30:—Dance Music. 4.35:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 7.5:—Talk. 7.30:—Elementary English Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Talk. 8.15:—Literary Reading. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Music. 9.15:—Press Review, News and Time Signal. 9.30:—Concert; Petits Chagrins—Comedy (Courteline); Adagio and Allegro for Violin (Beethoven); Scenes; Quartet (Beethoven).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7:—Popular Music. 8:—Brass Band Concert. 9:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. 10:—Time, News and Sports Notes. 10.20:—Programme from Brünn. 10.55:—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 11:—Concert from the Café Rokoko.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—8.30:—Gignals parlato, Announcements, and Sports Notes. 8.30:—Exchange, Weather, News, and Report of the International Labour Office at Geneva. 9:—Time Signal. 9.2:—Concert after the Programme. 10:—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (434m.), 7kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.)—6.30:—Concert by the Stockholm Chamber Music—String Quartet (Borodine); Sonatina for Pianoforte (Ravel); Quintet for Pianforte and Strings (Faure); followed by Dance Music. 10.15:—News. 10.40-12 midnight:—Concert for British Listeners.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.), 7—Time Signal. 7.5:—Programme from Frankfurt. 8.30:—Erik Meyer-Helmund Concert. 9.40:—Programme from Frankfurt. Schiller:—Prelude and Fifteen Silhouettes arranged from Walter von Molo's Schiller Manuscripts (Karl Albrecht Böhringer). 10-12.30 a.m. (Sunday):—Programme from Frankfurt. In the interval, at 11:—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (331m.), 8kw.—7:—Accordion Music. 7.30:—Talk. 7.50:—Recital of Songs, with Explanatory Quotations. 8.15:—Transmission of Pictures. 8.25:—Operetta Music—Selections from Coups de roulis—Operetta (Message), followed by Military Band Music. 9:—Orchestral Concert. 10.15:—North African Concert.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m.), 7kw.—7:—German Language Lesson. 7.15:—Concert. 8:—Announcements. 8.10:—News. 8.20:—Concert from the Review. 8.30:—Time. 8.32:—Relay of an Opera. 11.30:—News, followed by Concert.

VIENNA (517m.), 15kw. and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (240.9m.)—6.25:—Reading. 7:—Walther von der Vogelweide Programme, in Celebration of his 700th Anniversary. 7.45:—Time and Weather. 8:—Concert; Folk Songs for Mixed Choir: (a) Die Wolfust in den Maien (arr. Brahms); (b) Spring Sunday (Dessauer); Der Lenz ist gekommen (Wagner-Sakrabitsch); Der Sammelt (Wendel); Heil im Forster scheint die Sonne (Kremser); Selections by a Women's Choir. 9:—Dorothea—Operetta in One Act (Offenbach), followed by Popular Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.15 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 2kw.—8.35 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB 2 (480m.), 1.5kw.—10.15 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (264m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—4 p.m. Concerts relayed at intervals on 25kw. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 20kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m. (approx.) and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 10.30 p.m.-5 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 12kw.—12.15 a.m.
ZAGREB (30/m.), 0.7kw.—12.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—10.45 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-morrow, May 11, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.); 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.30 a.m.:—(1,554.4m. only) Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 3:—Church Cantata (No. 78), Bach, Jesu, Thou hast wrought Salvation, with Lily Allen (soprano), Constance Felpts (contralto), Arthur Wilkes (tenor), Percy Thompson (bass), St. Anne's Church Choir, the Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison, and George Pritchard (organist), relayed from St. Ann's Church, Manchester. 3.55:—For the Children, conducted by the Rev. A. R. Browne-Wilkinson. 4.15:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Tom Kinniburgh (bass). 5.30:—A Pianoforte Recital, by Marguerite de Pachmann (Madame Labori). 6-6.20:—Milton: 1, His Youth and Education, by George Rylands. 7.55:—A Religious Service, with the Bells, and Address by the Rev. P. McCormick, from St. Martin-in-the-Fields. 8.45:—(261.3m. only) Appeal by Miss Betty Nuthall on behalf of the Children's Country Holidays Fund. 8.50:—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). 9.5:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Sir Edward Elgar; Heddle Nash (tenor), relayed from the Grand Theatre, Swansea. 10.30:—Epilogue. 10.40-11:—(1,554.4m. only) The Silent Fellowship, from Cardiff.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Betsy de la Porte (contralto), Alfred Cave (violin). 5-5.30:—Society and Politics in the Old Testament: 1, The Rock whence they were Hewn, by Canon S. C. Carpenter. 8.45:—National programme. 8.50:—Weather; News; Regional News. 9.5:—National programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30:—The Midland Wireless Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Geoffrey Dams (tenor). 5-5.30:—See London Regional programme. 8.45:—Appeal by Councillor Ralph Smith on behalf of the Northampton Hospitals. 8.50:—Weather; News. 9:—Midland News. 9.5:—National programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).
3-3.55:—National programme. 4:—See Glasgow. 4.45-6.20:—National programme. 7.55:—National programme. 8.45:—See Glasgow. 9.5:—National programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).
3-6.20:—National programme. 7.55-8.45:—National programme. 8.50:—National programme. 9:—Regional News. 9.5:—Dorothy Rodgers (contralto), Edward Isaacs (pianoforte); the Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Norman Hay, conducting his own Works. 10.30:—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
3-4.30:—National programme. 7.55:—National programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).
3—National programme. 4.15:—Festival of Song, arranged by the Great Western Railway Social and Educational Union, by the Swindon Great Western Railway Social and Educational Union Band, conducted by J. Lennon; the Massed Great Western Railway Male Voice Choirs, conducted by Bunford (Griffiths; Banchoen Munday and Baker (last) Community Singing, relayed from the Lawn Bandstand, Weston-super-Mare. 5.30-6.20:—National programme. 6.30:—A Religious Service; Norman Jones (solo); Address by the Rev. Griffith Evans, relayed from the New Trinity Congregational Church, Cardiff. 7.55-8.45:—National programme. 8.50:—National programme. 9:—Regional. 9.5:—See Swansea. 10.30:—Epilogue. 10.40-12:—The Silent Fellowship.

CORK—Call 6CK (225m.), 1kw.—Programme relayed by DUBLIN (413m.).
8.30:—Time Signal. 8.32:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 11:—Time, National Anthem, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
EDINBURGH (1,048kc.) (280.5m.).
3-3.55:—National programme. 4:—See Glasgow. 4.45-6.20:—National programme. 7.55:—National programme. 8.45:—See Glasgow. 8.50:—National programme. 9:—News. 9.5:—National programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).
3:—Programme of Orchestral Music. 4:—Annual Church Parade of the Glasgow Auxiliary Forces (Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Territorial Troops and Auxiliary Air Force); the Service will be conducted by the Rev. William Jardine; the Lessons will be read by Mr. Thomas Kelly and Col. James Anderson, relayed from St. Andrew's Hall. 6.45-8.20:—Scottish Programme. 8.30:—National programme. 8.45:—Appeal by Lady Minto on behalf of the Royal Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, from Edinburgh. 8.50:—National programme. 9:—Regional programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).
3:—Lily Allen (soprano); Constance Felpts (contralto); Arthur Wilkes (tenor); Booth Unwin (bass); St. Ann's Church Choir; the Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison; George Pritchard (organ), relayed from St. Ann's Church, Manchester. 3.55:—National programme. 4.15:—The Brampath Colliery Silver Prize Band conducted by Lily Wright; Lily Allen (soprano); Arthur Wilkes (tenor); Constance Felpts (contralto); Booth Unwin (bass); Eric Fogg (pianoforte), from Newcastle. 5.20:—National programme. 7.55:—National programme. 8.45:—Appeal by Councillor Mathewson Watson on behalf of the Manchester Evening News White Heather Fund. 8.50:—National programme. 9:—News. 9.5:—National programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
3-4.30:—National programme. 7.55-8.45:—National programme. 8.50:—National programme. 9:—News. 9.5:—National programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
3—National programme. 4.15:—See Cardiff. 5.30-6.20:—See Cardiff. 6.30:—See Cardiff. 7.55-8.45:—National programme. 8.50:—National programme. 9:—News. 9.5:—National programme. 10.30:—Epilogue.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ 1 (349m.), 8kw.—12 (noon):—Chimes and Weather. 12.10:—Doll and Present Lottery. 12.30:—In the interval, Announcements of the Winning Numbers, Musical Selections. 2:—Sextet Selections and Gramophone Records. 5.30:—Concert. 7.40:—Sports Notes. 9.40:—Sports Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—10 a.m.:—Relay of a Catholic Confirmation Service. 5.30:—Concert of Trigorin Music. 8.30:—Medical Talk. 9:—Concert; Selections from the Works of Moussorgsky, Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff. 8.30:—Journey Round the World (Text by Marcel Idzkowski). 10:—Time, News, Sunday Programme Announcements, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio—Call EAJ 7 (424m.), 3kw.—8:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Phonforte Recital, followed by Orchestral Concert; Selection and Popular Song Recital. 9.25—News 11:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations and News.

MILAN (514m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Concert. 8:—Announcements and Weather. 8.10:—News. 8.20:—Review of Reviews. 8.30:—Time Signal. 8.32:—Transmission of Opera. Talks in the intervals. 11.30:—News, followed by Concert.

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NAPLES—Call 2NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—8.30:—Time Signal. 8.32:—Sports Notes, News, Club Notes, Announcements and Harbour Notes. 9.2:—Relay from the San Carlo Royal Theatre. In the interval Sports Notes. 10.50:—News.

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PARIS (Radio-Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the interval, Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Children. 4.30:—Dance Music. 4.35:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 7.5:—Talk. 7.30:—Elementary English Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Talk. 8.15:—Literary Reading. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Music. 9.15:—Press Review, News and Time Signal. 9.30:—Concert; Petits Chagrins—Comedy (Courteline); Adagio and Allegro for Violin (Beethoven); Scenes; Quartet (Beethoven).

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TURIN—Call 1TO (291m.), 7kw.—7:—German Language Lesson. 7.15:—Concert. 8:—Announcements. 8.10:—News. 8.20:—Concert from the Review. 8.30:—Time. 8.32:—Relay of an Opera. 11.30:—News, followed by Concert.

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WARSAW (1,411m.), 12kw.—12.15 a.m.
ZAGREB (30/m.), 0.7kw.—12.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—10.45 a.m.

Law Report, May 9

SUMMARY

The hearing was continued before Mr. Justice Wright and a City of London special jury of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Niger Company, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants appropriated to themselves contracts which had originally been entered into on behalf of the Niger Company, Limited, or, alternatively, that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contracts of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
WAGES IN THE LANCASHIRE WEAVING TRADE
SAGAR v. H. RIDEHALGH AND SON, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE FARWELL.)

His LORDSHIP reserved judgment in this test action which, on the face of the pleadings, is a claim for 1s., but which raises an important question of weavers' wages in Lancashire and the right of employers to make deductions from such wages when they allege faulty workmanship by the weaver.

The defendants claim that such deductions are in accordance with the custom and usage of the weaving trade.

The plaintiff, Thomas Sagar, a weaver employed by H. Ridehalgh and Son, Limited, manufacturers of cotton cloth, at Nelson, Lancashire, alleges that the 1s. was wrongfully deducted from the wages to which he was entitled for the week ended August 1, 1928.

The Hon. Stafford Cripps, K.C., and Mr. Laski, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Cyril Atkinson, K.C., Mr. Derbyshire, K.C., and Mr. Ormerod for the defendants.

Mr. CRIPPS informed his Lordship that he did not propose to call rebutting evidence as to usage.

His LORDSHIP thereupon indicated the points on which he would require the assistance of counsel. Subject to anything that Mr. Cripps might say, he was satisfied that these yards out of the 80 woven by the plaintiff were not good merchantable cloth, and that that was due to lack of reasonable skill and care on the part of the plaintiff. The first question to be determined was whether or not, apart from any question of custom or usage, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the sum of 1s. which he (his Lordship) was supposing was less than the actual loss suffered by the employer. Supposing the plaintiff was entitled, then one had to consider whether in law the defendants were right in saying that that sum could not be recovered owing to the fact that there was a usage or custom in the trade. On that, the real question was what in fact was the contract between the employer and the operative, not only in that case, but in every contract between master and operative in that particular trade. The employer's obligation was to supply a proper loom and suitable material, and he had to pay for the cloth produced at the standard rate of wages provided for by the rules. He also had to pay a larger sum in the event of the material not being good material.

The obligation of the operative, on the other hand, was to produce cloth, and he was bound, not by any custom, to use reasonable care and skill. Then came the question whether the failure to use such care and skill gave the employer the right to damages or to end the contract, and whether there was in every contract of that kind a term that the rate of wages provided by the uniform list of prices might be reduced by a sum not exceeding the total loss suffered by the employer. Was there such a custom as had been pleaded, and was it imported into contracts made between employers and operatives in that trade? If it were imported, was it a term of the contract which the law would enforce?

Mr. CRIPPS said that he could not agree with some of those propositions.

A PRACTICE AT THE MILL

Mr. ATKINSON said that he assented to almost everything which his Lordship had put. On the question whether there was a usage or custom, he submitted that it was well established, and the fact that persons frequently contracted out of it did not destroy it. Quite apart from the custom of the trade, it had always been the recognised practice at that particular mill to make deductions for faulty work provided it did not exceed the loss to the employer, and, therefore, when an operative started work there he did so on the same terms as the other operatives and was accordingly bound by the implied contract between him and his employer.

He had proved that the price-list was only for work carefully done, and the workman had not earned his wages unless he had done his work carefully. The claim was in sharp contrast to one for consequential damages. Here they were dealing with the immediately deteriorated value of work.

It had been open to the plaintiff to challenge the terms of employment by cross-examination or by calling evidence, and he had not done so. There was no conflict of evidence as to the usage of the trade; it was all one way, and every witness spoke of the system being in operation.

His LORDSHIP.—The evidence showed the custom. Was the amount to be deducted as fixed by the employer final?

Mr. ATKINSON.—It was agreed that it was a right which only arose if in fact the work was bad, due to the worker's negligence, and entailing loss to the employer. The operatives had the right of saying that they did not agree and could bring an action to recover the amount deducted, but they would have to satisfy the Court. The position was the same as where there had been a breach of warranty.

THE QUESTION OF DEDUCTION

Mr. CRIPPS said that it remained with the employer to give the final decision. Replying on behalf of the plaintiff, he said that the first point to be ascertained was what exactly happened with regard to the deduction of the 1s. If the sum were deducted in the course of making up the operative's wages it might be legal and not contrary to the Truck Act, 1896, but if it were deducted from the wages at the end of the week it was illegal. The question was which of those two courses was adopted.

On the evidence it was perfectly clear in his view that the deduction was from the wages and not in the course of making them up. It was in fact a penal deduction to make the operative do better work in the following week, and it could not be justified on any ground whatever. It was a direct contravention of the Truck Act. A weaver was employed to weave and not to weave a particular piece of cloth, and he had to use reasonable skill and care. If he did not do that then his employer had the right to get rid of him, but if he made a mistake and the master chose to retain him, then the master must pay him his wages.

The defendants suggested that there was a warranty by the servant that on every occasion he would exercise absolute skill and care, but there was no justification for such a suggestion except, of course, where the parties chose to enter into some special arrangement.

There would be a far-reaching revolution in the law of master and servant if the master could deduct from the wages. So long as the contract of service continued the master had no right to deduct. He could not approbate and reprobate. From the legal point one must look on the act here as an isolated one. Was it reasonable to expect a weaver never to commit a fault? Here the weaver had carried out his part of the contract as might have been expected. If on the whole week's work there was a lack of reasonably good work the question would be different, or if the weaver had viciously damaged his work, but one isolated case of carelessness was not a breach of contract.

The defendants seemed to suggest that there was a new term introduced into the contract by a suggested usage. Under the Factory Act, if there were such a usage *prima facie* there ought to be a notice of it put up. The usage must be common to all Lancashire. Usage must be based on proof of a series of acts and not on what anyone thought was his right. Devonald v. Rosser and Sons (22 *The Times* L.R., 882; [1906] 2 K.B., 728) exactly applied to this case, as did Harrison v. Universal Marine Insurance Company (3 F. and F., 190). The alleged usage differed, according to the evidence, from mill to mill, and was not universal throughout Lancashire.

His LORDSHIP, as stated, reserved judgment.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stow, Preston and Lyttelton, for Messrs. Waddington and Son, Burnley; Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffe and Co., for Messrs. John Taylor and Co., Manchester.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
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Sporting News

RACING

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS

VICTORY OF FAIR ISLE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Lord Derby's Fair Isle, a full sister to Fairway, ridden by Weston and trained at Newmarket by Frank Butters, won the One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket yesterday after a great race by a short head from Torchere, with Sister Clover a neck away third. Rose of England, carrying Captain Hogg's second colours, was close up fourth. Fair Isle started at 7 to 4 against, Torchere and Sister Clover each at 10 to 1 against. Although for the spectators the weather might well have been warmer the general conditions were excellent for the fillies who had to take part in the race. On the whole they formed a good-looking field. It may be that Fair Isle has not grown much since last year, but she is certainly a filly of much quality. Qurrat-al-Ain is a big filly built rather on the lines of a short-distance runner than a stayer. Quinine and Torchere are also good looking, while there is much to like in Tetnut, a filly by Phalaris out of The Sphinx.

With the exception that Varnishing Day stood still at the start and took no part in the race, the field were sent away in a line. Captain Allison, the starter to the Jockey Club, is always at his best in big races, and there could be no better starts than the two which he made this week for the Two Thousand and the One Thousand Guineas. The first of the runners to show in front was Silver Mount on the Stands side of the course. She was followed by Rose of England, running alone on the far side of the track. Quinine was also prominent, while Fair Isle and Qurrat-al-Ain were well placed. Coming down the Hill into the Dip, Silver Mount was beaten, and Qurrat-al-Ain came on in front with Rose of England, followed by Fair Isle and Sister Clover, with Torchere moving up and going well. Coming out of the Dip Qurrat-al-Ain was in trouble, and Fair Isle, hard ridden, came on from Sister Clover. Rose of England was running all alone, and therefore was at a considerable disadvantage with the others. Torchere was still threatening real danger to the leaders, and 100 yards from the winning-post was going so well that I thought she was certain to win. Perryman was riding her much more easily than were the other riders concerned in the finish. Probably he did not dare to ride her as hard as he could, for I recall that when she ran at the last meeting at Newmarket she had not run on under severe pressure. This time she ran on gamely to the finish, but just failed to get up, Fair Isle winning all out by inches, with Sister Clover third. If only Rose of England, a Teddy filly who has been most difficult to train, had not had to race all by herself on the far side of the course she would, I think, have won. Qurrat-al-Ain, as her trainer feared would be the case, failed to stay the mile, while Quinine ran very indifferently and could not, I think, have been at her best. It is a long time since I saw the whip so freely used in a race, and especially in a race for young fillies, and it will be a long time, I hope, before I shall see such punishment of willing three-year-olds in a race again.

The last afternoon of a very successful First Spring Meeting, which would have been more enjoyable if the weather had been warmer, was begun with an excellent race for the Brinkley Handicap, which was won by N.P.B. by a head from Great Scot, with Budaiya, a short head away, third. Gentlemen's Relish and Fraudulent were close up to the placed horses. N.P.B., who had run quite well in the City and Suburban, was ridden yesterday by Ray and was always prominent. Coming out of the Dip he and Great Scot were in front, followed closely on the Stands side by Budaiya and on the far side of the course by Fraudulent. Close to the winning-post Ray persuaded N.P.B. to find just a little more speed and won rather comfortably by a head. Budaiya was running on at the finish and should win a similar race soon. Of the others, Wire-work and Defoe ran fairly well, but I never saw Antiquary in the race with any sort of a chance. Clever Eyes, ridden by G. Richards, was a rather clever winner of the Denston Selling Plate, in which Flaming Dawn, who swerved rather badly close home, was second and Alfresco third. A furlong from the winning-post Alfresco, who had begun slowly, was not in the race with any apparent chance, but he was running on very fast at the finish and was probably an unlucky loser. After Clever Eyes had won at Epsom there was no bid for her at the following sale, but yesterday after her success she was sold to Colonel Crawford for 420 guineas.

It is to be doubted whether the maiden three-year-olds who took part in the Culford Stakes were more than very moderate. The best of them was proved by the race to be Frankchase, a colt by Heverswood, who, after making the running, gave way to Pennant coming down into the Dip. Once, however, on the final rise to the winning-post he came again and, catching and beating Pennant, won quite comfortably, with Mulini third. Tulchan ran most disappointingly, while it is to be feared that Ravenswood, who ran in a hood, is not very reliable. The winner is a big brown colt with doubtful forelegs and not too good joints. He might well be difficult to train if the ground were hard, but while it remains soft he will be found useful in his class. The race for the One Thousand Guineas followed and then came the Mildenhall Stakes, which finished a long way down the course and was contested by a number of very moderate animals. Persevere, who would, in my opinion, have won, was not able to be started, as she injured a knee the night before. In her absence the winner turned up in Lord Harewood's Hot Coppers, a gelding by Golden Orb, which does not suggest stamina, yet he stayed well the two miles over which this race was run. He had to be ridden hard, however, to win by a neck from Fairy Prince, with Lord Bobs another neck away third. When turning into the Straight Lux, who was then in front, ran out across the course. This was the second race during the afternoon to finish down the course. Surely the time has now come to abandon such races and to substitute for them races which finish at the winning-post at the end of the Rous Course.

The very good-looking, but it may be rather flighty, Twelfth Night—he is by Stratford—was, according to the betting on the race, fully expected to win the May Stakes. He was very well away at the start, but was not in front at the Bushes, and finally failed to gain even a place behind the Fourfold filly, who, striding freely up the Hill, won by an easy length from La Fontaine, with Banned third. The Fourfold filly, who is by Buen Ojo, had failed to gain a place at the last meeting here behind Fiesole and Shell Parade.

HURST PARK PROSPECTS

PALACE SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Warp was second in his last race, but is a very moderate animal. Umbrella ran well in a similar event at Alexandra Park and on that form has a chance. Plaster of Paris did not run well against Warp in his last race, but will be ridden this afternoon by Ray. It is not a race on which it is easy to make a selection. The winner may be UMBRELLA.

CLAREMONT PLATE (5f.).—The Ready Response colt was beaten at Epsom, but he ran well there, and his conqueror may well be the best of his age yet seen out, so that READY RESPONSE COLT has a fair chance here. Indeed, on public form he is the obvious selection. His owner, it should be noted, also has the Semi Girl colt in the race. He has not run before.

VICTORIA CUP (7f.).—Songe, Chestnut Oak, Ghost Train, and Fleeting Memory will be running for the first time this season, so that it is not easy to know whether they are fit and well. At the weights the best of them may be Ghost Train. He may win, but I would rather see him run first before making him a selection. Aristotle runs and has a chance, as has Masked Bandit on his running in the Newbury Cup, where he was badly drawn but was very nearly winning at this afternoon's distance. On that running, however, using Lucky Tor, he is not so well handicapped as Stalactite, who showed speed in the City and Suburban. Gang Warily is badly handicapped with Knight Error on their Nottingham form, and Knight Error on Lincoln form seems certain, even at the altered weights, to beat Stalactite. Le Phare has not run this year, but on some of his form of last year has a very good chance. Ecilath won in a canter at Kempton Park but has no chance at all against Knight Error on Lincoln running. Miss Linn ran well in the Newbury Cup, but on that running should not beat Masked Bandit. She is, however, so I believe, fancied this afternoon. Etival has been sent over from France to run, which may be significant. This is a very difficult race with which to deal, for there are so many in the field who have not run this season. The handicap selection seems to me to be KNIGHT ERROR, and he is accordingly my selection, but he is chosen without any confidence, for I do not like light-weight jockeys in such a race as this.

CARDINAL'S SELLING PLATE (5f.).—GRAND ROCK was second at Alexandra Park, and on the actual placings in that race seems to have the beating of several others in the race. He is, therefore, my selection.

PARADISE STAKES (1½m.).—Dame Swynford won at Epsom, and as a recent winner has a good chance, but she and the others in the race may fail to beat REAR ADMIRAL, who was second in the Greenham Plate to Christopher Robin. I do not know that that form amounts to much, but it seems the best in the race.

DURHAM PLATE (1m. 7f.).—Because ran quite well at Newmarket, and this course may suit him, Quarter Sessions and Eagle's Pride may also run well, but I shall give another chance to PORTHAON, who did not run badly at Sandown Park, and who on some form seems quite fairly handicapped.

HURST PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter " a " is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

3.0.—The **PALACE SELLING PLATE** (high-weight handicap) of 300 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

	St	lb
PUZELLA (Major T. Bouch) ..... W. Nightingall	8	12
WARP (Mr. H. Liddell) ..... V. Smith	8	12
WEARY WILLY (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scoble	8	11
aPLASTER OF PARIS (Mr. J. Cooper) ..... Douglas-Pennant	8	9
ZANY (Miss M. A. Keyser) ..... J. Wilson	8	8
aWELWYN (Mr. J. A. Phillips) ..... C. Leader	8	8
COQ-A-LANE (Mrs. L. Ribh) ..... Hackett	8	7
CITRON PRESSE (M. J. Wittouck) ..... Beasley	8	7
VARNE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Green) ..... F. Hartigan	8	7
aROSAPENNA (Major H. T. Barclay) ..... H. Wragg	8	7
aUMBRELLA (Mr. M. S. Carroll) ..... S. Darling	8	5
JOHNSTONE (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	8	4
ZANDY DAW (Mr. R. J. Colling) ..... R. J. Colling	8	2
GOOD CITIZEN (Mr. F. Darling) ..... Wilmot	8	2
aLADY CLARION (Mr. M. G. Hartigan) M. Hartigan	8	1
aARROWAX (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	8	0
UPPER DECK (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	8	0
aCAROUSAL (Mr. H. S. Watson) ..... Westlake	7	12
aEASTERN SONG (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..De Mestre	7	11
NORMAN DUCHESS (Mr. P. Ellison) ..... Ellison	7	11
aMOUNTAIN IMAGE (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	7	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PUZELLA, R. Dick; WARP, —; WEARY WILLIE, B. Carr; PLASTER OF PARIS, C. Ray; ZANY, F. Lane; WELWYN, R. Perryman; COQ-A-LANE, J. Sirett; UMBRELLA, G. Richards; JOHNSTONE, J. Dines; EASTERN SONG, C. A. Ray; NORMAN DUCHESS, A. Wragg; MOUNTAIN IMAGE, —; ROSAPENNA, —; LADY CLARION, —; ARROWAX, —; CAROUSAL, —.

3.30.—The **CLAREMONT PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
READY RESPONSE c, by Stratford (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	9	2
PAPERCHASE (His Majesty) ..... W. Jarvis	8	12
aRULE NINE c, by Chivalrous (Lady Aylesford) ..... Douglas-Pennant	8	12
aLONE CRAIG (Mrs. P. W. Carr) ..... J. Beary	8	12
aCONCERTO (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	8	12
SEMI GIRL c, by Rivero (Mr. R. Davis) ..... B. Davis	8	12
GALAHADIA (Mr. A. R. Faulkner) ..... Leach, jun.	8	12
aAZTHAK (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	8	12
ROYAL SAILOR (Mr. A. H. Kempton) ..... C. Leader	8	12
aORESTES (Mr. Z. G. Michaltsos) ..... Moloney	8	12
FINEST FANCY (Mr. J. C. Minoprio) ..... East	8	12
FLYING SCOUT (Mr. F. E. Roberts) ..... Tabor	8	12
aFAIR BARGAIN (M. J. Wittouck) ..... Brabon	8	12
aWARDEN (Sir F. Towle) ..... S. Darling	8	12
aMALAY (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Brown	8	12
BERRYDALE (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	12
LADY CARLTON (Mr. M. H. Benson) M. Hartigan	8	8
DUVERNELLA f, by Blue Ensign (Mr. A. F. Bevis) ..... C. Wauch	8	9
WISE CHIEF (Mr. A. T. Dalling) ..... F. Darling	8	9
aSAGO (Mr. T. Dalling) ..... F. Darling	8	9
BOLD VENTURE (Sir W. Gilbey) ..... T. Carson	8	9
aGUIDING STAR (Mr. C. W. Gordon) ..... J. Jarvis	8	9
WINNIE BRAE f, by Tremola (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Gwilt	8	9
THE ECCENTRIC (Mr. A. Heathorn) ..... Tabor	8	9
BRANDTRAIL f, by Glanmerin (Mrs. J. Howeson) ..... W. Nicholl	8	9
FAIRY FRIEND (Mrs. Hutchinson) ..... O. Bell	8	9
FAIR COPY (Mr. C. M. Leigh) ..... Alden	8	9
aSULTANITA (Mr. C. Lunn) ..... Beddie	8	9
LONE ISLE (Mrs. A. Macklintosh) ..... F. Hartigan	8	9
BALLYSHEE c, by Prince Galahad (Mr. A. M. Melville) ..... Nugent	8	9
aHAPPY MOOD (Mrs. E. L. Edl) ..... R. T. Wragg	8	9
NIGHT BELL f, by Beresford (Mr. J. Ryan) MacColl	8	9
aHAROLD'S KNOT (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... C. Waugh	8	9
PRETTIE MISSIE c, by Obliterate (Mr. W. T. Sear) ..... Leach, jun.	8	9
MARGARET OF RICHMOND (Mr. Friend Sykes) Morris	8	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

READY RESPONSE COLT or SEMI GIRL COLT, Doble; RULE NINE COLT, C. Ray; LONE CRAIG, M. Beary; CONCERTO, H. Wragg; RAZMAK, —; ORESTES, Sirett; FLYING SCOUT, R. Dick; WARDEN, G. Richards; TRALEE, —; FAIR BARGAIN, F. Lane; GUIDING STAR, —; BRANDTRAIL FILLY, A. Wragg; SULTANITA, Perryman; HAPPY MOOD, Elliott; NIGHT BELL FILLY, G. Bennett; SAILOR'S KNOT, S. Donoghue; ROYAL SAILOR, —; THE ECCENTRIC, —; MARGARET OF RICHMOND, —; BERRYDALE, —.

4.5.—The **VICTORIA CUP**, a handicap plate of 2,000 sovs., a gold cup value 250 sovs. (or specie at the option of the winner), and 1,500 sovs. to winner, 125 sovs. to second, 75 sovs. to third, and 50 sovs. to fourth. Seven furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSONGE (Lord Michelham) ..... O. Bell	4	9	0
aCHESTNUT OAK (Mr. C. J. Ryan) ..... Loftus	4	8	12
aGHOST TRAIN (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	4	8	8
aGOLDEN ORACLE (Captain H. Whitworth) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	5	8	5
aFLEETING MEMORY (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	5	8	5
aMASKED BANDIT (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... S. Darling	4	8	4
aPACKALIK (Mr. J. A. Phillips) ..... C. Leader	5	8	0
aLE PHARE (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	4	7	13
ARISTOTLE (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... F. Darling	4	7	13
KEITHSMITH (Lord Wyfold) ..... Jarvis	4	7	13
PROBITE (Mr. G. Antoine May) ..... G. L. Ward	5	7	12
aGUARDS' PARADE (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	5	7	12
aSTALACTITE (Mr. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	5	7	12
RATTLIN THE REEFER (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	4	7	12
CABALLERO (Mr. H. E. Steel) ..... Walls	5	7	11
ORRISTONE (Mr. B. Coulson) ..... G. L. Ward	5	7	7
BEACHCOMBER (Sir A. Butt) ..... Marsh	4	7	7
WAR MIST (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	a	7	5
HEIGHTEN IT (Mr. A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	4	7	5
ETIVAL (Mlle. Celine Ouipet) ..... A. Franco	4	7	4
ECILATH (5lb. ex.) (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	4	7	4
MISS LINN (Mr. W. M. Carales) ..... Lawson	4	7	3
STALACTITE (Mr. C. Anson) ..... W. Stickland	4	7	3
aKNIGHT ERROR (Sir G. Nobel) ..... Whitaker	4	6	12
aGRAND IDOL (Mr. G. Digby) ..... Digby	4	6	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SONGE, H. Wragg; CHESTNUT OAK, Beasley; GHOST TRAIN, F. Beasley; GOLDEN ORACLE, J. Childs; FLEETING MEMORY, Perryman; MASKED BANDIT, G. Richards; PACKALIK, H. Souther; LE PHARE, Beary; ARISTOTLE, R. Fox; KEITHSMITH, —; PROBITE, H. Wragg; GUARDS' PARADE, Dines; GANG WARILY, S. Donoghue; CABALLERO, —; ORRISTONE A. Burns; BEACHCOMBER, F. Lane; ETIVAL, C. Boullion; ECILATH, Sirett; MISS LINN, K. Robertson; KNIGHT ERROR, C. Adley; GRAND IDOL, A. Richardson; STALACTITE, —.

4.35.—The **CARDINAL'S SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
aFAITH AND HOPE c, by King Sol (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... Gwilt	8	11
STRIDA (Mr. A. Williams) ..... Coldbeck	8	11
MENTHOL c, by Irishman (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	8	11
GRAPE FRUIT (Mr. F. B. Barling) ..... F. Darling	8	11
PROSPERITY PARTY (Mrs. E. G. Borwick) ..... Morris	8	8
POLLY'S SISTER f, by Zanoni (Mr. R. S. Clark) ..... Moloney	8	8
aROSE NOBLE (Mr. R. J. Colling) ..... R. J. Colling	8	8
aARCHEROT (Mr. J. Cooper) ..... Douglas-Pennant	8	8
PETITE REINE (Mr. V. Ekavyan) ..... Private	8	8
aGRAND LUCK (Mr. R. J. Glasspool) ..... C. Wragg	8	8
CHIVOCA (Mr. F. Hands) ..... Thrale	8	8
aMARY LOCHIEL f, by Flying Orb (Mrs. Hartigas) ..... M. Hartigan	8	8
TUSCANIA (Mrs. M. Kinney) ..... Kelly	8	8
ESPERANZA (Mr. R. Middleman) ..... J. Reardon	8	8
MISS CRACKER f, by Fantomas (Mr. R. Piper) ..... H. Leader	8	8
ENTHUSIASM (Mr. J. Rhodes) ..... J. Rhodes	8	8
VICA (Mr. A. Saville) ..... J. Beary	8	8
AYLESBURY (Mr. W. Smyth) ..... T. Weston	8	8
DESERT BRIDE (Mr. M. O. Springfield) ..... Tabor	8	8
PATRONA (Mrs. R. Wallace) ..... Beary	8	8
FATIMA PASHA (Mr. G. Wellesley) ..... Leach, jun.	8	8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FAITH AND HOPE COLT, —; MENTHOL COLT, B. Rook; ROSE NOBLE, F. Beasley; ARCHEROT, C. Ray; LONE CRAIG, M. Beary; CONCERTO, H. Wragg; RAZMAK, —; ORESTES, Sirett; FLYING SCOUT, R. Dick; WARDEN, G. Richards; TRALEE, —; FAIR BARGAIN, F. Lane; GUIDING STAR, —; BRANDTRAIL FILLY, A. Wragg; SULTANITA, Perryman; HAPPY MOOD, Elliott; NIGHT BELL FILLY, G. Bennett; SAILOR'S KNOT, S. Donoghue; ROYAL SAILOR, —; THE ECCENTRIC, —; MARGARET OF RICHMOND, —; BERRYDALE, —.

5.5.—The **PARADISE STAKES**, a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each, and 8 sovs. more if not struck out by the last Tuesday in March, 1926, with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. out of the stakes; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

	St	lb
ROSAL (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill	9	7
SAILOR (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	9	7
FRANKCHASE (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Pope	8	13
FANATIST (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	10
QUERIDER (Lord Ellesmere) ..... F. Darling	8	7
SPARKLEVETTO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe	8	7
SHORT LUNT (Mr. F. W. Horlock) ..... Walter Griggs	8	7
DAME SWYNFORD (Captain M. Wyndham) ..... W. Nightingall	8	7
OWNING (Mr. H. C. Barder) ..... J. Beary	8	4
REAR ADMIRAL (Commander F. W. Talbot-Ponsonby) ..... Lawson	8	4
BUCKTON (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	8	0
STOCKRIDER (Mr. A. R. Cox) ..... Lawson	8	0
COLLINGHAM (Lord Harewood) ..... B. Jarvis	8	0
aMONTELLE (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	0
aDICK BURR (Mr. H. T. Mills) ..... S. Darling	8	0
ESPRIELLE (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	8	0
aLYCIDAS (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	8	0
SCOUT II. (Mr. W. Woodward) Boyd-Rochfort	8	0
GWYNIAD (Mr. J. F. Arkwright) ..... Perse	7	11
DIAMOND RING (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Perse	7	11
SAHARIA (Mr. H. de Trafford) ..Boyd-Rochfort	7	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DAME SWYNFORD, R. Dick; REAR ADMIRAL, H. Beasley; MONTELLE, M. Beary; DICK BURR, G. Richards; LYCIDAS, H. Wragg; THE SCOUT II, J. Dines.

(Continued at foot of next column)

NEWMARKET RESULTS

1.0 (1.1).—The **BRINKLEY WELTER HANDICAP**, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. R.M.

N.P.B., ch c, by Stratford—Ethel H. (Sir F. Eley). 4 yrs, 9st. 13lb. ..... C. Ray 1
GREAT SCOT, ch c, by Grand Parade—Darkeith (Mrs. C. Beatty). 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... B. Carslake 2
BUDAIYA, b f, by Buchan—Eastern Pearl (Mr. S. Tattersall). 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... R. Jones 3
Saint Nicholas II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 5 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... R. Leach 0
Exeter (Mrs. S. Whitburn), 5 yrs, 9st. 3lb. ..M. Beary 0
Ox and Ass (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 5 yrs, 9st. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Defoe (Lord Woolavington), 4 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..F. Fox 0
Actaeus (Mr. M. Field), 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..J. Childs 0
Antiquary (Major J. S. Courtauld), 5 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Fraudulent (Lord Derby), 5 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..T. Weston 0
Grand Prince (Captain T. Hogg), 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Wire-work (Sir W. Gilbey), 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..J. Sirett 0
Moonstruck (Mr. F. Darling), 5 yrs, 8st. ..C. A. Ray 0
Darian (Mr. H. G. Biagrave), 5 yrs, 8st. ..J. Collins 0
Neguac (Lord Beaverbrook), 4 yrs, 8st. ..H. Wragg 0
Gentlemen's Relish (Mr. J. P. Arkwright), 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... R. Ruttle 0
Galette (Mr. E. H. Jenks), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Port Arthur (The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar), aged 7st. 10lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Richelieu II. (Mr. G. G. H. Peek), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Sprint (Major L. B. Holliday), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... P. Nelson 0

(Winner trained by Templeman, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 agst Antiquary, 6 to 1 each N.P.B. and Budaiya, 10 to 1 each Exeter and Sprint, 100 to 8 each Actaeus, Great Scot, and Fraudulent, 100 to 6 each Wire-work, Neguac, and Richelieu II., 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 14s.; places, 5s. 3d., 11s. 6d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 15,529 units; total place pool, 13,786 units.

Won by a head; a short head separated second and third. Gentlemen's Relish was fourth and Sprint last.

1.30 (1.32).—The **DENSTON TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. Last five furlongs of Abingdon Mile.

CLEVER EYES, ch f, by St. Tudwal—Clean and Clever (Lady Chesham), 8st. 11lb. G. Richards 1
FLAMING DAWN, br c, by Ellangowan—Pylos (Captain H. P. Holt), 8st. 11lb. E. Perryman 2
ALFRESCO, b g, by St. Louis—Alfreda (Mr. H. S. Persse), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Beasley 3
Bow Lane (Mr. R. Farquharson), 9st. ..... M. Beary 0
The Blonde rig, by Heverswood (Mr. J. Leach, jun.), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Powell 0
Speardora c, by Trespasser (Mr. F. W. Leach), 9st. ..... C. Leach 0
Mon Amie c, by Vencedor (Mr. H. Leader), 9st. ..... H. Jellis 0
Summer Song (Mr. W. R. Lynagh), 9st. ..C. Elliott 0
Lady Ivy c, by Dawson City (Mr. W. H. Meadi), 9st. ..... R. W. Stokes 0
Huckwood (Lord Rosebery), 9st. ..... H. Wragg 0
Knapweed c, by St. Girons (Mr. F. Barling), 9st. ..... J. Sirett 0
Irish Orb f, by Happy Man (Mr. E. V. Boyce), 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Cackalack (Mr. R. J. Colling), 8st. 11lb. ..T. Weston 0
Flying Bee f, by Torlonia (Mr. R. J. Colling), 8st. 11lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Golden Shower (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Stokes 0
Ca-Too-Sa (Mr. V. Malcolm), 8st. 11lb. ..H. Leach 0
Warkaway (Mr. W. Murray), 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Louvastra (Sir C. Neumann), 8st. 11lb. ..P. Beasley 0
Lady of Littlecote f, by Dawson City (Mr. C. J. Phillips), 8st. 6lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Cautious Clara (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 6lb. ..... S. Magee 0

(Winner trained by S. Darling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Flaming Dawn, 4 to 1 Alfresco, 6 to 1 Clever Eyes, 10 to 1 Louvastra, 100 to 7 each Hackwood and Ca-Too-Sa, 100 to 8 Cautious Clara, 20 to 1 Bow Lane, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 6d.; places, 4s., 3s., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 12,208 units; total place pool, 12,223 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a head separated second and third. Cautious Clara was fourth and The Blonde rig last.

The winner was sold to Colonel Crawford for 420 guineas.

2.0 (2.3).—The **CULFORD STAKES** of 10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Rowley Mile Course (left hand). (Eight furlongs).

FRANKCHASE, b c, by Heverswood—Francella (Mr. D. Crossman), 9st. ..... R. Jones 1
PENNANT, br c, by Phalaris—Ramiere (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 9st. ..... R. Perryman 2
MULINI, b f, by Polyphontes—Superb (Mr. S. R. Joel), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Winter 3
Collingwood (Captain T. Hogg), 9st. ..... J. Childs 0
Tulchan (Mr. J. P. Hornung), 9st. ..... C. Elliott 0
Last Cast (Sir C. Hyde), 9st. ..... B. Carslake 0
Golden Venture (Sir J. B. Jardine), 9st. ..J. Leach 0
Ireland Dar (The Aga Khan), 9st. ..... F. Beasley 0
Pharamond II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 9st. ..... H. Leach 0
The Crusader VI. (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 9st. ..... F. Powell 0
Ravenswood (Sir J. Rutherford), 9st. ..J. Childs 0
Parchment II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 9st. ..... H. Beasley 0
Frisky Too (Lord Astor), 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Spun-Yarn (Lord Derby), 8st. 11lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Burnley Belle (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 8st. 11lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Snap (Mr. D. Fraser), 8st. 11lb. ..... L. Hughes 0
Vernella (Captain T. Hogg), 8st. 11lb. G. Richards 0
Serala (Mr. G. G. H. Peek), 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Tetrafoil (Lord Penrhyn), 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Adley 0
Blue Veil (Lord Woolavington), 8st. 11lb. ..F. Fox 0

(Winner trained by Pope, at Royston)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 1 agst Tulchan, 7 to 1 Mulini, 8 to 1 Pennant, 8 to 1 Ravenswood, 9 to 1 Frankchase, 10 to 1 Parchment II., 100 to 8 Spun-Yarn, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 25s.; places, 7s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 14,177 units; total place pool, 13,876 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; four lengths separated second and third. Vernella was fourth and Snap last.

2.30 (2.34).—The **ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES** of 100 sovs. each, with 1,000 guineas added; for three-year-old fillies; second to receive 10 per cent. and third 5 per cent. of the value. (One mile).

FAIR ISLE, b or br f, by Phalaris—Scapa Flow (Lord Derby), 9st. ..... T. Weston 1
TORCHERE, br f, by Fairway—Terre Verte (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 9st. ..... E. Perryman 2
SISTER CLOVER, br f, by Friar Marcus—Miss Saindon (Mr. C. Wadia), 9st. ..... J. Sirett 3
Jean Gordon (Mr. J. R. Armitage), 9st. ..F. Lane 0
Micmac (Lord Beaverbrook), 9st. ..... F. Fox 0
Merry Wife (Lord Carnarvon), 9st. ..... B. Carslake 0
Flute (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 9st. ..... H. Wragg 0
Quintine (Lord Ellesmere), 9st. ..... F. Darling 0
Peace Pact (Mr. G. Gilbey), 9st. ..... F. Winter 0
Grandma (Captain T. Hogg), 9st. ..... G. Richards 0
Rose of England (Captain T. Hogg), 9st. ..R. Dick 0
Wedding Favour (Lord H. de Walden), 9st. ..... R. Jones 0
Qurrat-al-Ain (The Aga Khan), 9st. ..... M. Beary 0
Maxfield (Mr. A. Bradley), 9st. ..... H. Beasley 0
Silver Mount (Mrs. C. Rich), 9st. ..... P. Beasley 0
Mignonette (Baron E. de Rothschild), 9st. ..... C. Boullion 0
Tetnut (Sir J. Rutherford), 9st. ..... C. Leach 0
Varnishing Day (Sir V. Sassoon), 9st. ..S. Donoghue 0
Samaria (Sir H. de Trafford), 9st. ..... J. Childs 0

(Winner trained by Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Fair Isle, 7 to 2 Qurrat-al-Ain, 10 to 1 each Sister Clover and Torchere, 100 to 6 to Quinine, 100 to 7 Merry Wife, 100 to 6 each Confetti and Jean Gordon, 100 to 8 each Mignonette and Silver Mount, 25 to 1 Tetnut, 50 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 3d.; places, 3s. 9d., 6s., 5s. 6d. Total win pool, 27,731 units; total place pool, 27,142 units.

Won by a short head; a neck separated second and third. Rose of England was fourth and Merry Wife last.

3.0 (3.8).—The **MILDENHALL STAKES** of 6 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Two middle miles of R.C.

HOT COPPERS, b c, by Golden Orb—Illusion (Lord Harewood), 4 yrs, 9st. 13lb. ..... J. Simpson 1
FAIRY PRINCE, ro c, by Milesius—Riverside Fairy (Mr. F. W. Dennis), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. (car. 7st. 5lb.) ..... F. Fox 2
LORD BOBS, ch c, by Lemberg—Princess Monkey (Mr. M. H. Benson), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. T. Lowrey 3
Crafty Captain (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender), 4 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... F. Beasley 0
Novel Law (Mrs. C. Beatty), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..H. Wragg 0
Alexena (Mr. A. H. Walker), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. F. Lane 0
Aureate Bay (Mr. S. B. Peek), 3 yrs, 7st. 8lb. (car. 7st. 10lb.) ..... S. Donoghue 0
Kilkenny (Mr. W. Murray), 3 yrs, 7st. (car. 7st. 4lb.) ..... J. Dines 0
Lux (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 3 yrs, 7st. F. Rickaby 0

(Winner trained by W. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 1 agst Aureate Bay, 7 to 1 Novel Law, 9 to 2 each Crafty Captain and Fairy Prince, 10 to 1 Lord Bobs, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 63s. 6d.; places, 12s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 14s. 3d. Total win pool, 13,626 units; total place pool, 10,868 units.

Won by a neck; a similar distance separated second and third. Kilkenny was fourth and Novel Law last.

3.30 (3.35).—The **MAY STAKES** of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Rous Course (five furlongs).

FOURFOLD FILLY, by Buen Ojo (Lady Helen McCalmont), 8st.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS WIN

ESSEX BATSMEN FAIL

The Australians beat Essex at Leyton yesterday by 207 runs. Handsome is as handsome does, and two victories out of the first three matches played, with all the better of a drawn match at Leicester in which no play was possible on the last day, is at least an encouraging start, more especially to their bowlers.

So far the Australians have not met a strong batting side, but to-day at Sheffield they will be put to a stern test. It is sufficient to say at the moment that they do not yet bear the appearance of a team capable of truly vigorous out-cricket, but that they have definitely improved in this respect since their first match. In particular it has been proved that in Hornibrook they have a left-handed bowler who, given a little help from the pitch, can spin the ball. He is bound to take many wickets during the tour, and is certainly good enough to be a match-winner on an occasion of the utmost importance. Apart from this there was little to be learned at Leyton, unless it is that even their imposing array of batsmen are vulnerable on a slow pitch. But, day in, day out, it can be expected that two of them will come up to the scratch to cover the failure of the others.

Woodfull declared the Australian innings closed at the overnight score of 264 for six wickets, so leaving Essex from 11 o'clock until 5 o'clock, with appropriate intervals, to score 354 runs in order to win, or to get out. There was never any question of the runs being made, nor was there any greater possibility of the game being saved, although O'Connor, Bray, and Cutmore batted well enough to prolong the game until a quarter past 3. Crawley hit the first ball of the innings from Fairfax for 4, but when he had made all the eight runs scored he called for a ridiculous run to cover-point, standing close in, and, as Pope at the other end refused to move, was run out without a chance of getting back. Pope batted for half an hour without scoring, and then, having made four, was caught at deep square-leg from the first real scoring stroke he had attempted. Grimmett, in the meantime, had relieved Beckett, who had started the bowling with Fairfax.

With the total at 27 Hornibrook came on at Fairfax's end, and, by bowling first Russell and then Nichols, virtually settled the issue. In each case he bowled a ball which came off the pitch a good deal quicker than either batsman expected, breaking to Russell from leg and to Nichols, a left-handed batsman, from the off. Four wickets were then down for 43, and it was only a little after noon. O'Connor, watching the ball carefully, was well supported by Pope, but the former might have been caught and bowled by Hornibrook when he had made 14. A Beckett was given another spell of bowling before luncheon, and bowled far better and with much more fire than he has previously done on this tour, but the interval arrived without another wicket falling and the total rather laboriously raised to 81. In the first over after luncheon Grimmett had O'Connor stumped off a googly, to which the batsman jumped out and played outside the ball. Bray stayed in long enough to see the 100 up, but then he, too, was stumped, overbalancing in leaning out to a ball from Hornibrook. Hipkin made a few amusing strokes until he hit a good-lengthed ball on the off-hole and was caught at point. Cutmore in the end was left to play the highest innings, and finished the game with a bang into the outfield which was easily enough held.

After their failure in the first innings the Australians played throughout as a winning side, who each day showed more and more signs of settling down to their work. There was plenty of good cricket to be seen in the match, and, what is more, a splendid attendance on the first two days—an encouraging start for the Essex County club, who have had many difficulties to face in the past.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS

	First Innings		Second Innings
W. M. Woodfull, b. Palmer	4	c. Nichols, b. Smith	8
W. H. Ponsford, st. Sheffield, b. Hipkin	54	c. Cutmore, b. Palmer	6
S. McCabe, c. Nichols, b. Palmer	39	c. Nichols, b. Bray	26
A. F. Kippax, b. Nichols	57	c. Palmer, b. Smith	6
A. Jackson, c. Nichols, b. Palmer	7	c. O'Connor, b. Sheffield	42
A. Fairfax, b. Palmer	12	not out	27
E. L. a Beckett, b. Palmer	0	c. Crawley, b. O'Connor	53
W. A. Oldfield, not out	11		
C. V. Grimmett, c. Bray, b. Palmer	16	not out	14
A. Hurwood, b. Hipkin	0		
F. M. Hornibrook, c. O'Connor, b. Palmer	1		
Byes, 5; l.-b., 3	8	Byes, 6; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 1	12
Total	264	Total (6 wkts.)	*254

* Innings declared closed.

ESSEX

	First Innings		Second Innings
G. Crawley, b. Fairfax	8	run out	8
Cutmore, st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	6	c. Jackson, b. Hornibrook	39
O'Connor, b. Grimmett	1	st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	29
Russell, b. Hornibrook	10	b. Hornibrook	28
Nichols, b. Hornibrook	9	b. Hornibrook	6
C. Bray, b. Woodfull	6	b. Hornibrook	6
Pope, b. Fairfax	3	c. Hornibrook, b. Jackson	32
Hipkin, b. Hornibrook	0	c. Jackson, b. Grimmett	4
Sheffield, b. Hornibrook	0	c. Jackson, b. Grimmett	9
H. G. Smith, c. Fairfax, b. Hornibrook	0	b. a Beckett	1
H. J. Palmer, not out	2	b. a Beckett	0
Byes, 9; l.-b., 3	12	not out	3
		Byes, 9; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 2	14
Total	67	Total	146

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	18	5	39	2
Palmer	20.4	7	40	5
Hipkin	17	6	45	1
	2	0	7	0
O'Connor	12	3	22	0
Smith	7	2	16	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	21	6	36	1
Palmer	21	6	37	1
Hipkin	21	4	70	0
O'Connor	10	1	57	3
Smith	3	0	32	1

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fairfax	15.4	3	25	4
a Beckett	2	1	2	0
Grimmett	21	7	47	3
Hornibrook	9	4	11	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fairfax	18	6	34	0
a Beckett	6	1	14	0
Grimmett	27	9	67	3
Hornibrook	9	4	11	3
Jackson	7	0	18	0
Burwood	12	10	29	4
McCabe	1	0	1	0

UMPIRES.—Street and Bestwick.

SUSSEX WIN IN AN INNINGS

Just under 40 minutes' cricket proved sufficient for Sussex to beat Northamptonshire at Brighton yesterday by an innings and 209 runs.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, c. Bellamy, b. Thomas	4
Parks (J.), c. Liddell, b. Thomas	8
W. H. Hyde, st. Bellamy, b. Matthews	9
Langridge, c. Liddell, b. Clark	335
James Langridge, b. Clark	0
Parks (H.), b. Clark	27
Tate, b. Parrington	17
A. E. R. Gilligan, not out	11
Wensley, run out	111
Leg-byes, 6; n.-b., 6	4
	12
Total (7 wkts.)	*527

* Innings declared closed.

Hollingdale and Cornford did not go in.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

	First Innings		Second Innings
Woolley, b. Wensley	16	c. Duleepsinhji, b. Wensley	4
Bakewell, l.-b.-w., b. Parks (J.)	12	b. Tate	4
Timms, C. F. L., c. Parks (J.), b. Langridge	19	l.-b.-w., b. Tate	29
V. W. Jupp, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Wensley	0	l.-b.-w., b. Tate	11
Bellamy, b. Wensley	21	c. Cornford, b. Tate	11
Matthews, l.-b.-w., b. Parks	35	c. Duleepsinhji, b. Tate	0
Liddell, c. Gilligan, b. Bowley	18	c. Cornford, b. Tate	28
Coz, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	46	c. Cook, b. Tate	0
Thomas, l.-b.-w., b. Wensley	29	b. Hollingdale	4
Partridge, not out	0	c. Parks (J.), b. Tate	11
Clark, b. Tate	0	b. Tate	0
Byes, 9; l.-b., 4	13	Byes, 2; l.-b., 1	3
Total	187	Total	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	27	6	86	1
Thomas	22	11	33	1
Partridge	20	4	60	0
Matthews	12	2	101	1
Jupp	5	0	18	0
Timms	1	0	10	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
O'Connor	12	1	57	5
Smith	3	2	12	1

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	25	7	47	3
Wensley	29	10	42	3
Parks (J.)	22	11	27	2
Langridge	13	3	40	1
Bowley	13	4	31	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	20.3	7	45	7
Wensley	11	3	41	1
Parks (J.)	9	2	12	0
Cook	1	0	14	1
Langridge	1	0	7	0

UMPIRES.—Toone and Chester.

TAME FINISH AT LORD'S

SOUND BATTING BY DUCAT

The withdrawal of Newman and Kennedy, each of whom had reported an injured foot as the result of his batting on Thursday, robbed the M.C.C. of their two most successful bowlers at Lord's yesterday. It also robbed a match that, largely owing to the cheerless weather, never had been so attractive to watch as it ought to have been of its remaining significance.

Surrey went in to bat for a second time 60 runs to the bad and, in the circumstances, cannot be said to have distinguished themselves greatly because they scored the same number of runs for the loss of only three wickets that they had scored all out in the first innings. The declaration came at 5.30, directly Ducat had reached his second century of the season, leaving the M.C.C. the practically hopeless task of making 186 runs in 75 minutes at the most. Actually, the game was abandoned as a draw when the M.C.C. lost their third wicket for 58.

Kennedy, in spite of his injury, went out to bat in the morning, when the M.C.C. continued their first innings. The score then stood at 293 for eight, and Kennedy, who already had made 86, was unlucky that neither W. B. Franklin nor Bowes could stand up to the bowling of M. J. C. Allom long enough for him to complete his century. Kennedy had to rest content with 94 not out, and the credit attaching to the most enterprising innings of the match. His fourteen 4's included some splendid forcing strokes off the legs. Allom, for his part, finished his bowling for Surrey with the excellent analysis of seven for 71 in an innings that reached 305.

Surrey went in to bat at 12.10, and when Hobbs, three times in one over, was hit on the leg by kicking balls sent down by Bowes from the Pavilion end it looked as if the game might have an interesting finish. Hobbs, however, recovered to the extent of scoring runs in his usual easy style, while Sandham at intervals banged the ball to the boundary or deep field. Once Hobbs was all but bowled by J. W. H. T. Douglas, but the pair had scored 73 before the interval for luncheon, and one was quite prepared for the customary 100 for the first wicket. The first ball sent down by N. Haig after the interval, however, was a yorker, and Sandham was completely at sea with it. Hobbs survived for nearly another hour, but was not at his best, and eventually pulled a wide ball from F. S. G. Calthorpe on to his wicket. In estimating his 57 runs, one contented oneself with the fairly simple sum of adding it to the scores of 137, 111 not out, 66, and 73 already made this season; 444 runs in the first fortnight of May ranks as an achievement, even for Hobbs.

Hobbs's wicket fell at 112, and Shepherd, who was strangely slow in making 11, was bowled by Douglas at 151. Shepherd appeared to play back slowly to a good-length ball. Ducat meanwhile had been making some splendid off-drives, and, joined by D. R. Jardine, continued to play solid, effective cricket to the moment when, after nearly three hours at the wickets, he reached his hundred. It cannot be said that they had any great difficulty in doing so. With P. G. T. Kingsley wisely not wishing to overwork I. A. R. Peebles and Hill-Wood, D. N. Moore and Wellings had a lot to do, and they did not do it well enough to induce either Holmes or Sutcliffe to play a bad, or hurried, stroke. Moore, who has a somewhat laborious action, can bring the ball back from the off at something a little less than medium pace, but Wellings was not certain in his length, and he generally does not look quite as formidable as he did last year. Holmes reached his hundred when Sutcliffe was 69.

Score:—

SURREY

	First Innings		Second Innings
Hobbs, b. Newman	73	b. Calthorpe	57
Sandham, c. and b. Haig	73	b. Haig	50
Ducat, c. Hendren, b. Newman	76	not out	100
Shepherd, c. Chapman, b. Kennedy	11		
D. R. Jardine, c. Calthorpe, b. Kennedy	14	b. Douglas	11
P. G. H. Fender, st. Franklin, b. Kennedy	30	not out	35
S. A. Block, b. Kennedy	6		
F. G. H. Fender, not out	22		
M. J. C. Allom, b. Kennedy	0		
Strudwick, c. Brown, b. Newman	9		
Geary, c. Chapman, b. Newman	0		
Byes, 3; l.-b., 16; w., 1	20	Byes, 9; l.-b., 2; w., 1	12
Total	345	Total (8 wkts.)	*245

* Innings declared closed.

M.C.C.

	First Innings		Second Innings
N. Haig, b. Allom	1	c. Jardine, b. Strudwick	5
Brown, c. Brooks, b. Allom	1	Strudwick, b. Geary	8
E. W. Dawson, b. Allom	61	c. Geary, b. Strudwick	4
Hendren, c. Brooks, b. Allom	4	not out	10
J. W. H. T. Douglas, b. Strudwick	2		
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Shepherd	65		
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, b. Allom	4		
Kennedy, not out	13		
Newman, b. Strudwick	94		
W. B. Franklin, b. Allom	32		
Bowes, l.-b.-w., b. Allom	1	b. Geary	30
Douglas	14	c. and b. Geary	1
Byes, 20; l.-b., 4	24	Byes, 1; w., 1; n.-b., 4	6
Total	365	Total (3 wkts.)	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	25	3	91	1
Bowes	24	9	51	0
	14	4	32	0
Newman	43.5	15	107	4
Kennedy	36	15	65	5

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	6	0	20	0
Bowes	7	0	19	0
Douglas	17.1	3	47	1
	14	1	42	1
Calthorpe	17	4	47	1
Brown	5	1	18	0

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	33.3	12	71	7
Geary	32	10	59	0
Strudwick	16	5	43	2
	3	0	15	0
Fender	16	6	61	0
Shepherd	25	10	45	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Geary	2	1	2	0
Strudwick	6	0	20	1
	2	0	20	1
Block	1	0	3	0

UMPIRES.—Morton and Hardstaff.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BEATEN

Lancashire gained an easy victory over Gloucestershire at Gloucester yesterday by 10 wickets.

At the end of the first day's play, when the last seven Lancashire batsmen had gone out in a procession, it looked as if the northern county had thrown away their chance of success by scoring so slowly on a dead and easy pitch earlier in the day. Gloucestershire's surprising collapse on the second morning changed the aspect of the game, and with Dipper and Hammond, the two most reliable batsmen, obtaining a mere 13 runs between them in the two innings, their side was in a very bad position when they started yesterday with nine wickets down in the second innings and a lead of only 43. Stephens cut the first ball of the day from McDonald for 3, but Goddard skied the next to P. T. Eckersley at mid-off, and Lancashire were set to score only 47 to win.

Eckersley, the Lancashire captain, opened the innings with Sibbles, and R. H. Lyon returned the compliment by putting himself on to bowl. Runs came quickly from the start, and after Eckersley had hit Hammond for three 4's in one over the match was soon finished.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Stephens, b. Sinfield	0		
Hallows, c. Barnett, b. Goddard	7		
Tyldesley (E.), c. Neale, b. Goddard	64		
Iddon, c. Stephens, b. Sinfield	41		
Hopwood, b. Sinfield	42		
Paynter, c. Neale, b. Sinfield	22		
P. T. Eckersley, c. Smith, b. Sinfield	10		
Sibbles, not out	11		
Duckworth, c. Hammond, b. Goddard	4		
Tyldesley (R.), l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	0		
McDonald, c. Barnett, b. Sinfield	0		
Byes, 6; l.-b., 8	14		
Total	216		

Second Innings: P. T. Eckersley, not out, 30; Sibbles, not out, 12. Total (no wkt.), 47.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

	First Innings		Second Innings
Dipper, st. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	4	l.-b.-w., b. Sibbles	0
Neale, b. Tyldesley (R.)	2	b. Sibbles	9
Hammond, c. and b. Hopwood	0	c. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	0
Sinfield, c. Sibbles, b. Tyldesley (R.)	1	run out	33
B. H. Lyon, b. Tyldesley (E.)	4	c. Tyldesley (E.), b. Iddon	13
Dacre, c. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (R.)	0	c. Eckersley, b. Hopwood	45
Smith, run out	27	b. Tyldesley (R.)	48
Barnett, st. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	5	c. Eckersley, b. Tyldesley (E.)	21
Stephens, c. Eckersley, b. Tyldesley (R.)	11	not out	10
Goddard, c. Eckersley, b. Tyldesley (E.)	0	l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	0
Parks, not out	0	c. Eckersley, b. McDonald	20
		Byes, 4; l.-b., 1	5
Total	54	Total	210

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	24.2	14	30	6
Ford	11	5	20	0
Barnett	9	2	20	0
Goddard	9	2	19	4
Hammond	3	0	12	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lyon	3	0	9	0
Hammond	3	0	21	0
Stephens	1	0	9	0

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hopwood	18	8	24	2
Tyldesley (R.)	19.3	7	30	6
McDonald	2	2	0	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	7.3	3	11	1
Sibbles	19	4	71	2
Hopwood	23	4	71	1
Tyldesley (E.)	26	7	44	2
Iddon	15	5	30	1

UMPIRES.—Parry and Nash.

A DRAW AT OXFORD

CENTURIES BY A. MELVILLE AND HOLMES

The match between Oxford University and Yorkshire at Oxford ended yesterday in a draw, Oxford, who had lost four wickets for 117 runs overnight, getting within 79 runs of Yorkshire's total of 379.

A. Melville now has played three innings in the Parks, with the gratifying result that he has scored 132, not out, 78, run out, and 118, bowled. His 118 yesterday was the best innings of the three, and in itself it would have been sufficient to establish him as a young batsman altogether out of the ordinary. Macaulay and Robinson know as much as any two men in England about the science of setting a field and of bowling to it, and not the least impressive thing about Melville's innings was his ability to place the ball where the scientifically-placed fieldsman was not. There are times when Melville plays his strokes with the bat held a long way from his body, but that is his only fault among a host of virtues. He can cut, as Macaulay discovered when, while bowling round the wicket, he left the slips open. He has a beautiful drive, and he can force the ball off his right leg hard enough to beat a deep cover-point three times out of five.

The weather was once again cold and windy when the Nawab of Pataudi and Melville continued the Oxford innings in the morning. The Nawab of Pataudi went on as though there had been no break in his innings, but, with the total at 138, he surprisingly played a bad stroke at an off ball of Dennis's and was caught at first slip by Sutcliffe. H. M. Garland-Wells, by scoring 28 runs on his own and staying with Melville while 57 were put on, rescued Oxford from the last possibility of defeat.

With the sun only shining in short intermittent bursts, the wicket was playing easily, and the virtues of the Yorkshire out-cricket were confined severely to the fielding. Garland-Wells made one very fine straight drive off Leyland, and a full pitch on the leg side sent down by Macaulay gave him another boundary, but soon afterwards he stepped across to turn a slow off-break of Oldroyd's and was bowled. C. K. Hill-Wood was caught and bowled at 225, but when E. M. Wellings went in, Melville, by playing Robinson off his legs for two and driving him past mid-on to the boundary in the same over, saved the follow-on. He went on to reach his 100 before luncheon, but did not stay long afterwards as, playing over a well-pitched-up ball of Leyland's, he was bowled. Wellings improved after an uncertain start. The first ball he had, a very good one from Macaulay, seemed to go right through his wicket. He stayed to see the 300 up and was last out.

There was no competitive interest left in the match when Holmes and Sutcliffe opened Yorkshire's second innings at 3 o'clock, but the batsmen did their best to make up for the lack of it by producing one of their long opening partnerships, their sixtieth of over a hundred. It cannot be said that they had much more interesting, the second wicket adding 45 runs in half an hour. Findlay, who bowled fairly fast-medium, got the first three wickets, but he was the most expensive bowler on the side, and the two bowlers who really got the batsmen in difficulties were Baines and Goodwin, who were the last two to be tried. Askew, who was something of a hitter last year, was kept quiet, and was in for over 50 minutes without showing much enterprise. The rest of the batting was moderate.

The wicket was drier than on the previous day, but it did not afford the bowlers any assistance. The only player who could be said to have had anything in the nature of a good match was Baines.

Score:—

C. M. ANDREAE'S SIDE.—First Innings

N. E. Browning (St. Catharine's), c. Burrough, b. Capel-Cure	25
T. W. T. Baines (Trinity Hall), l.-b.-w., b. Gibson	99
H. E. Harris (St. John's), l.-b.-w., b. Gibson	116
J. C. Christopherson (Pembroke), c. and b. Drakes	99
C. M. Andreae (Trinity), b. Drakes	5
E. R. C. Human (Emmanuel), c. Gibson, b. Capel-Cure	0
K. R. Sheepshanks (Trinity), b. Palmer	9
W. J. Morton (Pembroke), run out	3
C. F. Goodrin (St. Catharine's), not out	12
A. E. G. Baring (Magdalene), b. Drakes	32
H. H. Dales (Emmanuel), c. Gibson, b. Drakes	1
W. Findlay (Pembroke), not out	2
Byes, 8; w., 2; n.-b., 3	13
Total (10 wkts.)	*316

* Innings declared closed.

M. B. S. BOWER'S SIDE.—First Innings

A. Ratcliffe (Trinity Hall), c. Morton, b. Findlay	83
G. N. Capel-Cure (Trinity), c. Human, b. Findlay	10
H. D. Burrough (St. Catharine's), c. Christopherson, b. Baines	41
G. C. A. Adams (Pembroke), b. Findlay	0
F. D. Gibson (Jesus), l.-b.-w., b. Baines	15
C. Drakes (Emmanuel), c. Sheepshanks, b. Goodwin	30
M. B. S. Bower (Pembroke), c. Findlay, b. Baring	0
T. S. Drakes (St. Catharine's), run out	2
E. M. Pennefather (King's), not out	10
R. T. Vaughan (Clare), b. Goodwin	1
R. J. Palmer (Pembroke), not out	1
Byes, 7; l.-b., 1	8
Total (9 wkts.)	203

R. Tebbs (Selwyn) did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

C. M. ANDREAE'S SIDE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Palmer	21	5	58	1
Gibson	14	6	36	2
Tebbs	6	0	36	0
	3	0	41	0
Capel-Cure	18	0	59	2
Drakes	22	4	65	4
Pennefather	2	0	37	0

M. B. S. BOWER'S SIDE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	16	3	49	1
Human	9	2	13	0
Findlay	16	1	49	3
Morton	4	0	23	0
Andreae	7	0	17	0
Baines	11	2	39	2
Goodwin	7	4	7	2

UMPIRES.—G. H. Watts and A. B. Diver.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Hurst Park (3.0); Thirsk (2.15).

CRICKET.—Test Fixture List.

LAWN TENNIS.—Davis Cup—Great Britain v. Poland, Torquay (2.15). Harlingham, Royal Botanic Society, Purly Bury, Harrogate, and Colwyn Bay Tournaments.

POLO.—International Trial Match (3.0); Final, Fortnightly Challenge Cup, Ranelagh (5.0); Gouldburn v. Hurlingham Hurlingham (5.0); Grasshoppers v. Chiltiliee, Worcester Park (3.0); 17th/21st Lancers v. Ewshott Lodge (3.0); Pilgrims v. Trailers, Roehampton (5.).

SPEEDWAY RACING.—Southern League—High Beech v. Nottingham, at Loughton (3.30); Crystal Palace v. Perry Bar, at Crystal Palace (7.0); meetings at Stamford Bridge (6.15); Harringay (8.0). Lea Bridge (8.0), and Nottingham (7.30).

LACROSSE.—Iroquois Cup—Oxford University v. Old Monsonians, Oxford.

BILLIARDS.—Professional Championship.—Final round, Davis v. Newman, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 2 and 8.

CYCLING.—National Cyclists' Union meeting, Herne Hill.

TENNIS

THE BATHURST CUP

Great Britain (holders) beat the United States in the four-handed match in the competition for the Bathurst Cup at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday by three sets to one (6—0, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3). On Thursday Lord Aberdare had beaten W. C. Wright (Philadelphia) and L. Lees had beaten F. P. Frazier (Boston) in the first two Singles matches, so that the winning of the four-handed match yesterday gained the Bathurst Cup for Great Britain this year.

Great Britain won the first game of the first set to love, Baerlein finding the winning gallery once. Deuce was called twice in the second game, in which Wright found the *dedans* with a boasted force over the service pent-house, and Frazier made a straight force to the left corner of the *dedans*. In the third game Baerlein and Frazier both made strokes into the winning gallery and Frazier scored one *dedans* with a ball which kicked in unexpectedly off the floor. The fourth game was a love one. America led 40—15 in the fifth game, Wright making one hard boasted force to the *dedans*, but Great Britain won that game and the next, in which Baerlein made one beautiful force to the *grille*. America won the first game of the second set to love, Wright keeping the service side all through it. They led 40—15 in the next game, Frazier making one clean slow stroke to the *grille*, the ball floating well up out of Lees' reach and dropping in. Great Britain won that game, however, after deuce. America led 2—1, but Great Britain won a love game to draw level. America won a love game, Great Britain a game to 15, and America the seventh game to 30, which made them four games to three. Baerlein made a boasted force to the *dedans* to take the eighth game to 15. America were 40—30 in the ninth game, but their opponents won the next three rests and won the tenth game to 30 for the set, the last rest of the set being long and extremely good.

Both Wright and Frazier played beautifully at the beginning of the third set, and they won the first three games. Then Lees and Baerlein outplayed them for a time, and, winning the next three games to 30, 15, and 15, drew level games to love and 15, and the ninth game, in which Baerlein made three really bad mistakes, after deuce. America won the first game of the fourth set to 15, and Frazier, with a hard, cleverly placed force to the *Dedans*, made them 40—30 in the second game. They lost the next three rests, however, and Great Britain, winning the third game to 15, led two games to one. America won the fourth game, a long and keen one, after Frazier had made chase off on the floor when attacking chase better than a yard. America were 40—30 in the fifth game, but lost it, Lees finding the Winning Gallery with a high force to the *Tambour*, from which the ball came very quickly across the court and bounded into the winning opening. America, winning the sixth game, in which Frazier scored a dead nick and beat chase worse than five with a clever back-hand stroke, were level at three games all. Great Britain won the seventh game, in which Baerlein once found the Grille, to 30, the eighth game, in which Baerlein again found the Grille, to 30, and the ninth game, for the set and match, to love.

PROFESSIONAL MATCH

E. Ratcliffe (Queen's Club) beat P. Finch (Hobart Town, Tasmania) in a professional tennis match played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday by three sets to none (6—3, 6—4, 6—2). Finch is the Professional Champion of Australia, but until his present visit to this country he has not met strong enough players to develop his natural game.

WARWICKSHIRE'S SUCCESS

Although they prolonged the struggle until after luncheon at Birmingham yesterday, Somerset could not save themselves from defeat, Warwickshire winning by 233 runs.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE

	First Innings		Second Innings
Smith, b. Lee	24	b. White	42
Croom, c. Lyon, b. Hunt	56	b. White	36
Bates, c. Lee, b. White	4	c. and b. Hunt	30
Hunt, b. White	0	c. Longrigg, b. Andrews	43
Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Ingle, b. Kilner	57	c. Case, b. Hunt	6
Santall, c. Lucken, b. White	3	c. Andrews, b. White	15
J. Morton, c. Case, b. White	0	b. White	18
Paine, c. Longrigg, b. Hunt	0	not out	28
Sanders, run out	0	b. Lee	0
Mayer, c. Young, b. White	12	b. Lee	12
Byes, 2; l.-b., 3	5	Byes, 6; l.-b., 6	12
Total	204	Total	258

SOMERSET

	First Innings		Second Innings
M. D. Lyon, c. Parsons, b. Mayer	9	b. Mayer	21
Young, c. Croom, b. Mayer	0	c. Mayer, b. Santall	36
R. A. Ingle, b. Paine	22	c. Santall, b. Paine	7
E. F. Longrigg, b. Sanders	15	c. Santall, b. Paine	6
J. C. White, b. Croom	11	l.-b.-w., b. Paine	12
C. C. Case, st. Smith, b. Paine	11	c. Croom, b. Paine	12
F. J. H. Hart, b. Paine	16	l.-b.-w., b. Paine	2
Lee, G. W. J., c. Parsons, b. Paine	0	not out	30
Hunt, b. Mayer	0	b. Paine	0
Lucken, c. Santall, b. Mayer	1	run out	15
Andrews, not out	0	l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	0
Byes	2	Byes, 4; l.-b., 4; w., 1	9
Total	89	Total	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Andrews	9	2	28	0
Hunt	23	6	61	2
White	37.4	14	54	5
Lee	6	1	12	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Andrews	12	1	43	0
Hunt	14	1	55	2
Lee	18	3	48	1
White	6	1	54	4
Young	4	0	18	0
Lyon	11	3	29	0

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	10	4	17	4
Sanders	10	1	29	1
Paine	11.3	3	28	4
Croom	4	0	13	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	13	4	28	2
Sanders	8	1	24	0
Croom	8	1	19	0
Paine	24	6	61	6
Santall	9	2	21	1

UMPIRES.—Oates and Phillips.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—MIDDLESEX v. DERBYSHIRE

MIDDLESEX.—(Selected from) N. Haig, E. W. V. H. E. Carris, H. L. Dales, Hendren, Lee, Durston, Price, and Hart.

DERBYSHIRE.—G. R. Jackson, N. M. Ford, Stover, Lee, Slater, Worthington, Townsend, Hutchinson, Alderman, Elliott, and Mitchell. Twelfth man.—Smith.

THE OVAL.—SURREY v. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

SURREY.—P. G. H. Fender, M. J. C. Allom, D. R. Jardine, S. A. Block, E. G. Stroud, Hobbs, Sandham, Ducat, Shepherd, Strudwick, and another.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—A. L. Hoole, L. K. Judd, S. Fry, Mead, Bailey, and another.

PORTSMOUTH.—HAMPSHIRE v. LEICESTERSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE.—A. L. Hoole, L. K. Judd, S. Fry, Mead, Kennedy, Newman, Brown, Boyes, Herman, Creese, and Bailey.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—(Selected from) J. A. de Lisle, E. A. Broughton, Geary, Astill, Shipman, Sidwell, Armstrong, Bradshaw, Riley, Berry, Smary, and Smith.

NOTTIN

Parliament

CANAL BOATS BILL

THE REPORT STAGE NOT COMPLETED

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, MAY 9

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

NEW WRIT

SIR B. EYRES-MONSELL (Evesham, U.) moved the issue of a new writ for the election of a member for Nottingham Central in place of Sir A. J. Bennett, who has resigned. The motion was agreed to.

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS

Mr. KENNEDY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Kirkcaldy), informed SIR B. EYRES-MONSELL that he understood it was the desire of the Opposition that the business for Wednesday should be the Board of Trade Vote.

INDIA

MR. BENN'S STATEMENT

Mr. BENN, Secretary for India (Aberdeen, N.), replying to EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.), said :—I have received a telegram with a reference to the disturbances at Sholapur, but it adds very little to what has already been published. I have also received a more general telegram of which the following is a paraphrase :—" In the North-West Frontier Province there has been no change of importance since our *communiqué* was issued on May 5. In the city of Peshawar the situation is tranquil ; the civil power is still supported in the city by the presence of troops. Generally the situation is well under control despite riots in various places following on the arrest of Gandhi for which the Government were well prepared. The spirit of the troops and the police is excellent."

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) asked whether Mr. Benn had received a request from influential Indian commercial and trading bodies urging him to take steps towards conciliation by negotiation.

Mr. BENN.—The considered policy of the Government stands as it always did. I have not seen the document to which the hon. member has referred.

Mr. BROCKWAY.—Will the right hon. gentleman give it consideration if it comes into his hands ? Mr. BENN.—Certainly.

CANAL BOATS BILL

MOTION FOR RECOMMITTAL

On the order that the Canal Boats Bill, as amended in the Standing Committee, be considered,

EARL WINTERTON moved that the Bill be recommitted to a Select Committee, and that the petition of persons interested in the welfare of the wives and children of canal boatmen presented against the Bill be referred to the Committee. He said the Bill had been altered so greatly in Committee that it was unrecognizable as the Bill which was originally introduced, and, since the second reading debate, evidence had accumulated in all directions showing the strong opposition to the Bill felt by practically every one engaged in canal-boat traffic. Having described the changes which the Committee had made in the Bill—which now limits the prohibition of children on canal barges to those of school age, instead of extending it to all children under 15 as originally proposed, and permits residence of children on barges during school holidays—Earl Winterton argued that constitutional practice required that a Bill which had been so greatly altered between second reading and Report stage ought to be recommitted.

Proceeding, he said that even the opponents of the Bill had been astonished at the unanimity of those employed on canal boats, so far as their views could be obtained, in opposition to the Bill, not only as it was on second reading but as it had become in Committee stage. Every social worker who was concerned for the welfare of the people on barges—clergymen, lay missioners, and others, including an official of the Church Army who was in charge of the school where the children of the barge population were educated—were opposed to the Bill. (Ministerial Members.—" No.") If hon. members opposite did not agree, let them state the name of any social worker who was in favour of it. Many of those social workers were strongly of opinion that it was possible, under the existing law and with good will and energy, for the Board of Education to improve greatly the educational facilities available for children on barges.

Another reason why the Bill should go to a Select Committee was that, useful as had been the assistance given to the Standing Committee by the Parliamentary Secretaries to the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health, no opinion had been expressed upon the Bill by the President of the Board of Education, and no help had been given by either Law Officer of the Crown. He was not making any complaint against those members of his Majesty's Government, as he realized that they had been very hard worked; but it was not right that a Bill which affected the happiness and welfare of a large section of the barge population should have been advanced without any participation by them. If the Bill applied to 300,000 instead of 3,000 people, members who supported it would be made to feel in their constituencies the consequences of their proposal to break up homes. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial cries of "No.")

SIR D. MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., L.), who said he had been asked by the promoters to take charge of the Bill, wholly disagreed with what had been advanced by Lord Winterton as a constitutional point. The alterations in the Bill were within the rights of the Committee and were made in accordance with an agreement reached on the floor of the House during second reading.

Mr. PALIN (Newcastle, W., Lab.) said the House had been asked to recommit the Bill because certain clergymen and social workers opposed it. But a certain number of doctors and clergymen could always be got to support the existing order and oppose any change.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.).—You very seldom get unanimity among them.

Mr. PALIN said that when an effort was made many years ago to prohibit children of tender years entering cotton mills, a gentleman of the type of Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle was asked whether he did not think that the inhaling of fluff from cotton would injure the lungs of tender infants—

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE.—Our party abolished that.

Mr. PALIN.—That gentleman said, "No; they can get rid of it by expectoration." I hope for the honour of the nation that the Bill will not be recommitted.

SIR H. NIELD (Ealing, U.) said the promoters of the Bill had asserted that life on canal barges was detrimental to the health of women and children, but the reports of medical officers were in the contrary sense. The Bill as it now stood was in respect of the question of health an entirely different Bill from the one to which the House gave a second reading. There had not been an atom of cross-examinable evidence on the alleged exploitation of child labour except from the Duchess of Atholl, who had given her own experience. The evidence of those who were brought in contact with these canal-boat people was definitely to the effect that there was no child labour in the true sense of the word. The Bill should be sent to a Select Committee, where evidence could be taken from all those who would be affected by its provisions and the whole matter reviewed in the light of the facts. He appealed to the House not to inflict the grave injustice which would be inflicted on these respectable law-abiding people if the Bill were passed as it stood.

CAPTAIN A. HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.) urged that, in view of the great and genuine difference of opinion which had been disclosed, the motion for the recommittal of the Bill should be adopted. He reminded the House that early that morning that very course had been taken on the Hours of Shop Assistants Bill, in regard to which there was a wide difference of opinion, in order that the real facts might be ascertained.

"A HYPOCRITICAL MEASURE"

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyllshire, U.) regarded the Bill as one of those over-sentimental things which were from time to time inflicted on the House, and as a thoroughly hypocritical measure. People had lived on barges for centuries. (An HON. MEMBER.—"The same ones ?") At any rate they had been able to transmit descendants many of whom would compare favourably with a large number of members of the House. (Laughter and cheers.) What was wrong with living on water ? (Laughter.) As one who had lived in a small boat, he would like to give evidence before the Select Committee. It was true that the conditions were rough and ready. They ate their herring with their fingers, but they had the answer of the Chinaman that those fingers had never been in anybody else's mouth. (Loud laughter.) It was most desirable before they made the extraordinary change which would be brought about by this Bill, especially in regard to the children, that they should hear the facts from the people concerned. (Hear, hear.)

After further debate, the closure, which was moved by SIR D. MACLEAN, was carried by 154 votes to 51—majority, 103. The motion for the recommittal of the Bill was negatived by 157 votes to 59—majority 98.

The consideration of the Bill was then proceeded with.

A BOARD-AND-LODGING CLAUSE

DR. V. DAVIES (Royton, U.) moved the following new clause :—

Notwithstanding anything in this Act the provisions of section 1 (provision as to children on canal boats) of this Act shall not come into force unless and until the Minister of Health has presented a certificate to Parliament that suitable provision for board and lodging for all children who will by that section be prevented from residing on a canal boat is available at a cost within the means of the parents of those children.

He said that there was a great deficiency of housing accommodation, especially of houses with low rents for the working classes. If children were removed from the canal boats there was risk that they would be sent into slums and overcrowded areas. This would be objectionable both from the point of view of health and morality. There were no real statistics as to the number of children who would be affected. They were asked to turn off the boats an unknown number of children. They were dealing with unknown quantities in respect both of houses and children. A bargeman did not get a sufficient wage to enable him to keep a second establishment, even if he found a house. But under the Bill as it stood such a man was compelled to keep his child ashore, whether he could afford it or not.

For the first time in the history of education in this country it had been made possible to send the father who did not comply with the provisions of the Bill to gaol. Why had the promoters of the Bill kept this provision purely for fathers in canal boats ? Their proposals carried zeal for education to fanaticism. (Hear, hear.) It would be the height of cruelty and of Parliamentary interference for the House of Commons to tell a man he must send his child to school and pay so much a week for his board, whether he could afford it or not.

EARL WINTERTON said it would be intolerable if the Bill passed without some such clause as this. It was a Russian notion if, as some of the promoters intended, the children were to be sent to children's homes and were not to be boarded out with their parents. (Hear, hear.) This affected 400 families and 1,600 children. Where were these children to go ? Was it contemplated that they should sleep in the streets or in workhouses ? After all, these barges were the children's homes, and the promoters of the Bill were trying to deprive these children of their homes. It was a sinister fact that in the general strike the only branch of the transport workers who did not come out on strike were the barge population. (Loud Unionist cheers.) He charged members of the Labour Party with trying to punish those people by endeavouring to get their children away from them. (Renewed Unionist cheers and Labour cries of " Humbug.")

"AN EDUCATION BILL."

Mr. MORGAN JONES, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education (Caerphilly), said that the Bill now, for all practical purposes, was an education Bill, and yet the Opposition proposed to endow the Minister of Health with powers which might easily nullify the Bill. He agreed that the primary responsibility for providing accommodation for the children naturally resolved itself on to the parents, but in cases where there was hardship there was provision available under the Act of 1921. He could not accept the amendment.

Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.) said that she did not like the wording of the amendment, but at the same time she was very much disappointed with the Government reply, because the amendment covered a point which was causing real anxiety to those members of the House who wanted to see the Bill pass in a practicable form. If parents were asked to make considerable sacrifices, more definite assurances should be given. If the matter was the responsibility of the parents, there never was a case where the parents should be more in need of aid. How could canal-boat men hunt out suitable boarding accommodation for their children ? This was a matter in which the Ministry of Health, or, better still, the Board of Education, should come to their assistance.

A LABOUR MEMBER'S OPPOSITION

COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) said he thought it would be as well if one member on the Labour benches spoke against the Bill and in favour of the amendment. If the Education Acts of 1872 had involved taking children away from their parents, they would not have had the support of the working classes. His complaint against this Bill was that it involved a new principle—the taking of children away from their homes.

Mr. SEXTON (St. Helens, Lab.).—Homes ? They are prison cells.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD said that the hon. member could see quite good homes if he went to St. Helens.

Mr. SEXTON.—I was there before you were born. I am ashamed of you. (The hon. member rose and walked out of the Chamber, other members of the Labour Party saying, " We are all ashamed of you—absolutely ashamed.")

COLONEL WEDGWOOD, proceeding, said that it was practically certain that none of the parents wanted this Bill, and there was no evidence that children wanted it. The House was not justified in putting the interests of society before the interests of the people for whom they were legislating. Because nine-tenths of the people thought that barge children ought to have an education, that did not make it right. The difficulties of enforcing the Bill if it became law would be tremendous, as nobody would stand for barge people being sent to prison because they would not part with their children.

SIR D. MACLEAN said that the Board of Education and the local authorities could at present make arrangements for the provision of board and lodgings that would enable children to receive education and could make agreements for that purpose with the parents. There was not the slightest doubt that under this Bill they would act swiftly and justly to meet what was an obvious necessity.

CAPTAIN GUNSTON (Gloucestershire, Thornbury, U.) said that difficulties in the way of local authorities acting as Sir D. Maclean suggested would arise from the fact that boats were registered at the place where they were built. It was not, as had been argued by the promoters, the duty of parents to provide accommodation; their duty was to provide a home. Now they were to be asked to provide alternative accommodation, for which they had not the means.

CAPTAIN F. GRAHAM (Cumberland, N., U.) said that as a result of the Bill children would be drawn away to the towns from an industry in which they were keeping their parents.

Mr. SEXTON, regretting the intervention of Colonel Wedgwood, said that he could only attribute it to the fact that the right hon. gentleman was an invader in the Labour Party.

Mr. MACQUISTEN said that if this Bill had been an Act Noah would not have been able to take any of his family into the Ark. (Laughter.) If they were going to take children away from their parents at a critical time of their lives the least they could do was to make absolutely certain that a minimum of hardship was done.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL'S VIEW

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.) said that if the amendment were carried, any parent who was not anxious that his child should receive education would be able to sit still and say the accommodation found was not suitable. The great majority of canal boatmen already had houses on shore, and in many cases where the mother wished to remain on board it was the custom to board out the children. Hundreds of canal-boat families boarded out their children without any public assistance, and the Bill simply sought to give a minority of the canal-boat children the benefit of that residence on shore which alone could ensure the regular attendance at school which was already enjoyed by the great majority. It would make that residence ashore possible even for the families of men whose wage was not very big.

COMMODORE KING (Paddington, S., U.) said that when it was proposed to break up the homes of barge people, an assurance should be given that suitable alternative accommodation within the means of the parents was available. A heavy burden was to be thrown on the parents. (Ministerial Members.—" No.") Hon. members could not deny that whatever they were proposing to do to the children, they would be doing an injury to the parents. He knew, as a result of 20 years of social work, something of the conditions in which the poorer inhabitants of Paddington had to live; and, whatever might be the size of the barge cabins, he would prefer these to the slums which would be the alternative to the people concerned. Barge children spent the greater part of their lives in the fresh air, and the restriction of the area in which they lived at night was more than counterbalanced by the fresh air they got during the day.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.), in supporting the amendment, insisted that, if the promoters of the Bill were going to force these children to be educated in their way, it was their duty to do it in such a manner that the parents of the children suffered no hardship. He regarded the Bill in this respect as a gross infringement of the liberties of a minority.

SIR D. MACLEAN moved the closure, which was carried by 181 votes to 63—majority, 118.

The motion that the clause be read a second time was rejected by 179 votes to 67—majority, 112.

SIR H. NIELD moved an amendment to provide that the Bill should not come into operation until January 1, 1933, instead of January 1, 1932.

SIR D. MACLEAN said the promoters could not accept the amendment. The question really was whether the children were to remain uneducated for an additional year.

After further debate, the closure having been carried by 177 votes to 68—majority 109—the amendment was negatived by 180 votes to 71—majority 109.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE moved an amendment to raise from five to seven the age at which the children of barge-dwellers would be required to leave the barges. He said he proposed this amendment for the purpose of making the best of a bad job.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.), in seconding the amendment, asked whether Miss Susan Lawrence, Sir O. Mosley, and Mr. Lansbury were boarded out at the early age of five and their parents sent to prison because they were not. (Laughter.) Yet these were the persons who were trying to force on the unfortunate canal-boat population this sort of provision. If they raised the age from five to seven they postponed the evil day for the canal population and gave the local authorities more time to investigate how they were going to deal with these children. [VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.) made an observation which was not heard in the Reporters' Gallery.] If the noble lady wished to say something, he would sit down and give her the opportunity.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR.—I only wish to say that the hon. gentleman is the cleverest obstructionist in the House. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter and ironical cries of " Oh!")

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK.—May I have your protection, Mr. Speaker ? (Loud laughter.) I think it is quite improper for the noble lady to make a perfectly unfounded accusation against me. I ask you, Sir, whether it is your intention to ask the noble lady to withdraw the remark ? (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER.—I think I was asked the same question last Friday. I can only say, as I said then, that I have often heard the accusation made before. (Laughter.)

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK.—It seems to me most improper that the noble lady, who ought to know better, who has been longer in the House than I have been, and who is much older than I am (loud laughter and ironical cries of " Withdraw "), should have made such an unfounded remark and most ungracious on her part not to withdraw it. (Ironical cheers.)

The hon. member was still speaking at 4 o'clock, when the debate was automatically interrupted. The further consideration of the Bill was ordered for next Friday.

The House stood adjourned just after 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week :—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Hartlepool Gas and Water, River Lee (Flood Relief, &c.), West Ham Corporation, Poor Prisoners' Defence, Bournemouth Corporation, Burnley Corporation, Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation, Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 2), and Manchester Extension Bills read first time.

Borough Market (Southwark), Brighton and Hove Gas, and Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 1) Bills read second time.

Boston Corporation and Bristol Corporation (No. 1) Bills read third time.

Debate on Anglo-Russian Commercial Agreement.

WEDNESDAY.—Railways (Valuation for Rating) and Dartford and Purfleet (Thames) Tunnel Bills read first time.

Croydon Corporation, Tees (Newport) Bridge, and Nottingham Corporation Bills read second time.

Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Bill passed through Committee.

London County Council (General Powers) Bill read third time.

Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure agreed to.

Debate on West Indian Sugar Industry.

THURSDAY.—Third Parties (Rights against Insurers), Liverpool Corporation (No. 2), Cardiff Corporation, Newport Corporation (No. 2), and London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies Bills read second time.

Debate on Naval Construction as affected by recent Treaty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Overseas Trade, Invergordon Water Supply, and Board of Education Scheme (Devon Crediton Exhibition Foundation) Confirmation Bills read second time.

Bristol Corporation (No. 2) Bill agreed to on Report.

Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements) Money Resolution passed through Committee.

Railways (Valuation for Rating), Dartford and Purfleet (Thames) Tunnel, Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation, and Manchester Extension Bills read third time.

TUESDAY.—Tolls Bill withdrawn.

Boston Corporation Bill read first time.

Barnsley and District Traction, Birkenhead Corporation, East Kent District Water, Clacton-on-Sea Pier, Faversham Oyster Fishery Company, Lancaster Corporation, Portsmouth Water, and Sutton Coldfield Corporation Bills read second time.

Resolutions to amend the Law relating to National Debt, Customs, Inland Revenue, &c., Transfer of Sums from Rating Relief Suspense Account to Exchequer, Temporary Additions to New Sinking Fund, and Provision for Debt Redemption agreed to on Report.

Remaining Budget Resolutions agreed to on Report and Finance Bill read first time.

Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements) Money Resolution agreed to on Report and the Bill read first time.

Housing (Scotland) Money Resolution agreed to on Report.

WEDNESDAY.—Lords' Amendments to Bristol Corporation (No. 1) Bill agreed to.

London County Council (General Powers) and Theatrical Employers Registration Bills read first time.

Supply : Votes for Home Office and Police, England and Wales discussed in Committee.

Wakefield Corporation Bill agreed to on Report.

THURSDAY.—Rural Amenities Bill withdrawn.

Public Works Loans Bill read first time.

Consumers' Council and Malvern Hills Bills read second time.

Consumers' Council Money Resolution passed through Committee.

Bristol Corporation (No. 2) and Board of Education (Devon Crediton Exhibition Foundation) Confirmation Bills read third time.

Select Committee appointed to consider Hours of Work of Shop Assistants.

FRIDAY.—New Writ to be issued for Nottingham Central.

Canal Boats Bill considered on Report.

TEES VALLEY WATER BILL

A Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by LORD WESTER WEMYSS, had under consideration yesterday the Tees Valley Water Bill. The Water Board seek authority to construct additional works at a cost of over £600,000, to which there was no opposition, but the Eston Urban District Council and certain large consumers of water petitioned against a clause providing for the quinquennial revision of charges and for the revision to be made not by an arbitrator but by the Ministry of Health.

After the Committee had deliberated in private the CHAIRMAN announced that the Bill would be allowed to proceed subject to the striking out of the clause which was petitioned against.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £12 10s.

NOTTINGHAM CONTEST

MR. O'CONNOR ON HIS POLICY

DEVELOPING THE EMPIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 9

The writ for the by-election in Central Nottingham was issued to-day, and polling is expected to take place on Tuesday, May 27. The divisional Liberal Association, which met this evening, adopted as its candidate Captain Reginald Cheyne Berkeley, M.C., who represented Central Nottingham from 1922 to 1924, unexpectedly beating Alderman A. R. Atkey, who has since been Lord Mayor of the city and who had sat for the Central Division for four years.

Local Liberals are believed to have been largely influenced in their choice by the popularity which Captain Berkeley achieved among ex-Service men while he represented the division, but it is important to remember that there was no Labour candidate at either of his former contests, and that he received practically solid, though unofficial, Labour support. On the present occasion there is a Labour nominee who will obtain the votes of thousands who in the past supported Captain Berkeley. Several Cabinet Ministers and ex-Cabinet Ministers will speak during the election, Mr. Baldwin, it is now announced, will speak in the Albert Hall, and Mr. Snowden has provisionally promised to come, but it is still doubtful whether he can do so.

Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., who was adopted to-night, will be supported at his meetings by Sir Thomas Inskip, Mr. Oliver Stanley, Major Walter Elliot, Lady Astor, Mr. Boothby, Sir Henry Betterton, and probably Mr. Churchill. Nottingham Conservatives are greatly encouraged by Mr. Baldwin's announcement last night that the safeguarding duties will be restored immediately the Conservative Party is returned. The one thing lace manufacturers dreaded was that they would have again to go through the long, costly, and difficult procedure imposed by the Safeguarding Act.

Speaking at his adoption meeting, Mr. O'Connor condemned the Government for its impotence in dealing with unemployment, its attack on safeguarding, and its failure to secure economy. He said that the Government had found India quiet, and had now brought it to turmoil. The unemployed at home had increased at the rate of a man a minute. The Liberal Party ran away at Fulham. Why had they a candidate at Nottingham ? Why anywhere ? It was only by Liberal votes that the " Dear Coal Bill " was passed, and safeguarding was threatened. Why should they oppose in the country the party which they were keeping in power ? The Liberal Party was an anachronism.

IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENT

Proceeding, Mr. O'Connor said :—There is no hope of any real advance being made in the way of Imperial development so long as the Liberal-Socialist free importing outlook prevails. Both Liberal and Labour Parties are hamstrung by their adherence to rigid free trade and by pledges to abolish all Imperial preferences. Our party alone has the chance to-day of making tangible progress towards the economic unity of the Empire. It is vital that we should close our ranks. No difference of opinion exists as to the ideal at which we are aiming—the ultimate and complete economic unity of the Empire. Within its boundaries we visualize as our end the unrestricted flow of trade from one part of the Empire to another ; the lowering and ultimate elimination of all hindrances to the free flow of trade between nations which are united by a common allegiance and enjoy a uniformly high standard of life ; the securing of that vast productive area, capable as it is of satisfying almost all its own needs in raw materials and manufactured goods, for the enterprise of the Imperial family—in a word, the development of our own inheritance. These are great and glowing ideals. They animate our party with fervour and warmth. They have been brought a stage nearer achievement by the pulsating and tireless energy of Lord Beaverbrook and by the magnificent gesture made by Canada in the recent Budget—introduced, be it noted, by a Liberal Government. Differences will always exist in free and original minds as to method, but there can be no difference as to goal or ideal or as to the enthusiasm with which we Conservatives approach it.

THE REFERENDUM

Our leader, Mr. Baldwin, has, in my judgment prudently, so framed our policy that the object, once attained, shall become a permanent bulwark of our Imperial economic structure, unchanged, and subsisting, whatever may be the vicissitudes of party fortunes here or overseas. The method of a referendum will ensure that this step, vital to the survival of the Empire, shall be taken soberly, with good judgment, and freed from all other confusing issues. We have seen in the West Indies the damage to Imperial unity which can result from Mr. Snowden's threat to withdraw even a modest measure of Imperial preference. The denouncing of an Imperial Treaty might well be a death blow to the whole Empire. We therefore propose, if we are returned, to convene an Imperial Conference freed from all restrictions or pledges to consider the best method of achieving our end. We ask for no mandate to impose taxation upon foreign foodstuffs. Mr. Baldwin's pledge on this matter is clear and unequivocal. But if the conference of British and Dominion statesmen succeeds in producing a treaty which offers such reciprocal advantages to ourselves and to the Empire as a whole that the Conservative Government of the day feels that it can recommend it to the people, then, if any taxation of foodstuffs is involved, it will be submitted as a whole to a free vote of the people at a referendum, and it will be for them then to say whether they will accept or reject it. A vote for our party at this by-election is a vote for a free hand to negotiate a treaty with the Dominions. We have not got a free hand at present, and we mean to have one. It is not a vote for or against the taxation of foodstuffs; that issue, if it arises, will be an entirely separate one, which will not be before you until you are asked to vote upon it at a referendum.

SAFEGUARDING OF LACE

5,000 IN NOTTINGHAM PROTEST AGAINST REMOVAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 9

Through pouring rain 5,000 lace workers marched from the Nottingham Great Market Place to-night to the Albert Hall to protest against the removal of the safeguarding duty. The demonstrators walked five abreast and it took 25 minutes for the column to pass a given point. Women and girls were in the great majority. The procession was headed by a band and there were many banners, one of which was made entirely of lace and bore in golden letters the words " Safeguard the lace industry." About 50 motor lace vans bore placards asking " What will fill these vans when safeguarding is done ? " There were other banners which read, " Now then, Snowden, what about it ? "

At the principal gathering in the Albert Hall the Labour LORD MAYOR, Councillor W. Wesson, presided. A resolution calling on the Government not to allow the duty to lapse unless and until it is satisfied that the duty is no longer required to prevent unemployment was carried, with only three dissentients in an audience of 3,000. The Lord Mayor said he was in the chair because the lace trade had always been associated with Nottingham, and it was the first duty of the Lord Mayor to study the employment of his fellow-citizens. Since it was announced that the duty was to lapse, he had received many appeals to intervene from the workers, and no protest against his action in presiding.

A letter was read from Mr. A. Hayday, the Socialist member of Parliament for West Nottingham, expressing his sorrow that the duty was to lapse and his concern at the effect on so many of his constituents.

LORD HENRY BENTINCK, a former member of Parliament for South Nottingham, said that humanity was of more importance than an economic principle. Economic nationalism was now the order of the day, and every nation was trying economically to cut the throats of other nations. We must take measures to defend ourselves.

Mr. J. PATTERSON, secretary of the Scottish Lace Workers' Union, who is president of the British Lace Operatives' Federation, said that when the duty was first imposed he was not in favour of it, but experience had shown him its value, and no matter what the wage conditions prevailing on the Continent, he would now fight against anything that would filch away the employment of his own people.

LORD WINTERTON ON INDIA

CONFIDENCE IN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

LORD WINTERTON, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for India in the Conservative Government, speaking at Great Harwood, Lancashire, last night, expressed his confidence in the handling of the disturbed situation in India by the authorities there. He also referred to the Conservative attitude to the forthcoming Round Table Conference.

He said :—I am not prepared to make any criticism on the methods adopted by the authorities in India to maintain order in the last few weeks, but certain comments I can make. There seems no reason to suppose that the police authorities have lost control of the situation to any serious extent anywhere, nor that they will do so in the next few weeks ; though that is not to say that riots and disturbances may not be worse until India once again settles down into her normal peacefulness. Riots and disturbances in British India among a few thousands out of 300,000,000 are no new thing ; they took place long before the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were ever heard of. The notion that governments in India were always firm in their handling of anxious situations before the reforms, and have always been weak, since, is pure moonshine.

Law and order in India are the responsibility of the presidency and provincial governments, subject to the supervisory and directing power of the Government of India. Varying local circumstances and the personality of the Governor and his advisers cause divergences in different provinces in the handling of the situation arising from agitation and disturbance. The task of those governments is to mix firmness and conciliation in the right proportions, and I see no reason to suppose that they are doing it with any less success than the governments presided over by the one or two ex-governors, who, while their numerous distinguished contemporaries have maintained a statesmanlike reticence, have thought fit to attack Lord Irwin and his Government for their alleged weakness in the last few weeks.

It must not be thought that, while the Conservative Party is at the moment generally withholding criticism and comment on the Indian situation, it will refrain from exercising to the full its right to examine and, if necessary, criticize the legislative proposals which will arise from the Simon Report and proposed conference between the British Government and representative Indians. It seems to be assumed in some quarters that if, as I hope may be the case, the conference results in a measure of agreement, Parliament will be confronted with a *closed junta*. That is a dangerous delusion. The amendments to the Government of India Act will, I am sure, so far as the Conservative Party is concerned, be considered on their merits, and proceedings in the conference will be regarded as a guidance but not a bar to full discussion. Let no one forget that Parliament is the ultimate arbiter in this case.

THE DISCUSSIONS WITH EGYPT

MR. CLYNES ON HOPE OF RESUMPTION

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary, speaking to his constituents, at Miles Platting, Manchester, last night, said that the service of the Government in international affairs was admitted to be an unqualified success. The country would feel the interruption of the success due to a momentary failure to conclude a settlement with Egypt on questions relating to the Sudan. Labour statesmen, however, did not despair of discussion being resumed and good understanding and settlement finally being reached.

The position in India demanded and would receive both firmness and fairness, and it was hoped that Indian leaders would soon settle down to determine the conditions on which a future system of Indian Government should be concluded. On our part there was no lack of sympathy with the just aspirations of India, nor of earnestness in the duty of hastening a settlement with Indian leaders.

Tory leaders were doing everything possible to exploit Empire sentiment for party purposes, and were pretending that our home interests could be greatly improved by the illusory doctrine of Empire free trade. We should develop trade with other parts of the Empire by all means, but most of our trade must be done with coloured people and foreigners, whose good will was in danger of being alienated by foolish political policies. Eighty per cent. of this country's cotton products must be sent overseas. The evil influences which had produced a state of world depression were not due to labour. That depression was seen in Germany, America, Japan, and other lands. Changes in fashion and conditions in finance, together with the rapid transformation of productive processes in the last few years, had created in this country unprecedented economic difficulties.

Mr. Baldwin had proclaimed that the most remarkable change to be seen in this country recently was lost confidence. That was the worst way of helping the country. The Communists and the Tories were usually alike in discrediting their country, though for different purposes and by different means. It was not true that confidence was lost. Our reputation abroad never stood higher than now, and the high level of prosperity and profits in nearly all the principal industries of the country proved that Mr. Baldwin was wrong.

COTTON CONTRACTS IN INDIA

MANCHESTER REPLY TO TALK OF CANCELLATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MAY 9

The India section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to-day discussed the following telegram from the Karachi Piece Goods Merchants' Association :—

" Karachi Piece Goods Merchants' Association views with alarm the present situation in India. It expects Manchester Chamber to use good offices in inducing Government to create an atmosphere of calmness by conceding legitimate national demands before it is too late. Otherwise circumstances compel dealers to cancel all outstanding contracts."

The section discussed the situation fully and decided to send the following reply :—" Manchester Chamber of Commerce cannot interfere in political matters, but the Chamber and its members will insist on observance of the sanctity of contract."

The executive were asked to keep in touch with any developments, particularly any attempt at cancellation of contracts, so that the whole trade could unite in resisting any such possibility.

Mr. J. Harold Rodier, chairman of the section, reported on the firm answers insisting on the observance of the sanctity of contract which he and his executive had already sent in reply to similar telegrams from other associations in India which had talked of possible cancellations if the political situation was not met by further concessions.

THE CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILL

MR. W. GRAHAM ON PROTECTION FOR THE PUBLIC

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade, speaking in Edinburgh last night, said that the Food Council had done valuable work, but were handicapped by the absence of sufficient power to compel information and force a price for large, specified commodities where that price could be clearly defined. The Consumers' Council Bill provided for this compulsory power.

The Government had no desire to penalize the honest shopkeeper, wholesaler, or producer. Those men and women had nothing to fear under the Bill, which would protect the public against the abuse of powerful combines and trusts now operating in many of the staple necessities of life. It was of vital importance that the price level of essential commodities should be at the lowest possible point consistent with fair conditions to producers and retailers. During the Committee stage, any reasonable and constructive improvement of the Bill would be sympathetically considered, but the Government would firmly adhere to its essential principles.

JEWEL THEFT AT CHATHAM

Jewelry worth about £1,000 has been stolen from the shop of Messrs. Clift and Co., High-street, Chatham. The robbery was discovered yesterday, when an assistant found the window in a state of confusion. It appears that the thieves removed bricks from a wall in a passage leading to a side door, and so got into the shop. They made a careful selection of the most valuable articles.

CARNEGIE TRUST

DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY POLICY

The sixteenth annual report of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust covers the year 1929. After pointing out that in order to carry out their policy the Trustees find it convenient to work in quinquennial periods, the report says that during last year the policy for 1931-35 had to be settled. The programme will include all or most of the following :—

Continuance till 1931-32 of the playing field policy, with a further allocation for children's play centres ;

A comprehensive development of library policy based largely on those specific theories of co-ordination which are gradually emerging from the general principles enunciated in recent reports. The allocation for this purpose is likely to be substantial and to provide for all branches of the public service, with a separate sum for special libraries ;

An extended policy of rural development, including additional rural community councils, village baths attached to rural institutes, encouragement of music and drama in villages, social service in new housing estates, and certain ancillary schemes ;

A more comprehensive policy in the field of adult education ; and

A tentative experiment in connexion with public museums.

RESEARCH

Comment is made on the growing extent to which in recent years the Trustees' cooperation is being invited by various Government Departments in respect of important national projects which call for careful examination and practical experiment before they can properly be submitted to Parliament as permanent objects for national expenditure. During 1929 the Trustees, with the aid of a committee of expert educationists, inquired into the desirability of establishing a national college, or alternatively one or more departments in existing institutions, for the training of men teachers in physical education. The idea was originally mooted by Sir George Newman. The committee referred to reported in favour of training departments in two selected training colleges, one in the North and one in the South of England, and that the main curriculum should be a one-year course for graduates and certificated teachers, with subsidiary provision for three-year, two-year, and short refresher courses. Each department should provide for 50 to 60 students, and consist of a hostel, a gymnasium, and a playing field.

The Trustees provisionally approved this report and recommendation, and addressed preliminary inquiries to the governing bodies of the two proposed colleges. If the schemes are approved and satisfactory detailed schemes are in due course submitted the cost to the Trust is likely to be £30,000 to £40,000, applied to capital expenditure only.

In discussing the library service, the report states that the National Library for the Blind has reached a new circulation record of 231,200—about one-third being from the Manchester sub-centre. Ninety-eight paid and 370 voluntary workers have been employed on the work of copying into Braille. The voluntary workers have produced works totalling nearly 1,600 volumes. The cost of maintaining the service still presents difficulty, but the library is giving such excellent service in its improved quarters, and has so many friends, that it may safely be regarded as an established institution. Public libraries should consider every two or three years whether their contributions are on a reasonably generous scale ; it is an immense saving to them to be able to supply their blind readers without incurring the cost of maintaining separate collections.

ELECTRICITY SCHEME FOR ULSTER

REPORT OF LONDON ENGINEER ADOPTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, MAY 9

The Government of Northern Ireland have decided to adopt the report of Mr. J. M. Kennedy, of Messrs. Kennedy and Donkin, consulting engineers of Westminster, as a basis of electricity development in Ulster. The report, which deals with the area lying to the south of an imaginary line from Belfast to Dungannon and to the east of a line from Dungannon to Newry, contains a comprehensive survey of the present conditions of supply in that area, which extends for approximately 1,200 square miles, with a population of 304,000. The average density of population is over 250 persons to the square mile.

In this area, there are 19 supply undertakings, three of which—Bangor, Holywood, and Lisburn—either take or are about to take their power supplies in bulk from Belfast, while the remainder operate local generating stations. The existing Belfast-Lisburn line runs by way of Hillsborough and Dromore to Lurgan, and thence from Dromore through Banbridge, Poyntzpass, and Bessbrook to Newry. From Poyntzpass a line is projected through Markethill to Armagh, and back to Lurgan, by way of Richhill and Portadown.

It is also proposed that the line from Newry should be extended round the south coast of Co. Down, through Warren Point, Rostrevor, Kilkeel, Newcastle, Castlewellan, Downpatrick, and on to Ballynahinch and Newtownards, to meet an extension of the existing Belfast-Bangor line. The capital cost of the main transmission system is estimated at £245,000, while a further £250,000 would be required to take over existing undertakings.

The Government have accepted the view that the scheme should be controlled by a non profit-earning board.

THE CENTENARY OF SCOTT

BEN LOMOND SUGGESTED AS MEMORIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, MAY 9

For the commemoration of the centenary in 1932 of the death of Sir Walter Scott preparations are now being made in Edinburgh by a special committee. The Duke of Buccleuch is the president of the general committee and Professor Grierson, of Edinburgh University, is chairman of the executive committee charged with the arrangements.

Already the executive has decided upon the following events for the commemoration :—A service at Dryburgh Abbey, Scott's burial place ; a service in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh ; an exhibition of Scott portraits and manuscripts ; the publication of a commemorative book, of which

Letters to the Editor

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

THE AGREEMENT OF 1899

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent important and prolonged negotiations between a delegation of the Egyptian Government and the British Foreign Office for changes in the régime of Egypt, established by the Treaty of February, 1922, have, it is announced this morning, definitely broken down. This has occurred, according to the Egyptian Prime Minister, because the delegation "could not abandon Egypt's inalienable rights in the Sudan"; or, in the more dramatic language of his Minister of Finance, because they "refused to sign away the Sudan." From this the British public, or at any rate the younger generation among them, might not unreasonably infer that the Sudan is the incontestable property of Egypt, which has been forcibly and unjustly wrested from her by Great Britain. Such is far from being the truth of the situation, loudly and persistently as it is often proclaimed to be by Egyptian politicians.

The political status of the Sudan is regulated by the Agreement of January 19, 1899, made between the British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt (the late Lord Cromer) and the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs. As Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government at the time, I was entrusted by Lord Cromer with the task of drafting this Agreement. (Cf. "Modern Egypt," by the Earl of Cromer, Vol. II., p. 116.) I am, therefore, somewhat specially conversant with the origin and intentions of this instrument, and it may not be without interest if I endeavour, at the present juncture, as briefly as possible to recall them.

After much consideration we came to the conclusion that, in reality, the former rights of Egypt in the Sudan (together with the vague claims of suzerainty of the Porte) had lapsed, and that a new title had accrued to Great Britain by right of conquest. That is a very ancient title, one which is well established in international practice, and which, in the present instance, had the further advantage of being in accordance with the indisputable facts of the case. The merits of the question cannot be better summarized than in the words of Lord Cromer himself in the work above referred to, as follows :—

> Fifteen years previously Egyptian misgovernment had led to a successful rebellion in the Sudan. British rule had developed the military and financial resources of Egypt to such an extent as to justify the adoption of a policy of reconquest. But England, not Egypt, had in reality reconquered the country. It is true that the Egyptian Treasury had borne the greater portion of the cost and that Egyptian troops—officered, however, by Englishmen—had taken a very honourable part in the campaign. But, alike during the period of the preparation and of the execution of the policy, the guiding hand had been that of England. It is absurd to suppose that without British assistance, in the form of men, money, and general guidance, the Egyptian Government could have reconquered the Sudan.

Annexation, therefore, pure and simple, of the reconquered territories by Great Britain would probably not have been wholly unjustifiable. But it would have had at least an appearance of unfairness towards Egypt, in view of her sacrifices above referred to. Moreover, there were other more or less grave objections to that course. It was, therefore, decided that the new régime should be a Condominium, or, as Lord Cromer describes it, "a partnership of two, of which England was the predominant partner." The Agreement was consequently drafted on these lines. It referred expressly, in its Preamble, to the "claims which have accrued to her Britannic Majesty's Government by right of conquest." It then provided that both the British and Egyptian flags should be used throughout the Sudan; that the supreme military and civil command should be vested in an officer termed "the Governor-General of the Sudan," to be appointed by Khedivial Decree on the recommendation of the British Government; that the latter's Proclamations should have the force of law; that the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals should not extend or be recognized for any purpose whatsoever in any part of the Sudan; and that no foreign Consuls should be allowed to reside in the country without the previous consent of the British Government. In essentials, the intention and the effect of this Agreement, as a whole, were clear, and the respective situations of the two parties were not left in doubt. Egypt was given no rights—"inalienable" or other—in the Sudan, save those which she derived, expressly or impliedly, from the terms of the Agreement. Such rights were hardly greater than those of other nations. They were, by necessary implication, subordinate to those of Great Britain—the "predominant partner."

Some apprehension was felt at the time as to the view which might be taken by the Mixed Tribunals as to the validity of this Agreement, when the matter came before them, as it was bound to do, sooner or later. How would they regard the creation of this somewhat novel status of territory, which was neither British nor Egyptian nor Ottoman, but *sui generis*, when they had to examine it in relation to the Firmans of the Porte and the International Conventions, which together formed the constitutional law of Egypt? In particular, would they respect the exclusion of their own jurisdiction, expressly laid down in Clause VIII. of the Agreement? Such apprehensions have happily proved to be unfounded. Some 10 years later—for the first time—these questions had to be decided. Two foreign contractors (named Bencini and Quistas) sued the Egyptian Government and the Sudan Government jointly, in the Cairo Mixed Tribunal, for payment of works executed at Port Sudan. The Egyptian Government disclaimed responsibility on the ground that the Sudan Government was a wholly separate and autonomous Government, under the terms of the Agreement. By a judgment of April 11, 1910, the Court allowed this plea, and dismissed the Egyptian Government from the suit. The Sudan Government then pleaded the incompetence of the Mixed Courts, under Clause VIII. of the Agreement. This plea also was successful—the Court holding that, though the Powers of Europe might have raised objections to the terms of the Agreement, the Mixed Tribunals themselves were bound to respect a diplomatic convention of this character; and they accordingly declared that they had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

On this occasion I received from Lord Cromer a letter (dated April 25, 1910), in which he expressed his gratification at the result of the case, which he said he regarded as a triumphant vindication of the principles on which he had been advised to take his stand. "With some Administrations," he added, "I might have had difficulties, but Lord Salisbury was capable of looking a fact in the face."

MALCOLM McILWRAITH.

May 9.

ASTRONOMY AT OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In previous letters to you I have tried to restrict my remarks to the astronomical aspects of the important issue under discussion. That there are other aspects I freely admitted at the outset, especially the legal ones to which Lord Birkenhead drew attention; but I have tried to avoid them, though possibly without complete success. It is difficult to refrain from comment, for instance, when Professor Lindemann writes (your columns of May 2):—

> In this instance, no suggestion has been made that Oxford should conduct the new observatory.

Has Oxford conducted the present one? Is there any reason for assuming that any change is to be made, except in the site of the observatory?

Professor Lindemann's second and third paragraphs put openly and frankly the suggestion of sequestrating the funds of the observatory and devoting them to other purposes. I do not feel called upon to discuss this suggestion, which is not an astronomical one.

In his final paragraph Professor Lindemann asserts that I stigmatized his use of the word "information" as unscientific, though he might have put it in inverted commas as quoted from my own earlier letter. I regret to find that he and I differ so much about the use of inverted commas; in illustration, I will venture to repeat the four related passages, with dates of your publication:—

> (*a*) It [an observatory in South Africa] can collect information from the southern skies . . . which cannot be obtained in Oxford at all. (H. H. T., April 17.)
>
> (*b*) We shall obtain our information about the southern skies in any event. (F. A. L., April 23.)
>
> (*c*) Moreover, to write of "obtaining our information" as though it were a definite requirement which could be assessed is quite unscientific. (H. H. T., April 26.)
>
> (*d*) I regret that Professor Turner should have taken exception to the phrase in my letter anent "obtaining information about the southern skies," and have stigmatized my use of the word "information" in this connexion as unscientific. (F. A. L., May 2.)

H. H. TURNER.

University Observatory, Oxford.

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CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

"TWO AT LEAST SHALL BE WOMEN"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is provided by the first clause of the Bill creating the Consumers' Council that it shall consist of seven members to be appointed by the Board of Trade "of whom two at least shall be women." This strange and solitary limitation on the freedom of choice of the Board of Trade has not been explained, but must presumably be based on the Government's belief that the sexes are not equally qualified to serve on the Council. Otherwise either they would have omitted those words, leaving the Board of Trade free to choose the seven most competent persons, irrespective of sex, or, if they felt that they had to bring sex into the question, would have added: "and two at least shall be men." As the clause stands, the Council may be composed exclusively of women but cannot be composed exclusively of men.

On the possible reasons for this strange provision I find no consensus of opinion. It has been suggested that in the opinion of the framers of the Bill women are so obviously incapable that there would be no chance of the appointment of any of them unless such appointment were obligatory. On the other hand it has been suggested that the Government thought women were obviously most suitable for the posts, but dared not hope that so obvious a fact would penetrate the intelligence of the Board of Trade.

I very much doubt whether either explanation is correct. It appears to me more probable that the provision has no reason whatever behind it, and owes its existence to mere silliness. In that event it will no doubt be passed by the House of Commons without a division.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY G. STRAUSS.

Inner Temple, May 9.

PRICE OF BREAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Once again I ask your kind indulgence and the hospitality of your columns to endeavour to elucidate in the simplest manner possible the oft-quoted question of your correspondents: "Why is bread 8½d. per quartern now, whereas before the War the price averaged 5d. per quartern?"

At to-day's price flour for bread-making is 37s. per sack (280lb.). The yield in 4lb. loaves from this is 90 quarterns; thus the flour in the quartern loaf costs 5d., or 59 per cent. of 8½d. The remaining 3½d., or 41 per cent., represents mostly labour charges for manufacture and distribution, plus painting and cleansing of bakeries, lighting, power, fuel, rates, insurances, book-keeping, &c. Taking the pre-War price of 5d. per quartern, less 59 per cent. representing the price of flour, the remaining 41 per cent., or 2d. per quartern, represented the cost of manufacture, &c. Wages have since that time increased 150 per cent. (from 28s. to 70s. per week), and the increased cost of coal, coke, painting and repairs to premises, rates, rent, and insurances are too well known to need emphasis. Thus it will be comprehended that the pre-War figure for costs other than flour—that is, 2d. per quartern—have been increased by at least 75 per cent. Our quartern loaf should, therefore, very reasonably cost—to-day's price of flour 5d., plus pre-War cost of manufacture 2d., plus post-War increased cost of manufacture, that is 1½d.

Assuredly the British milling and baking industries have achieved the seemingly impossible, for the price of bread exceeds 2d. per lb. in every other country in the world, not excepting those countries actually producing all the wheat required for their home consumption.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

J. G. WEBSTER.

55, Elgin-avenue, Maida Vale, W.9, May 7.

DEATHS FROM WAR WOUNDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am sure that many widows will feel a deep sense of gratitude to Captain Eliot Warburton for his letter published in one of your recent issues. I sincerely hope that some measure of justice for all these cases of hardship will result from this appeal. I have myself for some months been in communication with the Ministry of Pensions and several members of Parliament regarding a most distressing case of hardship outside the existing regulations for widows' pensions and children's allowance.

The case is that of a young ex-officer who was severely wounded in 1916 with gunshot wounds in lung, knee, and shoulder. He was treated in hospital for several months and eventually reported fit for duty, and again sent to fight for his country, and discharged, without any further wounds, after the War was over. In February, 1929, he was taken suddenly ill and was found to be suffering from empyema and rushed off to a Ministry of Pensions hospital, and operated upon immediately for the removal of a piece of shrapnel embedded in the lung and not discovered at the time he was wounded. Unfortunately he died from shock following a subsequent operation to fill the cavity in the lung left by the shrapnel. He died leaving a widow and two little girls, one aged five years and the other two weeks. And now, Sir, the widow and children of this man (who was considered fit to fight for his country after his wounds) are not eligible for any assistance from the State because he married after he was wounded.

Surely these regulations can be extended to meet such a case as this. I cannot imagine that any would begrudge paying their portion towards whatever the extra cost might be. Did these young men stop to count the cost when called upon to fight for their country? I would suggest that every member of Parliament and every candidate be asked the question, Will they give their support to the proposals put forward by your correspondent, and I am sure they must say yes. I would also suggest that every branch of the British Legion should pass a resolution supporting the proposals and forward a copy of this resolution to the Minister of Pensions. The widows and children of all those who die from War wounds must be supported, otherwise it will be an everlasting disgrace to our country.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY JAGGERS.

Thursley, Canvey-road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that the Naval Conference has drawn to a close it may not be inopportune to invite attention to an unofficial effort which, in its own way, is also, as the Prime Minister recently remarked, "doing magnificent service in removing the obstacles that stand in the way of complete international understanding."

The Save the Children Fund claims our support for two reasons above all others: it brings relief from distress to children, without distinction of race, nationality, or creed, who but for this timely assistance would in many cases fall victims to disease or immoralization; and it shows forth that ideal of international cooperation which is so essential to the development of world peace. There is no subject less controversial than the welfare of children, which may therefore prove to be an important means of bringing all nations together.

In the course of the past 11 years this fund has met with appreciable success. It has been entrusted with a large sum of money—over £2,000,000—which has been spent in carrying out relief of children and in setting on foot work for raising the standards of child care in many lands. But the very magnitude of the work accomplished and the experience gained from doing it have laid bare fresh needs, and to meet these adequately the fund has no resources save the continued good will of the public.

This is, indeed, a very considerable asset, but at a time when the financial claims on all of us are so many we would remind old friends of the grave responsibilities which face the organization which they have helped to build up, and to plead for the utmost generosity on their part and invite the attention of those who are not familiar with the Save the Children Fund to the great work of charity and good will in which it is engaged. We would add that donations should be addressed to the hon. treasurer (Mr. Hubert D. Watson, C.I.E.), at the offices of the fund, 26, Gordon-street, London, W.C.1.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR HENDERSON.
BEAUCHAMP.
ATHOLL (Hon. President).

Points from Letters

NERVOUS SUFFERERS

Sir Farquhar Buzzard has done public service in calling attention to the importance of functional nervous diseases. He has, however, supported his appeal only by reference to his work in the out-patient departments of general hospitals. In London there are several voluntary hospitals, specially devoted to nervous diseases. For years this hospital has included within its scope the "functional" case, and has, in addition to its visiting staff, the regular honorary service of a number of trained psychologists of repute. It also pays special attention to those adjuncts, amenities, environment, &c., which are vital for the satisfactory treatment of the patient. We agree that functional nervous disorders are more amenable to treatment than many of the complaints which afflict makind, but we feel bound to point out that this problem, as to both treatment and research, far from being neglected, has received, and continues to receive, the unremitting attention of the hospital authorities, both medical and lay.—Mr. F. W. DAVY, vice-chairman, and Mrs. J. P. WETENHALL, secretary, West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 73, Welbeck-street, W.1.

MOTOR-CYCLE TRIALS

The chairman of the Auto Cycle Union writes: "The very large majority of these competitions are genuinely sporting events, in which the competitors enter for the sake of the sport, which is as much their pastime as cricket is to the cricketer or football to the footballer." This is conclusive. The public are not permitted to obstruct the players on the cricket field or football ground, therefore they must abandon the footpaths, commons, &c., to the motorist.—Mr. J. HENRY HUTT, 25, Findon-road, W.12.

VIRGIL'S BIRTH

It is notorious that classical scholars are weak in arithmetic, but it is worthy of comment that in so conspicuous a matter as the celebration of the second millennium from Virgil's birth an arithmetical error should be made. As we all know, he was born on October 15, 70 B.C. In October 1 B.C. 69 years had elapsed from his birth and in October A.D. 1 70 years. His centenary was reached therefore in October A.D. 31, and accordingly 17 months have still to run before the millennium is completed. Presumably the mistake is due to forgetfulness that there is no year 0 except for astronomers, who of course date Virgil's birth in the year 69.—REV. T. NICKLIN, Hulme Hall, Victoria Park, Manchester.

REGISTRATION OF PROPERTY

The great advantages of H.M. Land Registry for those buying or selling a house cannot be too widely known. When once a property is registered, the charge for which is 4s. per £100 value up to £750, the owner has nothing to pay when selling. An increasing number of the public are now registering their titles without legal assistance. The saving in time and the avoidance of heavy law costs are very considerable. That eminent lawyer Lord Buckmaster said in the House of Lords:—"I have registered whatever land I have had, and I would not buy or hold any land to-day unless I could get it registered at the office of the Land Registry."—Mr. PERCY E. HURST, Hon. Secretary, The Law Reform Association, 55, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

OLD ST. MARYLEBONE

I, like "A Lover of Old Marylebone," have been grieved at the proposed desecration of Old Marylebone Churchyard. Cannot a playground for children be found without disturbing the resting-place of the dead? What is to become of those who are there now? My great-grandfather and great-grandmother, Charles and Sarah Wesley, my grandfather, Samuel (the father of Dr. S. S. Wesley), and his brother Charles, are among this number. The elder Charles, whose influence with his brother John did so much for the revival of religion in our land, the younger Charles and Samuel, both noted church musicians in their day.—Mrs. DEAN, Markbeech, Edenbridge, Kent.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD FISHERIES

In 1497 John Cabot found so many cod that he was able to lower baskets over the side and haul them up full of fish. According to his son Sebastian, these cod "sumtymes stayed his shippes." It was expected, therefore, that in future the English would resort thither instead of to Iceland. In 1502 Henry VII. gave two men a pension of £10 "in consideracion of their true service as captains into the new founde lande," and in the following year paid £20 "to the merchants of Bristoll that have bene in the newe founde Launde." By 1506 there was a Company of Adventurers "into the new found londes." In 1521 Wolsey hoped to capture the whole trade, but the Livery Companies held back. However, so well established was the fishing that in August, 1522, a man-of-war was ordered to the mouth of the Channel to protect "the commynge home of the new fownd Isle landes flete." John Rut in 1527 saw no English at St. John's, but evidently they fished elsewhere.—M. H. P. BIGGAR, The Very House, near Woking, Surrey.

CHURCH SCHOOLS

It is probably true, as you point out in your leading article, that the local authorities are not likely to be composed of men who will wish deliberately to persecute the Church schools by the appointment of teachers of different or no religious beliefs. But it must also be equally true that local authorities are not likely to spend either the time or the care on the choice of teachers for Church schools that are at present exercised by the parish priest. And I think it must be agreed that it is not from the nominal Churchman that the Church can hope to get that religious atmosphere in her schools that she feels is so essential for her children.—Mr. P. G. K. PERRYMAN, The Red House, Redbourn, Herts.

LUGGAGE ON THE ROOF

My grandfather told me that on one occasion when travelling by train the luggage on the roof of his carriage caught fire, presumably by a spark from the engine. He had great difficulty in attracting the guard's attention, and I believe had to get on to the footboard for the purpose. In the next compartment a girl was travelling to her wedding, accompanied by her sister, who was to be bridesmaid; all their luggage was destroyed, including the bride's trousseau. This accident occurred (I believe) on the old Midland Railway, between St. Pancras and Market Harborough, some time in the sixties. It was, I think, the beginning of the end of luggage on the roof.—REV. G. E. KNAPP-FISHER, Salwarpe, Droitwich.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

The following extract from Greville's memoirs may interest some of your readers. Under date October 23, 1847, he writes:—"Men are indeed pretty well agreed as to the cause of the present distress, and in admitting that it is the result of over-speculation. . . . Yesterday the Cabinet broke up, and resolved, as matters now stand, not to do anything. My own belief is that this will prove a sound resolution, and that they would only have aggravated the evil by interference." In 1847 the Government exercised the minimum of interference with the business of the community, on the eve of an era of prolonged and proverbial prosperity. To-day we are again "in distress," but the Government pursues a policy precisely the opposite in every particular. *Absit omen!*—Mr. H. F. SCUDAMORE, Waveney, Marryat-road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.

TURF IN KENSINGTON GARDENS

May I call Mr. Lansbury's attention to the bad state of the turf in many places in Kensington Gardens? In previous years bad places have been broken up and seed sown extensively, but this season little seems to have been done, though after the drought of last summer such attention seemed all the more needful. The substitution of low railings for high ones has contributed something to a sense of freedom, but this change will most certainly add to the work of repairing and maintaining the grass edges. There once was a beautiful grass bank between Kensington Palace and Kensington Gore at the foot of which was a row of high railings. If there ever was any doubt as to the necessity for these railings surely there is none now, for the bank is worn almost bare.—Mr. H. H. NORSWORTHY, 94, Iverna-court, W.8.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

Argument, expert and otherwise, about Charing Cross Bridge and its approaches has obscured the equally vital problem of the railway station. As Mr. Frank Pick points out, a large terminus is a public building and a place of resort, and can be worthily designed and maintained for the purpose. Is London always to be content with her present ugly anachronisms? The new station will be one of the main gateways to the world. Is it necessary to presuppose its unseemliness and to hide it? Have the Charing Cross Bridge schemers ever considered the magnificent Grand Central and Pennsylvania termini in New York, or thought of the bridge as an approach to something equally noble and useful?—Mr. A. S. FREER-REEVES, 99, Great Russell-street, W.C.1.

EASTERN ANIMALS FOR THE ZOO

COMING SHIPMENT FROM SINGAPORE

Lanworn, one of the keepers of the Reptile House, has just arrived at Singapore, where he has been sent to bring back a collection now being made for the Zoo. He was selected because the most important part of the collection will consist of poisonous snakes and various frogs and lizards which will require constant attention on the voyage. In addition, however, a male Malay tapir, to make a pair with the female already in Regent's Park, some tree kangaroos, young cassowaries, and crowned pigeons are expected.

A Pardine genet from West Africa has been purchased and placed in the Small Mammal House. It is a charming little beast about a foot long and, although allied to the civet cat, is shaped like a ferret. Its coat is striped and spotted with black. These genets are very easily tamed and are often kept as house pets, for, in addition to their affectionate manners, they are efficient in destroying rats and mice.

Dr. Malcolm Smith has presented a pair of Ceylon terrapins. Although these are common pond tortoises in India, Ceylon, and Burma, examples of them have very seldom been brought to the Gardens. When adult they are about 7in. long. The "shell" is marked by three longitudinal ridges and the tail is very short. The fingers and toes are webbed, and the species is carnivorous and completely aquatic.

A pair of cockatiels have bred and hatched out four chicks. This species, which is really a small crested cockatoo and not a parrakeet, is a great favourite in private aviaries, and its breeding in captivity is common. At the Zoological Gardens, however, the constant presence of visitors makes the conditions for breeding rather unfavourable.

A number of slow worms have been purchased and placed in the open-air Reptiliary. It is to be hoped that visitors will study the appearance of these legless lizards and also of the common grass-snake, as very large numbers of these harmless and beautiful creatures are destroyed in this country every year, under the impression that they are dangerous. Hardly a week passes during spring and summer without living or dead slow worms or grass-snakes being sent to the Zoo, with an inquiry as to their venomous nature and the best way of killing them.

BANKS OF THE WANDLE

OPENING OF PARK AT MORDEN TO PUBLIC TO-DAY

From time to time, either by private or public enterprise, beautiful places on the banks of the River Wandle have been acquired for the use of the public instead of being allowed to pass into the hands of builders. The latest to be acquired is the stretch of park and woodland recognized as, perhaps, the most charming part of the river and forming a portion of the old Ravensbury Park estate at Morden.

This land extends to 16 acres, and was sold early in 1929 by Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Bidder for building purposes. Shortly afterwards Mitcham Urban District Council approached Merton and Morden Urban District Council with a proposal for the acquisition of the land by both districts. Merton and Morden Council agreed to make a grant, but Mitcham did not proceed farther. The then chairman of Merton and Morden Council (Mr. R. W. E. Stickings), fearing that the place would be spoiled by building if the matter were delayed further, revived the question, and his council decided to purchase the land. Representations were made to Mitcham Council, in whose administrative area some 13½ acres of the land are, and that body eventually agreed to become joint owners and to pay an equal share of the purchase price of £5,206. Now the land is being controlled by a joint committee of the two district councils.

The chief feature of this fine stretch of land, which is contiguous to another long stretch on the river banks under the control of the National Trust, is its great variety of timber. There are delightful backwaters on three sides. The joint committee have decided to institute boating on these, and are considering the provision of open-air swimming baths. The park is to be opened to the public this afternoon by Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN DENTAL SURGERY

At the First Professional Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England for the Licence in Dental Surgery held on May 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8, the following candidates were approved:—

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—P. B. Blaiberg, King's Coll.; J. Bromley, Guy's; G. C. Burton, Univ. Coll.; J. S. Cochrane, Bristol; F. H. Crabb, King's Coll.; B. Davis, King's Coll.; J. H. de Mierre, Guy's; W. A. Dimond, Guy's; J. A. Donald, Guy's; J. C. Edmondson, London; R. J. Eustace, Guy's; L. Everest, London; N. H. Everett, London; E. J. Freeman, Guy's; G. W. Goudge, King's Coll.; G. F. Howell, King's Coll.; K. E. Lawrence, Guy's; E. Matthews, Guy's; Parmee, London; G. F. Power, King's Coll.; S. Puckey, Univ. Coll.; N. H. Smith, Univ. Coll.; B. G. F. Turner, Guy's; and J. P. Wilson, King's Coll.

DENTAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—F. S. Bromley, Bristol; J. Campbell, King's Coll.; A. S. Carr, King's Coll.; S. Clompus, London; B. Desgots, Guy's; A. J. Dubsky, Royal Dental; B. W. Fickling, Royal Dental; F. H. Harris, King's Coll.; J. W. Holman, Guy's; Margaret D. Hooper, Bristol; J. C. B. Jones, Birmingham; S. J. G. Knott, Guy's; H. R. Mandriwalla, M.B., B.S.Bomb., Royal Dental; P. A. Mertz, London; L. R. Millership, Guy's; A. Mortimer, Leeds; W. L. Mountain, Guy's; E. Partridge, London; D. J. Rees, Guy's; J. G. Richardson, Leeds; J. L. Roberts, Royal Dental; R. H. Robertson, Royal Dental; A. J. H. Seymour, London; F. A. Soper, Royal Dental; J. H. Stevens, Guy's; P. J. Stoy, Birmingham; J. C. Sutton, King's Coll.; J. H. Timpson, Guy's; W. N. Trays, Bristol; W. M. Wellings, Birmingham; and A. W. J. West, Royal Dental.

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

GROUP CAPTAIN.—L. A. PATTINSON, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., to Air Ministry (D.O.S.D.), on appointment as Deputy Director of Organization (May 7).

WING COMMANDER.—J. H. S. Tyssen, M.C., to R.A.F. Base, Gosport, to command (April 7).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—T. A. Warne-Browne, D.S.C., to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (April 25); H. F. Bradley to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (April 26); F. H. Astle to No. 1 School of Technical Training (Apprentices), Halton (April 29); L. de V. Chrisman to No. 13 Squadron, Netheravon (May 1); M. H. Garneone-Williams to Armament and Gunnery School, Eastchurch (May 5); S. G. Connolly to Armament and Gunnery School, Eastchurch (May 5); The EARL of BANDON to Central Flying School, Wittering (May 5).

FLYING OFFICERS.—J. W. Hutchins to R.A.F. Base, Calshot (May 1); G. Lansdowne, D.F.C., to H.Q. Air Defence of Great Britain (May 1); F. L. KINGHAM to Coast Defence Cooperation Flight, Eastchurch (May 6); J. S. PHILLIPS to Station Headquarters, Manston (May 6); H. G. Loch to No. 1 Squadron, Tangmere (May 5).

STORES BRANCH

WING COMMANDER.—F. C. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., to Air Ministry (D. of E.) for duty as R.A.F. Representative on the Board of Management, Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (April 22).

MEDICAL BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADER.—W. E. HOPKINS to H.Q. Inland Area, Stanmore (May 5).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—C. P. O'TOOLE to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (March 25).

CHAPLAINS BRANCH

The REVD. A. R. A. WATSON, M.A., to Electrical and Wireless School, Cranwell, on appointment to a Short Service Commission (May 1).

BORSTAL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. T. Patterson Owens, Governor of H.M. Borstal Institution, Feltham, is returning to the governorship of the Borstal Institution at Portland, from which he was transferred to Feltham in 1928 on the retirement of Mr. J. Taft. Mr. W. W. Llewellin, Deputy Governor at Feltham, has been chosen as the first Governor of the new Borstal centre at Lowdham Grange, near Nottingham. The successor to Mr. Patterson Owens at Feltham will be Mr. J. Holt, who was previously a housemaster there, and who for the past two years has been Governor at the Portland institution. The new Deputy Governor is Mr. A. Scott, from Borstal, Rochester.

THE HAWTHORNDEN PRIZE

The committee of the Hawthornden Prize—Miss Alice Warrender, Mr. Laurence Binyon, Mr. Robert Lynd, Mr. Edward Marsh, and Mr. J. C. Squire—announce that Mr. Stanley Baldwin will take the chair at a meeting of the Aeolian Hall, New Bond-street, on Thursday, May 22, at 4.30, when the award for the year will be made known.

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, MAY 9

ADMIRALTY, MAY 5

R.N.

Comdr. E. W. Buchanan, D.S.C., placed on Retd. List, with rank of Capt. (May 5).

MAY 6

R.N.R.

The King has approved of the award of the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration to the following officers:—Lieut.-Cdr. E. W. Jones, Lieut.-Cdr. L. C. Rack, Lieut.-Cdr. P. O. Davis, Lieut.-Cdr. J. L. Sinclair, D.S.O.

R.N.

Comdr. L. D'O. Bignell placed on Retd. List at own request, with rank of Capt. (May 1); Comdr. D. F. Dolphin placed on Retd. List at own request, with rank of Capt. (April 21); Cd. Supply Offr. F. J. Cummins to be Paym. Lieut. (S) (May 2).

MAY 7

R.N.

Sub-Lieut. (E) I. C. Howden to be Lieut (E), with seny. of April 1.

R.N.R.

Engr. Lieut. F. H. Bell placed on Retd. List (April 24).

MAY 9

Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., placed on Retd. List (May 8).

Consequent thereon Admiral Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., LL.D., D.C.L., (Oxon), is, in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur A. M. Duff, K.C.B., is promoted to the rank of Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet, and Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Herbert Meade, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., is promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet from the same date.

Consequent on the above the following promotions on the Retd. List take place from the same date:—Vice-Admiral C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral W. Nunn, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Rear-Admiral G. N. Tomlin, C.M.G., M.V.O., to be Vice-Admirals.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL NAVAL NURSING SERVICE

Miss L. E. H. Smedley has been confirmed in her appointment as a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service; Miss E. B. Tully has been confirmed in her appointment as a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 9

REGULAR ARMY

Lt.-Col. H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., from Rifle Bde., to be Col. (May 1), with seniority Jan. 1, 1923.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Lt. A. M. Paterson-Brown, R. Scots, relinquishes the appt. of Staff Lt., 1st Cl., Tientsin Area (temp.) (April 14); Capt. A. E. Rusher, M.C., R.A., is apptd. Staff Offr. to the Insp. of Phys. Trg. (G.S.O., 2nd Grade) (April 24).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. R. L. O. Carew is restd. to the estabt. (April 4); Capt. R. H. F. Addington to be Adjt. (Feb. 13) (substituted for the notification in the Gazette of March 11).

The follg. Lts. are second.:—W. A. Gimson whilst on prob.) with the Ind. Army (March 8); F. Gleeson for serv. on the Staff in India (March 11); E. C. W. Mansfield, M.M., for serv. as Adjt., Bermuda Mtn. Arty. (March 28).

Lt. B. W. Battye resigns his commn. (May 10).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Capt. D. F. Brown to be Adjt. (April 29).

FOOT GUARDS

S. G'ds.—Lt. the Earl of Dalhousie resigns his commn. (May 10).

INFANTRY

KING'S OWN R.—Capt. C. S. Whitworth retires on ret. pay (May 9).

R. WAS. R.—Maj. (Qrmr.) W. P. Hall retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (May 10); Regtl. Sgt.-Maj. A. Mitchell, D.C.M., to be Lt. (Qrmr.) (May 10).

W. YORK R.—Lt.-Col. A. M. Boyall, D.S.O., on completion of his period of serv. in cond., is placed on the R.D. list (May 10); Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. H. W. Franklyn, D.S.O., M.C., from E. Lan. R., to be Lt.-Col. (May 10).

LAN. FUS.—Lt. E. G. Darlish to be Capt. (April 15); Sec. Lt. A. E. St. G. Gratte to be Lt. (Jan. 21).

R.S. FUS.—Lt. E. V. Lamont is secd. for serv. under the Colonial Office (March 8).

CHESHIRE R.—Lt. C. A. Wigham is restd. to the estabt. (May 8); Lt. S. V. Keeling to be Adjt., vice Lt. C. A. Wigham (May 8).

E. LAN. R.—Capt. J. D. Butler, M.B.E., to be Maj. (May 10).

OXF. AND BUCKS L.I.—Lt. J. Thorne to be Capt. (April 1).

DURHAM L.I.—Lt. C. R. Battiscombe is secd. for serv. as A.D.C. to the Govr. of Bombay (April 20).

SEAFORTH.—Lt. A. J. H. Cassels is secd. for serv. on the Staff (May 10).

RIFLE BDE.—Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. J. P. G. Crosbie, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (May 1); Capt. and Bt. Maj. W. R. S. Alston, M.C., to be Maj. (May 1).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

The follg. Capts. (Qr.-Mrs.) to be Majs. (Qr.-Mrs.) (May 9):—W. E. Squire, M.B.E.; D. C. Baxter, O.B.E.; E. James, O.B.E.; H. Sprinks; H. J. Reeve, M.C.; J. Earp, M.C.

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Ord. Offr., 3rd Cl. and Maj. (temp. Ord. Offr., 2nd Cl. and Lt.-Col.) G. R. Hopkins, O.B.E., to be Ord. Offr., 2nd Cl. and Lt.-Col. (April 16).

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY

T. K. Merrett (late Flying Offr., R.A.F.), to be Sec. Lt. (April 18).

ESTABLISHMENTS

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Maj. G. L. Brown, D.S.O., Midd'x R., Asst. Inspr. of Phys. Trg. (Cl. AA) (April 24); Capt. (O.M.E., 3rd Cl.) D. E. Dugald, M.B.E., A.M.I.E.E., R.A.O.C., Asst. Inspr., Ingus. Dept. (May 3).

The follg. appts. are made:—Col. H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., to be G.S.O., 1st Grade, Staff Coll. (May 1); Maj. C. K. Calder, R.A.V.C., to be Instr., Equits. Sch. (April 29); Capt. C. R. Bouchier, M.C., R. Tank Corps, to be Asst. Instr. (Cl. FF), Tank Driving and Maintenance Sch. (April 29); Capt. T. B. Gravely, E. Signals, to be Bde. Maj., Sig. Trg. Centre (April 28); Lt. (O.M.E. 4th Cl.) W. J. Birkle, A.M.I.Mech.E., R.A.O.C., to be Asst. Inspr. (Cl. CC), Inspn. Dept. (May 3).

MEMORANDA

Capt. W. J. Graham, M.C., Gordons, is granted the local rank of Maj., whilst empld. with the K. Afr. Rif. (Nov. 27, 1928); Sec. Lt. A. L. Stewart (late temp. Sec. Lt., R.A.) relinquishes the rank of Sec. Lt., on enlistment in the T.A. (March 5).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

ROYAL LITERARY FUND

SIR JAMES BARRIE'S APPEAL

SOME REMINISCENCES

Sir James Barrie celebrated his 70th birthday by presiding over the 140th anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund at the Hotel Victoria last night. The Fund, of which the King is patron and Lord Crawford and Balcarres president, exists "to give assistance to authors reduced to straits by misfortune or deprived by enfeebled faculties or declining life of the power of supporting themselves by literary exertion."

The decorative design on the front page of the menu card depicted Father Time, with hour glass and scythe, prof ring to Sir James Barrie a birthday card on which his age (70) was shown in large numerals. Sir James Barrie was represented as standing on a pedestal of his own works, with his pipe in one hand, while with the other arm outstretched and hand uplifted he declined the advances of Father Time.

Sir James Barrie proposed "The Royal Literary Fund." He said:—

I am afraid that in the circumstances we are to have a very gloomy evening. I don't mean what you mean. What depresses me is that the men around me all look so old. The toast, of course, is the Royal Literary Fund, but I have been instructed before I come to it to-night to be reminiscent. The story of my life. This brings us with startling quickness to Woman. Ladies, take heed to yourselves, for the devil is unchained. That, I think, was the warning sent out about himself by Richard Cœur de Lion, the character in history whom I feel I most resemble. (Laughter.)

I made my speech from here a quarter of a century ago, and so this to-night is just the postscript. I am elated by your asking me to take this chair again, and still more surprised at your finding me. It was our president, Lord Crawford, who found me, but he has promised not to say where. He dusted me and brought me back. Not for years and years have I written anything, and it is rather sad to know that nobody seems to have noticed this except myself. Of course, I don't notice things much nowadays. I can't find my way about even among my own characters. Instead of talking postcripts to you I should like to wander round these tables of half-familiar faces, putting my hand on a shoulder here and there, and asking the kindest looking ones to tell me who we all are. I hope you are all important persons, if that is what you like.

UNRULY HEROINES

This is all leading up to Woman—and here, says the Press, he struck a more sombre note. I am not bringing any charge against women in general—ladies, how could your godfather do that? It is at most a charge against 70 of them, the 70 women, yes, and children and fairies, who between them have done for me by coming into my works absolutely uninvited and giving themselves qualities the very opposite of those with which I had labelled them. The characters we think we "create." That is surely the most comic word in an author's vocabulary. The heroine, of course, is the worst one. Very obedient until she gets into your book, but you are a lucky writer if in a week thereafter you know her by sight. You may have taken the greatest pains with the woman, tearing her open, and then find her being quite civil to her father. (Laughter.) It's heart-breaking. You must have her to be a real woman. Those were the women in my note-books, stern exposures of themselves, Jill the Rippers. It would scarify you to hear what I intended my Jills to divulge about their rhythms. But did they do it? No; they disregarded me and remained—respectable. It isn't that I don't understand women. Heavens, no! Someone here who has never written a novel may say, "Why don't you lasso them out of your pages?" Oh, my good man, do you think I have not tried?

Let us treat children and fairies in a more summary manner. I never could abide them. Mothers of one, take heed that I have made it a rule of my life to consider any three children of them as two. I leave you to work that out. Nowadays if in reading a book I come across a word beginning with *c* or *f* I toss it aside. Have you ever seen a lion at the Zoo unable to chase from his cage a mob of sparrows? I have sometimes thought that children and fairies are my sparrows, and that I am that badgered lion. I came to the decision, and it is also open to you, that no author should ever write anything. I tried the drama. I felt that there might be some chance in it for my beloved Modernism. But the more I was behind the scenes the less Modernism did there seem to be. Woman—excuse me if I do not use that word again—the *Ws* and *Fs* and *Cs*—came pouring down on me as if from an excursion steamer. There was but one course open to me. I disappeared from literature, and for a pocketful of years I have lived serenely in my new delightful calling. Then Lord Crawford dragged me back into the hurly-burly, making me a solemn promise that at last, at this dinner, I could stick to facts.

THE OLD ROOM IN BLOOMSBURY

That was several weeks ago, and, baffling and changed as I have found the world, the air you breathe brought exhilaration; and an amorous hankering came over me to be one of you again. I searched out the first lodgings I had ever had in London—in Bloomsbury, at this corner, No. 6. I even found my old table there and the hole my feet had made in the matting. There once more I settled down in the old blissful way to fight it out with the stars. I think the days and nights that followed were the happiest of my life, except, perhaps, the other days and nights I had spent in the same place. You know the feeling—so many of you dears know it. The shabby room, as the night advances, becoming smaller and hazier and kindlier, the inkpot hoping to goodness it won't give out, the candle stealing closer to help your poor eyes, all of them on your side, all peeping at your pages and whispering, "You are doing it this time—listen to the nightingale," and all ready to drop a lodging-house tear when it turns out to be a sparrow in the morning.

My subject, you can't think how sordid it was, and, best of all, the story was to end with dots—a thing they had never let me do. And then, one night—I don't know if I can go on with this—one night I heard a female voice, the cooing voice that they make me give them, and that I so hate. I said, with a sinking, "Who are you?" and she replied, "I am your Seventieth Mistake." She said—and I think she was a little sorry for me—she said, "It's no use your thinking you can get rid of me, for I am inside you." I clung to my manuscript and cried, "At any rate, it is going to end with dots." She said, "Yes, darling, dots." I saw she meant that she was going to be a mother. And this is 1930.

HELPING VALIANT SOULS

I went to Lord Crawford, dripping with disillusionment, and said he had better let me go back to the place where he found me. But in the interests of this Society he is a demon. He is quite a nice man when you know him. (Laughter.) I don't know him very well. I warned him that they might even try to get into my speech, and he said that if they did he would hand them a certain slip of paper to fill up. On that understanding, ladies and gentlemen, I am here to plead with you for the Royal Literary Fund. We all know that, whether you are members or not, the claims upon you are constant and heavy, but we also know that the likeliest to respond to our appeal are those who may for this and other causes have already given much. That is a knowledge which all benevolent societies share with God. The papers lying beside you—I should like you to look upon them not humorously—but rather as holy sheets.

Our work of relief is given privately, so that whom we help is known only to us and to themselves. We hope you think it is the better way. Yet I may mention, out of the long ago, that it would once have gone hard with Coleridge if there had been no Literary Fund. We came to the aid of the widow of Robert Burns. I remember a case of more than 30 years ago of an old lady. I won't mention her name, but she was considered in her distant youth to be a serious rival of George Eliot. When she heard what the Society wanted to do for her she ran away in her pride and hid herself. She was found with difficulty, alone in a poor apartment—forgotten, you know—winter time, no fire, a rug round her knees, writing away at another love story in a hand no one could read. We have many cases of much distinction in which we can help valiant young souls to breast the hill again with triumphant results, and we have other people, always perhaps destined to be in the cold because they write other things than novels, who are sometimes the best of the lot of us. We don't seek help, ladies and gentlemen, except from those who care for literature. We should look after our own, and we can do it. But to you who are of us and to all you who do care, and are not absolutely snowed under—as the boy in the street says—a boy!—now, how did a boy get into my speech? You see how it is! But after all, I should like to think that a London street arab was my last fairy. You know what he says:—"Come on, guv'nor, come on, nice lady!"

Mr. DUFF COOPER, proposing the toast of "Literature," wished Sir James Barrie "many happy returns." The congratulations, he said, were not upon his birthday, for youth and age, birth and other important events such as that mattered not to the immortals. He only offered Sir James many happy returns of the day on which he took the chair of the Royal Literary Fund. (Cheers.) It was a pity that the two great professions of politics and literature, which had so much in common, should be diverging into different paths, because after all the same qualities were demanded in both—power of expression and power of imagination. If Mr. Disraeli were to look down on the two Front Benches to-day he would find only one writer of fiction—Mr. Winston Churchill—he referred, of course, to the novel that he published 30 years ago. It was a curious fact that when the country was politically successful it produced its best literature and that when it went down its literature went down. If they were to take a catholic view of the literary efforts of their own generation he felt convinced that they need not be in any doubt as to the strength and virility which were behind modern English literature. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. B. PRIESTLEY, responding, said that literature seemed to be recovering from what was called the post-War period. Whether they were now advancing towards another pre-War period he did not know, but undoubtedly they were losing some of the post-War characteristics. Before the War they had optimists and pessimists, but after the War they had a third class called depressionists. The optimists believed all things good and lovely, but the pessimists believed there were no good or lovely things in the world. Why people who found life duller or drabber than their neighbours should ever write at all instead of exercising their liver was a mystery to him. (Laughter.) He was glad to say they were now moving slowly out of the post-War period.

The SECRETARY announced donations totalling £3,600, including the annual donation of 50 guineas from the King, which, he stated, had been given for 20 successive years, and £250 from Sir James Barrie.

A BIRTHDAY GIFT

LORD CRAWFORD, proposing the health of the chairman, asked his acceptance from the executive committee of the fund of a birthday present. He said they had enlisted the help of Sir David Cameron, who had made what he felt all would admit was a charming reproduction of what the chairman had called a distant and mysterious place. It was something which would remind him of his old home, the place from which he had ever drawn a deep and touching inspiration, of which the English-speaking public of the world were the beneficiaries. Lord Crawford afterwards unveiled, amid cheers, a beautiful water-colour painting of the house in Thrums in which Sir James Barrie was born.

SIR JAMES BARRIE, replying, said they had bowled him over by the suddenness of their gift. He was very grateful to all of them. He wished he had done better. There were so many things in a long stretch of time he would like to have done better, and so many things he would like not to have done at all. In the old days George Meredith used to tell him about things which he thought it would be wise not to do. For instance, if certain kinds of beings implied that one was more or less of a wonderful person, and that they loved his works, Meredith advised him (Sir James Barrie) not to say "Name them." (Laughter.) He thanked them seventy times. (Cheers.)

Among those present were:—

Lord Abercconway, Lady Astor, M.P., Lord Darling, Lord Desborough, Lord and Lady Huntley, Lord Macmillan, K.C., Lord Ponsonby, Susan, Duchess of Somerset, Lord Wakefield, Lord and Lady Wemyss, Major Astor, M.P., and Lady Violet Astor, Lady Bonham, Lady Alexander, Brigadier-General and Mrs. B. L. Anley, Sir George Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mr. Herbert and Lady Cynthia Asquith, Mrs. Raymond Asquith, Mr. Simon Asquith, Mrs. E. M. Brake-Baldwin, Sir John Barran, Lady Beecham, Lady Bell, Sir Ernest and Lady Benn, Mr. Richard Bentley, Mr. R. Bentley, Mr. C. W. Berry, Sir Charles Binon, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Blackwood, Miss Grace Blair, Mrs. Andrew Blyth, Mr. William Boosey, Sir Edgar Bowring, Mr. W. L. Bradbury, Sybil Lady Brassey, Mr. William and Mrs. William Briggs, Mr. Maurice Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Buckle, Mr. W. J. Burch, Mrs. Barnet Smith, Sir William Waters Butler and Lady Butler, Sir David and Lady Cameron, Canon W. H. Carnegie, Sir Ensley Carr, Sir Evelyn Cecil, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chance, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Chesterton, Mr. E. F. Cholmeley, Sir John and Lady Collie, Sir Godfrey Collins, M.P., Mr. A. G. C. Collins, Mr. S. A. Courtauld, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Mr. Walter de la Mare, Captain A. E. Dickenson, Miss Catherine I. Dodd, Sir Robert Donald, Mr. J. S. Fletcher, Sir James and Lady Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. John Galsworthy, Sir Alexander Gibb, Mr. Alex. Glegg, Sir Arthur Goldfinch, Mr. G. P. Gooch, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Goodenough, Captain H. Graham, Mr. Charles Graves, Professor H. D. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson Greg, Lady Edward Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Guedalla, General Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, Mr. A. L. Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Hawkes, Sir Anthony and Lady Hope Hawkins, Mr. R. S. H. Hawkins, Sir Harry Hepburn, Mr. R. and Mrs. Hodder-Williams, Sir Joseph Hood, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. St. John Hornby, Mr. A. Howard, Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Evelyn Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. M. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Jennings, Miss Doris Arthur Jones, Mr. Oscar Kats, Mr. Lionel S. Keats, Sir Frederic and Lady Kenyon, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Colonel Newton King, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kingsley, Mr. Edward Knoblock, Sir Arbuthnot Lane, Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir William Clare Lees, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Letts, Sir George Leveson Gower, the Hon. Mrs. Levy, Mr. Charles Lidbury, Mr. Percy Liversidge, Sir William Llewelyn, P.R.A., Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Lowe, Sir Sidney and Lady Low, Mr. E. V. Lucas, Miss Maarten Maartens, Mr. Denis and Mrs. Mackail, Professor J. W. Mackail, Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., Mrs. M. E. Mason, Mr. Arthur Mee, the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company (Sir Henry Gooch), Mrs. Montefiore Micholls, Mrs. Elystan Miles, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Milne, Mr. T. Mitford, Mr. John Monson, Lady Monson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Helen Murray, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. Conal O'Riordan, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Charles Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, Sir Neville Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pirie-Gordon, Mr. A. D. Power, Mr. Ernest Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. H. Raymond, Mr. P. Russell Rea, Miss Lorna Rea, Mr. Kilham Roberts, Mr. Norman Forbes-Robertson, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sadleir, Lady Scott-Moncrieff, Sir Owen Seaman, Miss May Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Skinner, Mrs. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Spencer, Sir Edward and Lady Stern, Mrs. G. N. Stevens, Mr. G. C. Stevens, Mrs. Bram Stoker, Mrs. F. E. Storrs, Miss Norah Strange, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sutcliffe, Sir Duncan and Lady Swann, Mr. Walter Tapper, Professor A. K. Thomson, Sir St. Clair Thomson, Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Unwin, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, the Master of the Vintners' Company (Mr. L. M. Bird), Sir Emery Walker, Mr. Hugh Walpole, Lady Waldon, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter and Miss Walter, Mr. A. S. Watt, Mr. Gabriel Wells, and Miss F. E. Mills Young.

KNAPTON CHURCH

The roof of Knapton Church, Norfolk, is threatened by the death-watch beetle. The church was mainly built in the fourteenth century, but the roof, which is of Irish oak, was erected in 1503. According to a pamphlet prepared by Mr. H. R. Loraine on behalf of the church restoration fund, there is a tradition that the roof was not intended for Knapton, but was acquired when the ship carrying it to some other destination was wrecked on the Norfolk coast, but more probably a great storm wrecked many vessels, and the material of this roof was some of the wreckage. How much damage has been caused by the beetle cannot be discovered without careful and costly examination. Inquiries should be addressed to the Rev. R. E. V. Prichard, Paston Vicarage, Norwich.

HEADMASTER OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL

The President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, have appointed Mr. R. K. Davis, M.A., to be Headmaster of Magdalen College School in succession to Mr. C. E. Brownrigg, M.A., who is retiring after 42 years' service in the school, during 30 of which he has been Headmaster.

Mr. Davis, who is at present Headmaster of Birkenhead School, was educated at Rugby and Balliol, being a scholar of both institutions. He obtained a first class in Classical Moderations and a second class in *Literæ Humaniores* and stroked the Balliol Eight of 1906.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEE KILLED BY ELECTRICITY

Sydney Shaw, 45, of Leckford-road, Earlsfield, an employee of the Southern Railway, was found killed by electricity yesterday in the electric sub-station at Loughborough Junction which supplies current to local sections of the electrified system. His death was discovered when an early train suddenly came to a standstill through a failure in the current. The stationmaster at Denmark Hill communicated with the sub-station and Shaw's body was subsequently found. Five trains running between London Bridge and Victoria were cancelled, and delay was caused to others. Officials of the company and police officers are investigating the circumstances.

INVALID NOTICE TO QUIT

JUDGE MCCLEARY, at Lambeth County Court yesterday, invited a solicitor, if he so desired, to argue the legality of the decision of the Court that a notice to quit containing the words "on or before" was invalid. "There are some Judges in the metropolitan area who hold that it is a good notice," said the Judge, "but the Judges of Lambeth Court have agreed to hold it invalid, and we shall continue to hold it bad until it is upset by the Divisional Court." Judge McCleary added that if the solicitor cared to argue the decision in order to go to the Divisional Court he would be only too happy to hear him. The solicitor, however, declined the offer, and accepted the decision that the notice was invalid.

THE SALE ROOM

CARRINGTON HEIRLOOMS

Eighty-one pictures, forming the Carrington heirlooms, from 76, Eaton-place, from the Judge's Lodgings, Aylesbury, and Millaton, Bridestowe, Devonshire, and about 60 from various unnamed sources, formed an interesting sale at Christie's yesterday. The total was £23,161 (to which the Carrington property contributed £12,804).

The Carrington pictures were noteworthy in that they included some important examples of the Dutch and Flemish schools; and the chief of these were purchased by Dutch dealers. The very attractive winter scene by Isaac van Ostade, signed and dated, with numerous persons enjoying the amusement of the season, 42in. by 64in., described by Smith and H. de Groot, went for 2,000 guineas to Messrs. Goudstikker, of Amsterdam; as did also J. van Goyen, a milking-time scene over a low-lying country, 23in. by 31in., signed with monogram and dated 1642, at 1,250 guineas; and Van der Helst, portrait of Peter Hasselaer, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, at 100 guineas. Two pictures were by Jacob van Ruisdael, cattle watering in a well-wooded landscape, the cattle and figures by A. van de Velde, 33in. by 41in.—820 guineas (Duits); and a woodland stream, 23in. by 28in.—700 guineas (Martin). Sir P. P. Rubens, the Holy Family with St. Francis—210 guineas (Rothschild); D. Teniers, a farm scene, with a peasant holding a crook, brought 290 guineas (Asscher); and P. Wouverman, "La Course de Chat," a horseman riding at a live cat which is suspended by its hind legs to a cord drawn across a road—210 guineas (Butler).

Of the French and English pictures among the Carrington heirlooms, the highest price, 1,250 guineas, was paid by Mr. Goudstikker for the Claude le Lorraine which had belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Jupiter and Europa," engraved by F. Vivares in 1771. The signed and dated, 1761, example of F. Boucher, "Blind Man's Buff," 16in. by 12in., was bought at the T. A. Shaw sale in 1856 for £9 5s., and now fetched 600 guineas (Von Trey); and a small group by A. Watteau, a lady and gentleman and a group of four children in a landscape, on copper, 8¼in. by 6in., was purchased at the S. Rogers sale in 1856 for 55 guineas, and now reached 380 guineas (Glen). Others were:—A. L. and M. Le Nain, a group of peasants in a tavern, 34in. by 29in.—780 guineas (Gooden and Fox); A. Ramsay, portrait of Margaret Woffington, in pink dress, signed and dated, 1750—300 guineas; and George Richmond, portrait of William Wilberforce, in black dress, seated in an armchair—280 guineas (both bought by Messrs. Leggatt).

The highest price among the anonymous properties was 1,200 guineas, paid by Mr. F. Sabin for the Romney portrait of John Graham; while Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Caleb Whitefoord, F.R.S., F.S.A., went to Messrs. Ackermann at 1,050 guineas. Perhaps the most noteworthy instance of advance in value occurred with a picture of St. Veronica, in white dress, holding the handkerchief with the impression of the head of Our Saviour, attributed to the School of Van Eyck, in panel, 44in. by 38in.; this was bought in at the sale of Edward Eyre in 1824 at £3, and now reached 900 guineas (Butler). Others were J. Hoppner, portrait of a gentleman in blue, 210 guineas (Amodio); Sir Henry Raeburn, portrait of John Campbell, sen., of Moriston, a West India merchant, 620 guineas (Urquhart); the Master of Anghiari, a royal procession, the front of a cassone, on panel, 17in. by 70 in., 280 guineas (Colnaghi); J. Northcote, portraits of two children of Captain Macbride, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1783, 330 guineas (Davis); T. Gainsborough, portrait of an officer, 220 guineas (Asscher); J. Opie, a girl with a pitcher, 340 guineas (Asscher)—this was purchased in 1890 for 19 guineas; and Pietro da Cortona, the Angel appearing to Hagar in the Desert, 200 guineas (Bloch)—this fetched 130 guineas at the Duke of Westminster's sale in 1924.

At Messrs. Bonham's rooms, 14, New Burlington-street on Thursday, a portrait of Miss Arabella Margaretta Phipps in white dress cut low, seated on a red sofa, 29in. by 24in., fetched 3,150 guineas—this came from Sir Lionel Phillips's sale in 1913, when it fetched 780 guineas.

MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

CHAPTER OF THE GREAT PRIORY

Major-General T. C. Pleydell Calley, Pro Grand Master, presided at the Chapter of the Great Priory of Knights Templar, held yesterday afternoon at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen-street.

The Council reported that the Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, had approved the formation of a Provincial Priory for New Zealand and had agreed to appoint Mr. William Thomas Charlewood as Provincial Prior; also to appoint Mr. H. K. Wendt Provincial Prior for South Australia, in succession to the late Mr. C. G. Gurr; Mr. John Dickens Provincial Prior for Northampton, in succession to the late Mr. T. Phipps Dorman; and Mr. William Taylor Provincial Prior for Queensland, in succession to Mr. Alexander Corrie, resigned.

Warrants were granted for the following new Preceptories; 261, De Mandeville, Loughton; 262, Werrigar, Warracknabeal, Victoria; 263, Western, Warrnambool, Victoria; 264, Cressing, Romford; 265, Grey Friars, Doncaster; 266, Saint Alban, St. Albans.

The sum of £5,000 was voted towards the new premises fund, which has been instituted with a view to building a new headquarters for Mark Grand Lodge and Great Priory, on a site already purchased immediately opposite Mark Masons' Hall in Great Queen-street.

The Duke of Connaught was proclaimed Grand Master for the twenty-third successive year and Major-General Calley reappointed to the office of Pro Grand Master. On behalf of the Grand Master he appointed the following as the Great Officers for the year:—

Great Seneschal.—Colonel C. W. Napier-Clavering, G.C.T.
Great Prelate.—The Very Rev. Dr. W. K. Firminger.
Great Chancellor.—Mr. Kenneth McLean Marshall.
Great Constables.—Admiral Sir Reginald Hall and Mr. Walter G. Crombie.
Great Treasurer.—Sir Colville Smith, K.C.T.
Great Registrar.—Mr. J. Russell McLaren.
Great Marshal.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Hamilton-Wedderburn, K.C.T.
Deputy Great Marshal.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Turner.
Great Almoner.—The Rev. G. F. Cartwright.
Great Heralds.—Dr. J. Howell Evans and Mr. H. Yule Oldham (East Anglia).
Great Standard Bearers.—Mr. D. Wadsworth Smith (West Yorkshire) and Major Vesey Davoren.
Grand Master's Banner Bearer.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. E. Gray.
Great Sword Bearer.—Major C. V. Staveley Jackson.
Deputy Great Sword Bearer.—Major George H. Smith (Worcestershire).
Great Aides-de-Camp.—Messrs. C. E. Adams, V.A.L.E. Corbould, G. S. Cummings, and Herbert J. Perris (Oxon and Berks).
Great Warden of Regalia.—Mr. F. T. James.
Great Chamberlain.—Mr. Edgar C. Waymark (Kent and Surrey).
Great Captains of Guards.—Mr. George B. Cotton (Kent and Surrey) and Captain F. C. T. Hadley.
Great Organist.—Mr. Herbert Hodge.
PROMOTIONS.—Past Great Registrar—Mr. Hugh C. Knowles (Kent and Surrey); Past Great Heralds—Colonel J. W. Stead, Mr. Alfred B. Nutter, and Mr. Stanley W. Rodgers; Past Great Standard Bearers—Major F. O. Whiteley, Colonel H. W. Morrieson, and Mr. Herbert Hodge (Great Organist); Past Great Sword Bearer—Paymaster Captain A. Bellamy Hill (Malta); Past Great Aides-de-Camp—Messrs. Robert J. Godson, Harry Bladon, A. A. Mussett, and G. A. Harris.
Past Rank.—Past Great Registrar—Mr. J. M. McHutchon (China); Past Great Almoners—the Revs. C. R. Stewart (Hampshire) and Wallace Woodruff (Kent and Surrey); Past Great Herald—Mr. William Taylor (Queensland); Past Great Standard Bearers—Messrs. James A. Tucker (Somerset), Robert N. F. Quinn (Queensland), Ernest Howard (Devonshire), T. E. Bathurst (Staffordshire), and W. S. Skinner (Bristol); Past Grand Master's Banner Bearers—Messrs. William J. Wilkinson (Lincoln), W. H. Robinson (Yorkshire), and F. W. de Velling (Yorkshire); Past Great Aides-de-Camp—Messrs. A. G. W. Provart (Cheshire), Thomas H. Andrew (Devonshire), W. H. Carter (Cheshire), Sam Haigh (West Yorkshire), Henry T. Holland (India), Henry T. Holland (India), and William T. Nichols C. H. Midgley (Somersetshire), and William T. Nichols (Kent and Surrey); Past Great Wardens of Regalia—Messrs. Herbert Ashling (Hampshire), John Shepherd (Lancashire), and James Edward Watson (China); Past Great Chamberlains—Messrs. H. W. Dever (Northants), W. T. Ledgard (West Yorkshire), Harold Wilkinson, and Albert Laker; Past Great Captains of Guards—Messrs. Frederick P. J. Childs (Worcestershire), William Hill Hunter (Sussex), and William Jonas (Lancashire).

THE CITY SWORD OF JUSTICE

Perhaps for the first time in the history of the Old Bailey Sessions House, the long, two-handed, gilt cross-hilted sword, the City emblem of Justice, which ordinarily rests suspended from the wall behind the Bench in Court I., was yesterday removed from its accustomed position and placed in Court II. Court I. is the chief Court in the Sessions House, and there the ceremony of opening the Sessions takes place. There also sit the High Court Judges who attend to try cases in their list. As there was no sitting in Court I. yesterday, the sword was removed to Court II., where the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) was presiding, and was suspended from the wall behind the Bench.

On Monday, when Court I. resumes its sitting, the sword will be transferred again to its wonted position.

A SCHOOLBOY'S SUICIDE

DISLIKE OF FAGGING

JURY AND ABOLITION OF THE SYSTEM

The inquest was resumed at Nelson, Lancs, yesterday, on the body of Charles Geoffrey Fairhurst, 14, a son of the Rev. F. W. Fairhurst, vicar of Barrowford, who was found hanged in his bedroom the day before he should have returned to Sedbergh School after the Easter holidays.

Last week, when the inquest was opened, the father told the Coroner that there were a few things connected with the tragedy which he had thought right to put down in writing. He handed several papers to the Coroner, who said: "Mr. Fairhurst's communication raises a question which will materially affect the verdict. Inquiries will have to be made, and I propose to put the results of these inquiries before you at the resumed inquest."

The Rev. F. W. Fairhurst again went into the witness-box yesterday and said that his son was for four years at Cambridge, and a chorister at King's College, before going to Sedbergh. Up to the beginning of last school term he had always enjoyed very good health. During that term, however, he had an attack of measles and spent five weeks in the school hospital. He came home a week before the Easter holidays.

In reply to the CORONER, Mr. Fairhurst said that the boy had never threatened to take his life.

The CORONER.—I am afraid we must eliminate the question of accident. It seems certain that the boy had taken his own life.—Yes.

Can you give me and the jury any reason that has made him do this? Was he happy during his holiday?—Very happy indeed. He was the happiest of boys. I can bring hundreds of witnesses to say that he was very happy. Wherever he was and whatever he was doing, there was laughter there.

LIFE AT SCHOOL

Mr. Fairhurst then read a long document. He thought he ought to tell the coroner some of the things that his boy told him; although it might give offence, he said it without vindictiveness. The boy's death was accounted for by his intense reluctance to return to Sedbergh because of the fagging system. He spent five years at the school at Cambridge and was perfectly happy in his school life there. On going to Sedbergh last September he found that each new boy was expected to do 20 fags a week. The fags were expected to run at the call of the prefect, and the first arrival received a mark and the others none. Each boy ran 50 times and was expected to make 20 marks a week. If he had not gained these marks he was judged by the prefects and "billed." He asked his boy what "billed" meant, and he said it meant beaten. When he asked him if he had ever been beaten he said that he had not. He was a scholarly boy, with a serious examination in front of him in July, and such a system, by which his time was taken up, had become intolerable.

His boy was head fag for the next term, and while he was at home he had made out copies of the weekly list to last the term. He was absolutely trustworthy, loyal to his school, and made no complaint. He told him that when his holidays were over it was worse each time going back, and it was only this tragedy that had made them realize how intense had become his dislike for his school.

The CORONER.—I gather, Mr. Fairhurst, that the only reason you can give me why he should take his life was because he would not face the return to school life.—Yes, that is my definite belief.

Cross-examined by Mr. Southern, who represented the governors of the school, Mr. Fairhurst said that he did not think his boy was bullied at Sedbergh School.

Do you believe the fagging system is associated with bullying?—Yes, I do.

Mrs. Fairhurst said that her son's holidays were over on April 29. On going upstairs at 11.15 that night she saw a light in his bedroom and went in. She saw that he was standing in the window with his arms stretched out. She kissed him, but he did not speak. She put her arms round him and then found a cord round his neck. She fetched a knife, cut the cord, and tried artificial respiration until the arrival of a doctor.

The CORONER.—There is one point I must ask you. You found his legs bound together?—Yes.

Can you give the jury any reason why your boy should do this?—I think he had done it because he could not go back to Sedbergh.

Was that as a result of conversations you had with him?—From little things which I put together afterwards, I feel he thought it was the only way out.

I am sorry to press you, but was that opinion the result of conversations you had with the boy?—Yes.

HEADMASTER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Graham B. Smith, Headmaster of Sedbergh School, said that he had been at Sedbergh for four years, and found it in an extremely happy state. He regarded it as of first importance that a boy should be happy at school, and for that reason personally investigated any cases of unhappiness brought to his notice. He had never had a case of consistent or permanent unhappiness with a boy at Sedbergh.

The witness then described the system of fagging at the school. The word "fagging" was liable to misinterpretation. Twenty or 30 years ago in school books fagging was a thing to write about as something terrible. "Nowadays in all the schools with which I have had experience some such system as this is in force. You try to inculcate in a small boy habits of prompt obedience, cleanliness, promptitude, the notion that it is not menial and not derogatory to do odd jobs. One gets public schoolboys from homes where they have been pampered and everything has been done for them by servants. We think it extremely good to teach them to do a certain amount of things both for themselves and for others." Fagging consisted of the lightest tasks—running messages, occasionally small jobs of cooking, making toast, &c.

Mr. Smith added that very often a boy did his 20 fags in two or three days of the week. Twenty fags only applied to the first term, and in the third term they were reduced to about 12. They might be easily done in two days. The fags were done entirely during spare time and did not interfere with study. If a boy did not do his 20 fags nothing happened unless he had the reputation of being an habitual slacker. Only in extreme cases would he be beaten, and then only two strokes were given. Investigations he had made showed that no fags had been beaten during the last two terms for bad fagging in the house in which Fairhurst was. Fagging might have been abolished at some schools, but he thought it was a very good part of public-school education.

Mr. Southern.—Do you know of any school where the fagging system is less onerous than at Sedbergh?—No, I don't. I am not denying that it may be so, but I do not know of them.

Mr. Smith further said that he had never come across any unfair use of power by prefects. None of them had the slightest reason to find fault with Fairhurst. He had peculiar fits of silence, and was noticeably more silent with seniors than with juniors, but that was not unusual. Fairhurst gave him the impression of being happy and contented. He had close connexions with the school from which Fairhurst came from Cambridge, and for that reason he took a certain degree of direct personal interest in the boy.

Mr. W. F. Henning, housemaster, said that Fairhurst was always very quiet, and he seemed to be rather old for his years. His conduct was perfectly satisfactory. He had never had occasion to punish him. He had never had any complaints from parents about the fagging system, but some parents had told him that fagging had done their boys good.

Evidence was given by a number of boys from the school, who denied that in the fagging system there had been any bullying.

The CORONER said that the jury were entitled to examine a system which was involved at this public school. That system could lead to bullying, and bullying might be sufficient to lead to other abuses of which they knew nothing and of which there had been no suggestion in that case. A headmaster of a great public school could not be everywhere; he could not see into every nook and corner, and no one expected him to.

The jury, after considering the evidence for over half an hour, returned a verdict that Fairhurst committed suicide, and that there was insufficient evidence to show the state of his mind. They expressed the opinion that the system of fagging in public schools should be abolished, and tendered their deepest sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Fairhurst and the family.

CARLISLE DRINK SYSTEM

VIEWS OF DR. STUART AND LADY HORSLEY

The Dean of Carlisle, Dr. H. V. Stuart, was the first witness yesterday before the Royal Commission on Licensing, which continued its sittings at Broadway-buildings, Westminster.

So far as he could judge, Dr. Stuart said, the general opinion of the responsible citizens of Carlisle was that the present system was a great improvement on the system of private ownership which obtained before 1916, and the results had justified the experiment. He had made personal observations, and one Saturday night went round specially to see what was happening. It seemed to him that there were great advantages compared with the system that obtained in other industrial towns he had known. Among the advantages were the cleanliness of the houses and the seemliness of their surroundings and decorations, the absence of the smell of beer to be noticed in passing them, the absence of inciting advertisements, and the ease of supervision.

It might be possible to vary the system in two particulars—by giving some power of control and not only advice to a body on which the locality should be represented, and by provision that some of the profits should be used for local purposes, though not for the relief of rates. He spent three and a half years in Wolverhampton, and never spent a Saturday night without going out to stop a fight.

The Rev. H. Carter asked if the Carlisle scheme led to greater frequenting of licensed premises by young persons.—I don't think it does. I think it would be an immense advantage if other localities were able in some way or another to adopt a scheme like this.

Mr. JONES, a Commissioner, pointed out that if the scheme were generally adopted the State would own all the breweries.

Mr. Robert C. Chance, Mayor of Carlisle, said that the present Home Office Board of Control appeared to many folk in Carlisle as a rather nebulous and distant body, and he thought there was a good deal to be said for control being vested in an independent board of Licensing Commissioners responsible to the Home Office. He had not seen a drunken man in the streets of Carlisle for a long time. It would appear desirable that the State control experiment should be tried in one or two larger areas. In a *précis* of evidence, Mr. Chance stated that the abolition of grocers' licences seemed to have caused little inconvenience and must be a considerable help in reducing unnecessary facilities for the sale of drink.

LADY HORSLEY'S CRITICISMS

Lady Horsley, the next witness, said that she had been for a long time interested in the alcohol question owing to the researches of her husband, the late Sir Victor Horsley, on the physiological effects of alcohol, chiefly on the brain and nervous system. It was not as a representative of any temperance association but as a woman citizen extremely anxious that a real solution of the alcohol problem should be found that she wished to give evidence on the Carlisle system. She spent the evening of Friday, April 4, and the whole of Saturday, April 5, there. She had made a tour with Sister Lillie, a worker among the poor children. They went into a number of publichouses.

In a summing up Lady Horsley said:—"The claim that the publichouses under the Control Board are places to which, to use a hackneyed phrase, a man can take his wife and children, is one that cannot be sustained for a moment. They are places to which the customers go, not for companionship in the ordinary sense of the term, but in order to drink together. Evenings spent in these publichouses are not an enjoyment for those spent in decent home life. It is said the managers are ordered not to encourage drinking, but such orders and such encouragement are quite unnecessary; the drink itself encourages drinking. I have never been able before to understand how it was possible to spend £288,000,000 on drink, but after visiting these houses and seeing these packed rooms with people all hard at it, the mystery is solved; I am no longer surprised. Far from it being advisable to extend the use by families of these houses, the most encouraging thing I saw was that, though a certain number of young men were there, there were few young women; but this is not peculiar to, or a result of, the system. It is generally observed that the young people do not frequent publichouses as they did. After what I have seen I should regard the extension of the plan of State management to other parts of the country as a definite set-back to temperance reform."

Mr. JONES.—Apart from complete abolition, what would you suggest as an improvement on the present licensing laws?—The first thing I should do would undoubtedly be to give teaching in every school on the nature and physiological effect of alcohol. I do not mean temperance teaching. I don't want that, I want them to know what it is like and what it does. Secondly, I would keep on the restrictions in hours and the high prices. Then I would like to deal with this subject as the railways already deal with smoking. I should like to have compartments in which people who wish to smoke can and people who do not wish to smoke need not. I should like to have local option, so that in places where they wanted drink they could have it, and where they did not they need not. Regar

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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A LAMENTABLE DEFINITION OF CIVILIZATION

By CALLISTHENES

A London business man was talking to a young Oxford graduate about his ideas of a career. The graduate was telling of his difficulty in making a start. "I had an offer to go to Burma," he said. "Why don't you take it?" "If I went there I should have to work." "Well?" "In a civilized country people ought not to have to work." *That is a literal statement of the essence of the conversation—and the graduate was perfectly sincere in his meaning.*

One may allow something for the customary exaggeration of the University youth when talking to the business man of middle age. But, even so, there emerges from the conversation a fantastic definition of civilization: the ideal of civilization as a State in which no one will have to work.

We have come across it before, held vaguely, perhaps, and expressed tentatively but unmistakably one of the formative principles. It seems to lie hidden somewhere in the intellectual baggage with which many young men reach London.

If ever there was a time when this might be regarded as a harmless and academic fantasy of the future it is not now. England cannot afford to have any of its young men believing that the advance towards a better State is an advance towards idle leisure.

The nation needs work, hard work, thinking work, enterprising work, definitely more than ever before. If that work is not done England will not only never reach a higher stage of civilization in which its citizens need not work, but it will fall behind and become a people condemned to drudgery or want.

The notion that work is an affliction incident to the barbaric stages of civilization must be fought to extinction by those who have at heart the welfare of the nation and of the race. It is not true to history. It is not true to human character.

In our view the advance towards the perfect State is towards a time when there shall be a higher average standard of effort and work throughout the whole community. Advancing civilization will not increase the number of idlers: it will increase the number of men and women who work with all their faculties athrill with intensity of effort, who are using their brain, their nerve, their muscles to the utmost in the realization of some great practical purpose.

For we must believe that the advance in civilization is also the advance in happiness. And what happiness is there in idleness? Men are happiest in work. Every hour of our day in this House proves it. Happiest, not because work helps them to forget their troubles—that is a beggarly idea of the value of work—but because it is the natural, positive and inalterable condition of the welfare of body, mind and character.

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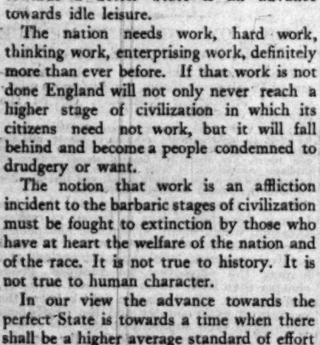

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FINE JEWELS

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In response to the appeal published on March 20 the Townswomen's Guilds have received donations and promises to the amount of £1,199 8s. 6d., including £350 from Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., £100 from Lady Iveagh, M.P., and £100 from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Corbett. The address of the honorary treasurer of the appeal is 15, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W.1. Cheques should be crossed "Westminster Bank Limited, not negotiable."

Entertainments

THE OXFORD FESTIVAL

DR. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS'S OPERA

(FROM OUR MUSIC CRITIC)

It does not seem very probable that *Sir John in Love* will be mounted at Covent Garden or on any other professional stage. There would be practical difficulties, not least of which is the fact that it contains a cast of some 20 principal singers, three-quarters of them men who must be all good character actors. If an enterprising management were to surmount these difficulties the result would probably be failure, because everyone would remember what a much better libretto Boito made for Verdi out of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. To enjoy *Sir John in Love* one must rid the mind of comparisons, shake it free of the operatic convention, forget Boito and Verdi entirely, Shakespeare more or less. We must not complain that when we have become mildly interested in Anne Page, Fenton, and the course of true love, the composer banishes them from the stage for the best part of three acts in order to pursue the course of false love in a riotous charade.

Sir John in Love is not an operatic version of *The Merry Wives* at all; it is—dare we say it?—a comic oratorio in costume and with action. Dr. Vaughan Williams has justified the phrase by declaring in his preface to the score that Shakespeare "is fair game, like the Bible, and may be made use of nowadays even for advertisements of soap and razors." Shakespeare, like the Bible, in fact is something about which a composer may say what he thinks. The composer does not hold himself bound to reproduce more of Shakespeare than his own thought can digest, and he chooses his texts and groups them round his thought, just as oratorio composers from Handel to Elgar have chosen and grouped their Biblical texts. The orthodox-minded may be offended; therefore let us leave the orthodox opera house to its *Parsifal* and its *Götterdämmerung* and revel with undergraduates and music students in the inconvenient building at Oxford, which was once a museum of big game exhibits and is now called the Playhouse. *Sir John in Love* may not be an opera; it is pre-eminently the thing for Oxford and a playhouse, even though this particular Playhouse, with its little stage, its noisy, wooden-lined auditorium, and its lack of dressing-rooms and other amenities, is not the ideal place for a large company and an exuberant orchestra making the most of themselves.

A JOINT PRODUCTION

Our Special Correspondent has explained in these columns that Oxford's musical festivities of this week have been a concentration of Oxford's normal activities in Church music, choral singing, orchestral and chamber music. The production of *Sir John in Love* given during the last three evenings of the festival (one performance remains for to-night) is not in the same way representative of normal activities. The University and city have devoted attention to opera from time to time, and we owe to the Opera Club the important revivals of Monteverde a few years ago. But no attempt was made to give *Sir John in Love* with purely local resources. Sir Hugh Allen, who directs this festival, rightly realized that to be given adequately Dr. Vaughan Williams's score must be entrusted to artists capable of handling it. He was in a position to arrange a valuable coalition between Oxford and the Royal College of Music (where *Sir John in Love* was originally produced). Mr. Reginald Jacques, both of Queen's and the R.C.M., took charge of the musical preparation; Mr. J. B. Gordon, of New College and the R.C.M., was responsible for the stage production, Mrs. Gotch brought the R.C.M. wardrobe to Oxford, and Dr. Malcolm Sargent, supplied with a professional orchestra, conducted admirably knit performances. Several of the leading men's parts were undertaken by singers from the R.C.M. production; Mr. Leyland White, whose voice is more truly Falstaffian than his figure, Mr. Thomas Dance (Page) and Mr. Grahame Clifford (Ford), both of whom could be relied on to sing like stalwart citizens, and Mr. Jack Greenwood, a delightfully vivacious Host of the Garter, were outstanding. While Oxford was able to provide for three of the principal women's parts; Miss Gertrude Ludlow, an Anne Page who could sing the duet with Fenton (Mr. Edward Manning) pleasingly, Miss Suzan Turner, who made of Mrs. Page an effective figure in scarlet, and Miss Marie Howes, who kept the genial humour of the women's plots alive, Miss Hilda Rickard's voice and acting, and above all her facial expression, were an invaluable asset to the cast. Her study of Mrs. Quickly was by far the best individual performance among many good ones.

It was not, however, individuals that one was led to think about most. One or another comes to the fore and claims attention for a few moments. Sir Hugh Evans singing from his Psalm book under the trees, the Host winking at his roguish companions as he leads off, "Jhon come kiss me now," the trio making game with "Sigh no more, ladies," these and other delightful musical "insets" must be done by capable individuals, but it is the way that they fit into the picture (the picture of what the composer thinks about it all) which makes success. All these contributors to an elaborate but easily moving *ensemble* had been so well prepared, so thoroughly taught their places, that, although singers and players were inclined to make much too much noise (the scoring is often rather heavy and the singers shouted to get above the orchestra), the whole was given with an air of completeness that has never been secured before in a University performance of opera on a first night. There was just the blend of the professional and amateur ingredients which such a production requires. It reached efficiency without losing spontaneity, and sent one away feeling that, after all, this country has something to contribute to the art of opera, both in composition and performance, other than copies of sophisticated Continental models.

BEETHOVEN'S MASS IN D

The performance of Beethoven's Mass in D in the Sheldonian Theatre yesterday afternoon was intended to be the climax of the week's music. In it the Oxford Bach Choir, the Harmonic Society, and the Oxford Orchestral Society collaborated and were conducted by the Heather Professor, Sir Hugh Allen. But it was more than the climax of the week; it was the reward of 30 years' work done by Sir Hugh Allen for music in Oxford, and one which might make him proud if anything could. Those of us who were undergraduates when Sir Hugh Allen first became organist of New College can measure the difference in the standard of these choral and orchestral performances as given in the University then and now. We know that, so far as the difference can be attributed to any one man, it is due to him. It is a difference between anxious attempt and confident accomplishment. The Missa Solennis of Beethoven would have been an impossibility then; now undergraduates, male and female, sing it in their sleep, if they ever get any. Moreover, an orchestra which is largely local and amateur can play it with an intelligence of phrasing which matches that of the singers. One or two slips in the orchestral part of the Gloria were slight blemishes in the performance, which throughout was exuberant and sensitive and able to hold its own with those of the big festivals at home or abroad. Among the things which stood out as specially well done were the *legato* phrasing of the opening of the great fugue in which the Credo culminates, the contrast between the quiet of the Sanctus and the brilliance of the Pleni Sunt Coeli, and the dramatic fervour of both solo and choral voices in the Agnus Dei. The four solo singers, Miss Dorothy Silk, Miss Muriel Brunskill, Mr. Steuart Wilson, and Mr. Keith Falkner, all of them admirable individually, proved themselves a particularly fine quartet in these numbers.

After the Mass Mr. Keith Falkner sang with the orchestra a short cycle of three songs by George Butterworth, which was followed by his orchestral piece called "The Banks of Green Willow." These beautiful songs are among the less known of the composer's works. Sir Hugh Allen explained that they were introduced at this point in the festival as a tribute to one of the most talented of the younger sons of Oxford who had fallen in the War. It was difficult to hear any other music immediately after the splendours of the Beethoven Mass, but the songs made their impression upon an audience which was ready to receive them with sympathy.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG"

Siegfried	LAURITZ MELCHIOR
Gunther	HERBERT JANSSEN
Hagen	OTTO HELGERS
Alberich	VIKTOR MADIN
Brünnhilde	FRIDA LEIDER
Gutrune	ODETTE DE FORAS
Waltraute	MARIA OLCZEWSKA
	GLADYS PALMER
Die drei Nornen	GLADYS COLE
	THEA PHILIPS
Woglinde	THEA PHILIPS
Wellgunde	BETTY THOMPSON
Flosshilde	GLADYS PALMER
Conductor	BRUNO WALTER

The first cycle of *Der Ring des Nibelungen* was completed at Covent Garden last night. *Götterdämmerung* surpasses the preceding parts of the cycle not only in grandeur of dimensions and conception, as is fitting at the climax of a continuous work, but also in the variety of human emotions which it encompasses. Many years ago Mr. Bernard Shaw called the work, with special reference to the second act, "grand-operatic," meaning no compliment in the term. Another way of putting it would be to say that in this act, above all others in *Der Ring*, the drama becomes most human and, therefore, most tragic. Indeed, one can think of no more moving scene in the whole operatic repertory than that which follows Brünnhilde's recognition of the ring on Siegfried's finger.

Much of the effect of this moment was due last night to Mme. Leider's superb acting and singing as Brünnhilde. Mme. Leider seems to need the greatest and most difficult of tragic roles to bring out the full quality of her art, and certainly her Brünnhilde in the final evening of *Der Ring* is worthy of the opportunities it affords. Yet, fine as Mme. Leider's conception of the part is, the essential tragic quality of the work lies beyond the individual singer in the music itself, in the grim and sombre, yet infinitely tender, orchestral colouring which Wagner invented for this opera.

Herr Melchior completed his conception of Wagner's hero in a finely rounded performance, always singing well, whether in the proud vigour of the earlier scenes or in the bewilderment of the second act, but never so well as in his final lyrical relation of his own history. As his antagonist, Herr Otto Helgers hardly dominated the scene, as Hagen should. It was partly a matter of mere physical stature, but more of vocal colour. Herr Helgers's voice is rich and resonant, but has not the cold, menacing quality of the Nibelung's son. Herr Janssen's Gunther, on the other hand, was exactly right, vocally excellent, and dramatically effective as a portrayal of an ineffectual character. Miss Odette de Foras also acted admirably as Gutrune and sang truly, though with too shrill a tone. There remains the Waltraute of Mme. Olczewska, who gave to her scene with Brünnhilde its full value in the development of the drama.

The orchestral performance under Herr Bruno Walter deserves the highest praise. Coming at the end of an exacting week, the performance might well have found the players exhausted. Yet they responded with unfailing vigour and elasticity to the demands made of them throughout the long work. Only in some *pianissimo* passages was there an occasional sign of faltering in the brass. Herr Walter knows well how to husband his resources and build up his climaxes, among which the entry of Gunther and Brünnhilde, where the chorus of men must share the credit, was one of the most thrilling.

The stage production followed the Covent Garden precedents, with the exception that Gunther was removed from our sight in a more credible way than usual, and Brünnhilde (or a proxy) rode Grane into the flames at the end. The chief defect of the production was the lighting, which, quite apart from the unfortunate and accidental flooding of the scene with sunlight during the final cataclysm, was deplorable throughout. It seems that at Covent Garden we must still forgo the spectacle and be content with a fine musical performance of *Der Ring*.

M. LENORMAND'S NEW PLAY

QUEEN ELIZABETH

M. H. R. Lenormand, who has lately been in Athens for the representation there of a group of his plays, had finished before he left Paris a new piece on the subject of Queen Elizabeth. It is, in conception, a drama of mingled sentiments and violent contrasts. It begins, when Elizabeth is 35 and Essex 18, with their encounter at a *pageant maritime* at the house of Lady Warwick and pursues their fortunes to a point at which the stage, divided into two parts, shows, with alternate lighting, the room of the Queen and the cell of Essex in the Tower. The play concludes with a *tableau vivant de la cour* wherein Elizabeth plays the virginals and Raleigh announces Essex's death.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

A special children's programme will be played by Mr. Clifford Ball at 4 o'clock to-day on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park. The full programmes and times are:—

"12.0 to 12.25 p.m.—"Alice Where Art Thou?"; "Hindu Song" (Rimsky-Korsakoff); "Humoreske" (Dvorák); "Come Back to Erin"; "Minuet" (Banstetter).

4.0 to 4.30 p.m.—"Come Lasses and Lads"; "Hey Diddle Diddle"; "Sweet Lavender"; "Who Killed Cock Robin?"; "John Peel"; "The Song of the Donjeroos"; "Land of Hope and Glory."

8.0 to 8.25 p.m.—"Minuet" (Beethoven); "Pomp" (Fibich); "Softly Awakes My Heart"; "Passing By" (Purcell); "Parted" (Tosti); "Sweet and Low."

To-morrow's programmes will also be at noon, 4 p.m., and 8 p.m. The 4 o'clock programme has been arranged at the request of the Women's Guild of Empire.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 4

GARDENS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

The following gardens will be open in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing from to-day until next Saturday:—

GARDEN	COUNTY	BY COURTESY OF
TO-DAY		
The Holt House, Mobberley	Cheshire	Mrs. J. E. J. Allen
Pynes, Exeter (2-6)	Devonshire	Lady Rosalind Northcote
Postlip, Winchcombe	Gloucestershire	Mr. Edward Adlard
Postlip Hall, Winchcombe	Gloucestershire	Mrs. David Mitchell
The Old Court House, Hampton Court (Sir Christopher Wren's House, House shown) (11-1 and 2-6). Adm., 1s. 6d.	Middlesex	Mr. N. B. Lamplugh
Bury Hill, Dorking	Surrey	Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Barclay
Frensham Hall, Haslemere	Surrey	The Dowager Lady Cawdor
Graywood Hill, Haslemere	Surrey	Mr. W. J. H. Whittall
Winterfold House, Cranleigh	Surrey	Mr. C. Armytage Moore
West Hall, Byfleet (2.30-7.30). Adm. 6d. after 5 p.m.	Surrey	Mr. F. C. Stoop
Sheffield Park, near Uckfield (2.30-6.30)	East Sussex	Mr. Arthur Soames
Sedgwick Park, Horsham	West Sussex	Mrs. Henderson
TO-MORROW		
Ascott, Wing, Leighton Buzzard	Buckinghamshire	Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild
Chiltern Lodge, Beaconsfield	Buckinghamshire	Mr. R. Callingham
Liscombe Park, Leighton Buzzard	Buckinghamshire	Sir R. Bonsor
Coker Court, Yeovil	Somerset	Colonel and Mrs. Walker Heneage
Bron-y-de, Court, near Farnham (2-6)	Surrey	Mr. Lloyd George
MONDAY		
Minterne, Dorchester	Dorset	Major the Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C.
WEDNESDAY		
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
Dromenagh, Iver Heath	Buckinghamshire	Mr. Trevor Williams
*Skaigh, Okehampton (2-6) (Tea 1s. Egyptian collection and flint implements)	Devonshire	Mrs. Pease
Dumbleton Hall, Evesham	Gloucestershire	Lady Eyres-Monsell
Amport St. Mary's, Andover	Hampshire	Colonel Sofer Whitburn
Mounton House, Chepstow	Monmouthshire	Major H. C. L. Holden
Mathern Palace, Chepstow	Monmouthshire	Lieutenant-Colonel D. Macnabb
Chapel Cleeve, Washford	Somerset	Mr. G. S. Lysaght
†Bartropps, Weybridge Heath	Surrey	Sir Philip Pilditch
†Gishurst Cottage, Weybridge Heath	Surrey	Miss A. Wilson
†Netherfield, Weybridge Heath	Surrey	Mrs. Dutton
*Catteshall Rough, Godalming	Surrey	Mrs. Ritchie
Fulbrook House, Elstead, Godalming	Surrey	Colonel and Mrs. Douglas Gordon.
Hethersett, Reigate	Surrey	Mrs. Auerbach
Orchards, Godalming	Surrey	Mr. Edward A. W. Taylor
Brockhurst, Grinstead	East Sussex	Mr. Frederick Hanbury
THURSDAY		
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
Dropmore, Burnham (entrance at the Cedar Lodge)	Buckinghamshire	Mr. J. B. Fortescue
Penn House, Amersham	Buckinghamshire	Lord Howe
Anglesey Abbey, Lode, Cambridge	Cambridgeshire	Lord Fairhaven and Captain H. R. Broughton
Sharpham, Totnes (2-6)	Devonshire	Mr. Oxley Durant-Parker
Dawn House, Sleeper's Hill, Winchester	Hampshire	Miss J. D. Cole
Canon Frome Court, Ledbury (2-6) (house shown). Tea	Herefordshire	Mrs. Hopton
Riverhill, Sevenoaks	Kent	Colonel J. M. Rogers
Friar Park, Henley-on-Thames	Oxfordshire	Sir Percival David
Denewood Grange, Barheaston	Somerset	Mr. Edward Bromet
Old Court, Misterton, near Crewkerne	Somerset	Mrs. Alwyne Crossley
Featherscombe, Hambledon	Surrey	Mr. Eric Parker
Hatchford Park, Cobham	Surrey	Mr. W. J. Firth
The Mount, Ifield, near Crawley	West Sussex	Mrs. Courage
FRIDAY		
Embley Park, Romsey	Hampshire	Mr. J. J. Crosfield
Melchet Court, Romsey	Hampshire	Lord Melchett
Wasedene Manor (2-7)	Surrey	Mr. Carleton F. Tufnell
SATURDAY		
Ashmead House, Dursley (2-7)	Gloucestershire	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Lovelace Stamer
Bradley Court, Wotton-under-Edge (2-7)	Gloucestershire	Mr. Oliphant Shaw
Newark Park, Wotton-under-Edge (2-7)	Gloucestershire	Miss King
Hinton Admiral, near Christchurch	Hampshire	Major Sir George Meyrick
Ossemsley Manor, Christchurch	Hampshire	Lady Gatty
Briggens Park, Ware	Hertfordshire	Lord Hunsdon
Easneye, Ware	Hertfordshire	Mr. J. H. Buxton
Ince Blundell Hall, Blundellsands, near Liverpool (1-7)	Lancashire	Commander Weld-Blundell
Aubrey House, Campden Hill, W.8	London	The Misses Alexander
8, Addison-road, Kensington, W.14	London	Mrs. Debenham
The Old Court House, Hampton Court (Sir Christopher Wren's house; house shown) (11-1 and 2-6). Adm. 1s. 6d.	Middlesex	Mr. N. E. Lamplugh
Osterley Park, Isleworth	Middlesex	Lord Jersey
Kirklington Hall, Newark	Nottinghamshire	Lady Robinson
Priest Hill, Limpsfield	Surrey	Mr. W. A. Pye
Titsey Place, Limpsfield	Surrey	Mr. G. C. G. Leveson-Gower
Oldlands Hall, Uckfield	East Sussex	Mr. F. Eckstein

Unless otherwise stated, the gardens are open from 11 to 7 on weekdays and from 2 to 7 on Sundays. The price of admission is usually 1s.; for gardens marked with an asterisk it is 6d. An inclusive charge is required for gardens marked with a dagger. Where the house is shown, a small extra fee is charged. Full lists of gardens for the season may be obtained from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Victoria 0685).

The gardens at Heathfield, Addington, Surrey, are to be opened on May 17 and 18 from 3 to 7.30, admission 1s., for the funds of Croydon Hospital.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.—FOUR LECTURES will be delivered by PROFESSOR OLIVER ELTON, Litt.D., F.B.A., on Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri., May 13, 14, 15, 16. Subject.—"Seventeenth Century Poets." The lectures are FREE and commence at 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.

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Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 11th MAY, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.

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WESAK IN LONDON. BUDDHIST MISSION will CELEBRATE the ANNIVERSARY of BUDDHA'S BIRTH at 41, Gloucester-road, N.W.1, on Sunday, May 11th, at 4.30 p.m. Admission free.

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ALL DANCING TAUGHT. 10-10 daily, by Miss UNA FLORENCE (late Pavlova Co.), Hotel Quotet, W.1. Westbeck 9141. Latest Dances. Court Curtsey.

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Conductor—ROBERT HEGER.

†DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Tuesday, at 8.
Frida Leider, Constance Willis; Ivar Andresen, Parry Jones, Rudolf Laubenthal, Friedrich Schorr.
Conductor—ROBERT HEGER.

†DIE FLEDERMAUS .. .. Wednesday, at 8.15.
*DIE WALKURE .. .. Thurs., at 5.15.
*PARSIFAL .. .. Friday, at 5.30.
(Last Performance of this Opera.)
†DIE FLEDERMAUS .. Monday, May 19, at 8.15.
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THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

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"INSULT."
MARJORIE MARS. LESLIE PERRINS.
DENYS BLAKELOCK. DAVID HORNE.
"A GOOD, STIRRING TALE."—*Daily Mail.*
"REALLY GOOD DRAMA."
"ONE OF THE FINEST PLAYS TO BE SEEN ON THE LONDON STAGE TO-DAY."
"CHEERED TO THE ECHO. . . ONE OF THE STRONGEST PLAYS OF RECENT TIMES."

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
"FINE CRIME PLAY."—*Daily Mail.*
"REAL DRAMA. PLENTY OF THRILLS."—*D. Sketch.*

CRITERION. (Gerr. 3844.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.40.
"THE MULBERRY BUSH."
By Edward Knoblock.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
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HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE
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ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd.
(Smoking.) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick MacGill.
GORDON HARKER.
SIDNEY MORGAN. OSWALD DALE ROBERTS.
ALGERNON WEST. ROLAND CULVER.
VINCENT HOLMAN. ROBERT DOUGLAS.
The Play Produced by Reginald Denham.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
"THE GLEN IS MINE."
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GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.40. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
MAURICE BROWNE
presents
"B. J. ONE."
By Commander Stephen King-Hall.
"SPELL-BINDING."—*Evening News.*

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. (Ger. 0648.)
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Weds., Thurs., & Sats., 2.30.
"THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930."
"VERY MUCH THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT THE CO-OPS HAVE YET GIVEN."—*Daily Mail.*

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and Wed. 2.30.
11th Month of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4033. TO-DAY, 2.20, 8.30.
Matinées, Wed. and Sat., 2.30. For 3 more Weeks.
"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."
Cathleen Nesbitt, C. M. Hallard, Lawrence Hanray.

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.
RETURN OF
ADA MAY, ALICE NIKITINA,
with
MAISIE GAY, SERGE LIFAR.

LYCEUM. Temple Bar 7617.
THE CALENDAR.
Edgar Wallace's Great Racing Play.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Thurs., at 2.30.
MARGARET BANNERMAN. ALFRED DRAYTON.

LYRIC. (Gerrard 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"DEBONAIR."
A Comedy by G. B. STERN and FRANK VOSPER.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.20.
Riverside 3012. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
"SO CHARMING, SO GAY, SO FULL OF SPIRIT."—*The Times.*
TUESDAY next, at 8. (Subsequently at 8.15.)
Farewell Performances of
"THE BEGGAR'S OPERA."
Olive Groves, Elsie French and Frederick Ranalow.
FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, May 17, at 2.30.

NEW. Last Performances, 2.30, 8.30.
By arrangement with Miss MARY MOORE.
Mrs. CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

NEW. (Tem. Bar 3878.) MON. NEXT, at 8.30.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES in
"MAGDA."
Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30, commencing Thurs. next.

PALACE. Gerrard 6834.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
"HEADS UP!"
A New Musical Comedy.
SYDNEY HOWARD, LOUISE BROWN
ARTHUR MARGETSON, CLARICE HARDWICKE
EDMUND WILLARD, CECIL HUMPHREYS

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
2.30 & 8.15. MATS., MON., WED., and SAT., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
"THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—Hannen Swaffer.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON, EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN, RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Bronett, Howell, Hargot and Nald.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

THEATRES (continued)

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.15. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER presents
"DISHONOURED LADY."
By Maynard Ayer Barnes and Edward Sheldon.
FAY COMPTON.
C. V. FRANCE. HARTLEY POWER.
NIGEL BRUCE. GEORGE CURZON.
ANNETTE BENSON. HAROLD HUTH.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Off Cambridge-circus.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
RIO RITA.
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.
with
EDITH DAY.
GEOFFREY GWYTHER. BERNARD NEDELL.
LESLIE SARONY. RITA PAGE.
GEORGE GEE.
Box-office Open 10 till 10. (Smoking.) Regent 1327.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD
LESLIE HENSON.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY THEATRE. Gerrard 2690.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.45. THURS., SAT., 2.30.
(By arrangement with Dennis Eadie, Ltd.)
OUR OSTRICHES.
By MARIE C. STOPES.
CLARE GREET. FREDERICK LEISTER.

ST. JAMES'S. (Ger. 3903.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL
The Play Produced by Charles Hopkins.

ST. MARTIN'S. EVGS., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH
Diana Wynyard, Morton Selten, Robert Holmes.

SAVOY. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Last 2 Perfs.
Props.: Sav

Imperial and Foreign News

NEW RIVALRIES IN CHINA

NORTH AGAINST NANKING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA)

The situation in China is now as uncertain as at any time since the establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking. Civil war on the major scale is again imminent, and internal trade is largely paralysed by insecurity and overtaxation. The military incubus cannot be explained away, and it has become additionally disastrous because the rivalries of the soldiers are being exploited by the politicians who intrigue against the Government.

The Government is a dictatorship by the Kuomintang, and it is charged against the party that it has become the creature of one man, Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces, has been able to employ the revenues of the Government to strengthen his military position and to secure his domination over the party. Nanking has little to show for its assumption of power. Nothing constructive of any importance has been done, yet enormous debts have been incurred. The money has been spent for military purposes, yet the army is impotent to resist foreign invasion, to quell rebellion, to repress banditry, or even to check Communism, now rising hydra-headed and threatening to become a national torment.

The people of China are profoundly disappointed with the Kuomintang, or, rather, with the shape that it has taken, especially in the provinces. The Kuomintang has been canonizing Sun Yat-sen and making a gospel of his writings and sayings, so as to provide the simple Chinese with something to take the place of the idea of the Heavenly origin of the Imperial rule. But their object has been defeated because the Kuomintang has, since the intrusion of Communism, become divided and taken on different colours. Sun Yat-sen's principles are now differently interpreted by the factions within the party. Nanking professes the pure principles, but is accused of departing from them. In the provinces the party branches go their own way and have become a public pest, in the South often thrusting Communism on the people, in the North arrogating a right of interference in affairs that enrages local authority and alienates respectable citizens.

ATTACK ON CHIANG

The leaders of the Northern movement against Chiang Kai-shek attribute the present confusion to his misrule, and for an obvious political motive omit to denounce the Government which he is accused of dominating. Public opinion is against any leader who breaks the peace and adds to the burdens of the people. Yen and Feng, therefore, have sought to avoid arousing criticism, which they would incur were they to attack the Government, and in denouncing Chiang as a usurper they hope at once to retain public favour and to enlist the support of all the politico-militarists who sail under the Kuomintang colours but point their guns at Chiang Kai-shek. Nevertheless the Northern movement is really directed against the Kuomintang and against the theory that any party is competent to rule the country.

The present crisis may pass away without bringing any particular change, as so often happens in China, where the happy mean and the principle of compromise are so faithfully worshipped. But the elements are discordant and a climax cannot long be deferred. On the side of the Government there is little doing except some financial centralization, which is only causing provincial dissatisfaction and is not improving credit. Much departmental spade-work has been done on paper but has been debarred from fruition by the diversion of all available funds to military purposes.

The resources of the Government, in fact, are being mainly employed to sustain the position of one section of the party. That section justifies itself, quite reasonably, by saying that until rebellion is quelled and the provinces are brought into line all other objects must wait. Within the Government are dissentients who lack the courage or the patriotism to dissociate themselves from it, but privately intrigue with the opposition. It comes to this:—Are Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters strong enough and tenacious enough to overcome all obstacles and steer the ship through to quiet waters?

FENG AND YEN

Yen and Feng say no. Yen is both cautious and astute, for he has outlived the political and military rivalries of 19 years. Feng is a headstrong man, who has shown courage and enterprise on many occasions, and, though he is weak at finance and economics, he is a leader of men, and his troops are content to put up with puritanical discipline, and follow him without pay. These two have been kept apart for years by temperamental and other differences—their armies fought each other furiously in 1926—and it is significant, even portentous, that they have now realized that self-preservation demands a united challenge to the régime at Nanking. They have burned their boats, and are preparing to fight the man who has been planning their downfall since, with their assistance, Chang Tso-lin was driven back into Manchuria.

Whether there is war or compromise, victory for Chiang or for his opponents, the main problem must remain. Militarism as it is in China is a growth on the body politic which cannot be excised. There is no way of removing it, except by a policy of slow disbandment, supported by a comprehensive scheme of alternate employment, both involving capital expenditure of a magnitude far beyond the reach of any possible Government. A large proportion of the troops themselves have for several years been in turn soldiers and bandits, equally parasites on the community, and have become unfitted for ordinary civil occupations by the demoralizing life they have been leading. To disperse them without funds or employment would be simply to drive them back into banditry or into the service of commanders in inaccessible regions.

The nature of the combination between Yen and Feng, and the means with which they propose to prosecute the campaign against Chiang Kai-shek, make it seem as if even complete success would not bring them any closer to the solution of the militarist problem than the present Government. Yen formerly based his claim to rule Shansi on the fact that he was making a very good job of it, but latterly the exigencies of the times, especially the attack made upon him by Feng, compelled him to raise an army of 150,000 men, and he has since qualified as a full-blown militarist by the number of his forces and the manner in which he has made his province pay for their upkeep. He has an arsenal, employing 8,000 hands, which has been at work day and night for the past 12 months. Feng is a militarist pure and simple, and, with a Testament in his pocket, has moved from place to place—including Moscow—looking for the means to support his army. His troops have been half starved in the impoverished provinces of Kansu and Shensi, and alone he cannot stand another bout with Chiang Kai-shek.

So with Yen. He is not strong enough to stand by himself. So the two combine and hope to bring in with them the mercenary armies of Honan, which are supposed to have exhausted the subsidizing powers of Nanking and are looking for a new régime in which they will be principals instead of pawns. More to be counted on are the "Ironside" General Chang Fat-kwai and the Kwangsi leaders, whose armies have thrice been annihilated by loyal forces but are still alive and even now, in sympathy with the Northern movement, are threatening another invasion of Kwangtung, the very home of the Kuomintang. If all together succeed in destroying Chiang Kai-shek there will be left—nothing but militarists.

There will be Yen, a feudalist of the old school; Feng, the debtor of the Soviet and a valiant man of arms who can be sheep or goat at will; Chang Fat-kwai, who is a stubborn extremist; the Kwangsi generals, who did more to win power for the Kuomintang than any other element except the Soviet advisers; and the Honan mercenaries, who in turn are banditti or soldiery. And, to finish off the list, Wang Ching-wei, a Communist who is reputed to have become merely a "Leftist," and there is the flight of Kuomintang recalcitrants now at Peking and Taiyuanfu deluding themselves that their military coadjutors, when the time comes, will be their obedient servants.

Such are the rivals now snarling at each other across the half-dead body of China. Who shall say which is likely to have the future hashing of the affairs of the country? Those on the spot, taught by experience, hesitate to speculate, and would like non-resident students of Far Eastern affairs, from their vantage point of greater distance, to take their turn at prognostication.

THE PREVENTION OF WAR

A DRAFT CONVENTION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 9

The League Arbitration and Security Committee, of which Lord Cecil has been the British member, finished its work today by adopting a preliminary draft general convention for strengthening means for preventing war. By this convention the parties undertake, in the event of a dispute between them being brought before the Council of the League of Nations, to accept and apply the measures of non-military nature relating to the substance of the dispute which the Council may recommend.

It has not, however, been found possible to reach agreement on a single text, notably in respect to the problem of the more or less compulsory character of the military measures recommended by the Council and those of supervision and sanctions. Lord Cecil, speaking after the formal adoption of the convention, said he hoped that certain delegates would be able to overcome their present difficulties between now and September, when the subject would come before the League Assembly. The British Government, he said, was prepared to accept the obligation of complying with any recommendations of the Council designed to safeguard peace, provided that it was satisfied that these recommendations were not contrary to national security.

General de Marinis (Italy) once more asked whether it would not be preferable to strengthen the means of preventing war by the drafting of special local conventions rather than a general convention. On this point Italy had the support of the Japanese delegate.

THE GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION

MAKING FOR GREENLAND INLAND ICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 9

The following telegram has been received from Professor Alfred Wegener, who is leading the German Arctic Expedition in Greenland:—

On board the Gustav Holm, Godhavn, May 3.—We are leaving Godhavn to-day in the expedition ship Gustav Holm for the Umanak Fjord. Dr. Loewe, Dr. Holzapfel, Herr Jälg, and two others have left the Gustav Holm with the intention of trying to make their way into Disko Bay in the motor-boat Krabbe. They hope to get into the inland ice in Disko Bay and cross it to the Umanak district, to join up with the main expedition there again.

The purpose of this subsidiary trip is to read the melting markers which we left at various points on the inland ice on the preliminary expedition in 1929. It is not possible from here to judge whether the ice conditions will allow of the carrying out of this plan.

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THE TUTANKHAMEN TOMB

PROPOSED EGYPTIAN GRANT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MAY 8

This morning an official account was issued of Tuesday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies about the sum of £E34,979, which the Egyptian Government is offering to the heirs of the late Earl of Carnarvon for the expenses incurred by him in excavating the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamen. The Financial Commission, when inquiring into the Budget, intimated that the sum should be held up until letters should have been received from the heirs stating whether they wished to accept it. Eventually the Chamber agreed that the replies should be awaited.

The Minister of Education, Baha-ed-Din Bey Barakat, then generously referred to the work which Lord Carnarvon did throughout seven years, bearing all the expenses connected with it, and had given everything to the Cairo Museum, filling up an entire gallery with the most beautiful exhibits which had been a source of great profit to Egypt, as they had proved a great attraction to tourists. Lord Carnarvon's heirs had wanted some of the exhibits, but the Government preferred to offer the money, which the heirs were not refusing. The Financial Commission would be shown the documents to that effect as soon as the Minister had received a reply.

NEW ZEALAND EX-SOLDIERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, N.Z., MAY 9

The Royal Commission which investigated the position of the physically and economically incapacitated ex-soldiers estimates that there are 5,000 men unable adequately to maintain themselves and their dependents, and suggests the formation of a Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment League, with power to direct rehabilitation work, or alternatively recommends the payment of economic pensions. The Commission recommends the Government to confer with the Imperial authorities regarding the harsh treatment which, according to evidence submitted to the Commission, results from the application of the Imperial war pensions legislation to Imperial ex-soldiers in New Zealand, many of whom are a growing charge on New Zealand patriotic funds.

BRITISH PREFERENCE IN CANADA

PROGRESSIVES' DEMAND FOR FURTHER INCREASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 9

The Government would like to have the business of Parliament wound up by May 24, but also wants most of the measures on the Order Paper disposed of. The Conservatives are willing to expedite business, provided certain measures are dropped, and this point is still at issue between the two sides of the House. To-day the Commons have turned to the Estimates, and the Budget debate will be resumed on Monday. Mr. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, is understood to be willing to have the Budget debate cut short, but some of his followers insist upon a full discussion, and the Government wishes every Conservative speech to be followed by one from its own side.

Yesterday Mr. Fansher (Progressive) moved at the conclusion of his speech a sub-amendment to the Budget resolution declaring that, since the Government had definitely adopted the principle of increased protection, modified only by certain extensions of the British preference, it was to be regretted that more consideration had not been given to the position of agriculture and labour; and that, since the changes in the iron and steel schedules would result in increased costs in machinery production and all structural work, the best interests of Canada would be served by a more substantial increase in the British preference, particularly on textiles and similar articles, together with modification or abandonment of the regulation requiring a 50 per cent. "Empire content," which had largely nullified the effect of any preference given. The amendment also urged that a larger part of the revenue should be raised through direct taxation.

BRITISH HEADMASTERS IN CANADA

PUBLIC SCHOOL EMIGRATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 9

The party of British headmasters who have been on a tour of Canada sailed from Montreal for England this morning. They visited Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, on Tuesday, and spent yesterday in Montreal, where they were the guests at dinner of Mr. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

They have been overwhelmed with public and private hospitalities during the tour, but they all profess themselves delighted with their experiences and are impressed with the possibilities of Canada. They have visited practically all the Canadian universities and held conferences with their authorities, and as a result return well equipped to give intelligent advice about the emigration of British public school boys to Canada. They have reached the conclusion that, while some openings are available in the law and other learned professions, the best opportunities for their charges are to be found in applied science, particularly electrical, chemical, and engineering.

Dr. Norwood, Headmaster of Harrow, in a statement to the Press at Montreal yesterday, said that the number of public school boys who would come out would be limited. One of the great gains of the tour, he said, would be that the 16 headmasters were returning with direct knowledge of Canadian university life and a superficial knowledge of the country as a whole, and there would now be 16 more centres in Great Britain where information about Canada could be directly obtained.

ILL-TREATMENT OF BOY IMMIGRANT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 9

At Peterborough, Ontario, yesterday a farmer named Albert Hay was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment and a fine of $200 [£40] for assaulting and causing bodily harm to Arthur Goodsalt, a British immigrant boy. Hay had knocked the boy down on the road and kicked him for some trivial mistake, besides treating him badly in other ways. The Crown Prosecutor said that he had not heard a story like it since the days of Nicholas Nickleby, and that it would make it harder for other farmers to get boys. The Magistrate said that the boy impressed him as a good type, and that the assault was outrageous.

HALIBUT TREATY SIGNED IN OTTAWA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 9

The Halibut Treaty between Canada and the United States, which is designed to limit catches of, and to define the closed seasons for, halibut in the North Pacific and the Behring Sea, was signed here to-day by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Dominion Prime Minister, and Mr. Benjamin Riggs, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Ottawa.

AUSTRALIAN BRIBERY ALLEGATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 9

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, announced in the House of Representatives to-day that a Royal Commission would be appointed to investigate the allegations of bribery against the Federal Public Accounts Committee that was examining the claim for compensation brought by the broadcasting companies against the Government. Mr. Scullin said that he hoped to obtain the services of a State Judge as single Commissioner. The question was so serious that there would not be an hour's delay. Mr. Coleman, chairman of the Committee, now on his way to Geneva, would not be recalled. The honour of every member of the Committee was impugned; consequently the steps taken to protect their interests would also protect Mr. Coleman's.

SIGNOR TOSCANINI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MAY 9

The first concert given at the Scala last night by the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Signor Toscanini, had a great success. The critics say that such enthusiastic scenes have not been seen at the Scala since 1890, when Verdi conducted an opera for the last time.

ORIGINS OF THE WAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 9

A further volume of the series of French documents on the origin of the War is announced. It deals with the events of 1901, chief among which were the secret agreement between France and Italy, the Franco-Russian alliance, the French advances in Morocco and the Levant, and the operations in China. The new volume is the first of the second series which will cover the documents exchanged between 1901 and 1910.

ITALY AND NAVAL CONFERENCE

STATEMENT BY SIGNOR GRANDI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MAY 9

The Chamber was crowded this afternoon to hear Signor Grandi's speech on the Foreign Office estimates. The occasion was doubly interesting, inasmuch as it was the first time upon which Signor Grandi has defended the estimates of his department, and also the first public pronouncement made by him since his return from the London Conference. Signor Grandi spoke only on two topics—The Hague Conference and the London Naval Conference.

Beginning with The Hague Conference he briefly sketched the various phases of the European post-War settlement which had led up to the Conference, and expressed satisfaction at the more favourable proportion of German reparations that had now been assigned to Italy. With regard to Eastern reparations he said Italy sought to be an element of peace and balance in Eastern Europe and not to insist upon an unjust distinction between victor and vanquished States. "The treaties are not eternal. But if we wish that they should endure for as long as possible it is necessary to adapt them gradually and in good time with a sense of justice to new needs and new realities." Such a policy had, he said, given to The Hague Conference its concrete results and would be pursued "with serene constancy."

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

Passing to the London Conference, Signor Grandi declared that disarmament was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of all problems now facing the various States. The London Conference was only an episode in this problem, even if it were the most important episode that had yet occurred. Signor Grandi then recapitulated the events leading up to the Conference and the reasons which prompted Italian acceptance of the British invitation. That Italy, after refusing President Coolidge's invitation to the Geneva Conference in 1927, should have accepted Mr. MacDonald's invitation he accounted for by the "new fact" that in the meantime the United States and Great Britain had reached an agreement in principle based upon the Pact of Paris, to which 56 nations had adhered. This fact made him hope that the problem of the limitation and reduction of armaments would for the first time be examined on the presupposition of peace and not of war. In this hope, then, Italy had at once approached "her friend and neighbour," France, with a proposal for preliminary negotiations, but unfortunately France had declined to enter upon such negotiations on the terms suggested by Italy.

Signor Grandi at this point read out the document handed to M. Briand on November 19 last in which the Italian suggestions were laid down. Without going into undue detail Signor Grandi then sketched some of the main difficulties encountered by the Italian delegation in London. Among these the first was derived from methods of limitation. This technical question of the methods of limitation had also made an unexpected reappearance in the concluding phase of the Conference. Italy, however, had reaffirmed the impossibility of signing any agreements, even partially, that contained any undertaking relative to technical methods of limitation, and Signor Grandi asserted that Italy had not departed and would not depart from the principle of global tonnage which was one of the bases fixed by Signor Mussolini for Italian policy on naval disarmament.

ITALO-FRENCH PARITY

Dealing in particular with the question of Italo-French parity, Signor Grandi declared that this point was not the objective determining the action of the Italian delegation. The conception of naval parity was in their conviction much more lofty and quite different from an arithmetical calculation of rival warlike forces. It was a principle of new international morality and law from which arises mutual trust between States leading to elimination of suspicion and in consequence to effectual disarmament. On the other hand the principle of "absolute needs" was not in conformity with international solidarity and could only lead to an increase in armaments. Such a principle could only resolve the problem of security by an increase of armaments. In which case, he asked, where were the premises of peace and of trust as preached in the Pact of Paris?

Signor Grandi then went on to explain that the Italian refusal to accept the proposed limitation on the basis of the *status quo* had been prompted by the conviction that this proposal would stultify the aims of the Conference and aggravate naval armaments competition.

Estimating the practical results achieved in London, Signor Grandi declared that the agreement reached between the three great sea Powers constituted a substantial achievement of undoubted importance, since with the disappearance of Anglo-American naval rivalry there had been established on a new and lasting basis a friendship of incalculable importance for the world. Italy hailed this result with sympathy, and the general applause with which it had been greeted was no more than was due to the efforts of the British Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, "who during three months steered the difficult ship of the Conference with a broad sense of equality, with ability, and with wisdom."

As for the future negotiations between Great Britain, France, and Italy, it had not yet been decided when and how they would be resumed. It was superfluous to say that Italy was ready immediately to take up again the negotiations which had been interrupted and they refused to believe that it was impossible to reach a definitive naval agreement. Franco-Italian relations were a problem that went beyond the particular frontiers of the two nations. Their collaboration was an indispensable presupposition to Europe's recovering from her long convalescence and entering upon a new period of prosperity.

GREAT FLOODS AT COLOMBO

MANY THOUSANDS HOMELESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, MAY 9

Floods are sweeping over the northern part of Colombo as a result of the rupture of the protective dam last night. Two persons have been drowned and about 10,000 are homeless to-day. The water is flowing at the rate of 25 miles an hour, and the electric power station supplying more than half Colombo, including the business centres, has been inundated and will be inactive for some days.

The floods, which are still rising, are the greatest in living memory and are directly due to the unusual rainfall causing the Kelani River to overflow. The residential quarters and the cinnamon gardens are now threatened.

A severe gale throughout Ceylon has caused much damage and has wrecked a number of coastal schooners.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS AT CARTHAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 8

Between 15,000 and 20,000 visitors, including delegations from all over the world, have arrived in Tunisia to take part in the Eucharistic Congress which is being held at Carthage. France is strongly represented by 4,000 Bishops, priests, and seminarists, including Cardinal Verdier, Archbishop of Paris, and among other large delegations are those from Belgium, Italy, Spain, Germany, the United States, Canada, and Australia.

With 4,150,017 votes counted, the *Literary Digest* straw vote on prohibition in the UNITED STATES shows 30.09 per cent. in favour of enforcement, 29.63 per cent. for modification of the Volstead Act, and 40.23 per cent. for its repeal. Only five of the 48 States have given a majority for enforcement. Twelve States and the District of Columbia cast more than 40 per cent. of their votes for repeal, in addition to three States which gave majorities for repeal and two which voted 49 per cent. for repeal.

FUTURE OF THE SAAR

THE GERMAN STANDPOINT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 9

The official German view has been made known on the aspects of the Saar negotiations which were discussed in a leading article in the *Temps* and summarized in *The Times* yesterday.

The object of the *Temps* article is held to be to attach a new and erroneous character to the Saar negotiations. There should, it is contended, never have been any doubt about the economic side of the negotiations, as it was made clear by Germany from the first that the experiment in Franco-German economic cooperation could not be allowed to include French participation in the former State mines. Information from Paris, it is added, indicates that the German representatives are taking a most conciliatory line in the ordinary commercial matters which underlie economic cooperation between two neighbouring countries. The sudden assault of the *Temps* can only be attributable, it is suggested, to the disappointment of certain French interests at the refusal to consider French cooperation in the mines.

It is held that the purpose for which provision was made in the Treaty of Versailles for the temporary exploitation of the Saar mines—namely, fair compensation for war damage to French mines—has long been fulfilled. To the German mind it is not a question of France making sacrifices, but negotiating an earlier liquidation of treaty rights of a reparation nature, on the understanding that certain advantages which have accrued to France over and above the treaty provisions shall be assured to her at least until the expiry of the treaty rights in 1935. The economic life of the Saar territory would, it is contended, long ago have collapsed but for German help in the form of Customs alleviations for export to the Reich and German subsidies to social insurance.

The statement that the political side of the Saar problem is not under discussion is described in an inspired article as an absurd fiction. There has never been any doubt that the final aim of the negotiations is a political one—namely, the solution of the Saar problem in all its aspects. If France really thinks it would be worth while to bring the plebiscite machinery into action, Germany, it is declared here, would not have the slightest objection. The result would, it is confidently expected, be a moral justification of the German case and a blow to French prestige.

TENDERS FOR PRETORIA STEEL WORKS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, MAY 9

Twelve tenders have been submitted by British and German firms for contracts for the construction of three of the most important sections of the State-controlled steel works at Pretoria. There are no American tenders, but American firms are indirectly interested, as the German firms who submitted tenders are licensed to construct American-designed plant. It is expected that the contracts will be placed within the next three months, and the final decision will be taken in London, although it will be subject to confirmation in South Africa. Dr. Vanderbyl, Chairman of the Board of Corporation, is leaving for Europe next week in order to negotiate the contracts.

THE LENA GOLDFIELDS DISPUTE

ARBITRATION REFUSED BY SOVIET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

RIGA, MAY 9

The head of the Central Concessions Committee has published a statement to the effect that the Soviet Government refuses to take part in the settlement, through the Arbitration Court in Berlin, of the dispute which had arisen with Lena Goldfields, Limited. Instructions have been sent recalling Dr. Chlenoff, whom the Soviet Government had appointed to compose the tribunal with Sir Leslie Scott and Professor Stutzer. The Soviet Government had informed Professor Stutzer that the tribunal was unnecessary because the concession was cancelled by the "one-sided" action of the concessionnaires.

BERLIN, MAY 9

The court of arbitration called to adjudge the dispute between Lena Goldfields and the Soviet Government met in Berlin to-day. The neutral chairman was Professor Stutzer, of Freiberg Mining Academy, who was chosen by Lena Goldfields from a list of six men supplied by the Soviet Government. The arbitrator appointed by the Soviet Government, Dr. Chlenoff, did not attend.

The Soviet Government originally agreed to arbitration on April 30, and the meeting of the court was then postponed by mutual agreement until to-day. In the meantime the Soviet Government withdrew from the proceedings, claiming that a telegram sent by Lena Goldfields to the Concessions Committee on April 29 had in effect cancelled the concession agreement and thereby caused the arbitration court to cease to exist. The telegram in question concerned the withdrawal from Russia of the company's employees, for whom it did not feel able to take further responsibility, and intimated that in existing conditions the company could not continue operations.

The arbitration court called upon counsel for Lena Goldfields to state whether they agreed that the concession had been cancelled. Counsel pointed out that, according to the concession agreement itself, neither party could cancel it; only a court of arbitration had that power. The basis of the company's claim was that the Soviet Government had made it impossible for the company to carry out the concession agreement.

The court decided that the agreement was still operative, and that its own jurisdiction remained unaffected. It appointed a secretariat and called for statements of claims by each party by May 30 next, defences by June 13, and replies by June 23. The final hearing will be held on June 28.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 9

Commenting upon the recent discussion in the House of Commons on foreign trade, *Izvestia* declares that the British Government must change its credit policy towards Soviet Russia. The temporary trade agreement, it declares, binds the British Government to make such a change. *Izvestia* says that changes in the composition of the advisory committee for guaranteeing credits should be made at once as the credit question is of primary importance for Anglo-Soviet trade, and the present committee does not guarantee enough long-term credit.

Telegrams in Brief

Lord and Lady Byng left CAPE TOWN yesterday in the Carnarvon Castle for Southampton.

Seventy of the pictures shown at the Italian Art Exhibition in London were brought back to ROME yesterday.

Mr. Sidney Solomon Abrahams, Attorney-General, has been appointed his Majesty's Counsel for the GOLD COAST COLONY.

Locusts have been discovered in large numbers in BOSNIA, and the local authorities have asked for credits to combat the danger.

M. Doumergue, President of the French Republic, and his suite left Bona yesterday for ALGIERS in the cruisers Duquesne and Suffren.

Four of the rebels condemned to death for their part in the recent outbreak at Yen Bay, TONGKING, were executed there on Thursday morning.

At the first day of the sale in PARIS yesterday of the library of the late M. Edouard Rahir 82 lots were sold for a total of 2,912,900f. [£23,300].

Experts called in to examine the two carved stone tablets recently found during the excavations in Trajan's Markets in ROME have stated that the tablets are part of sarcophagi of the fourth century A.D.

Our Lisbon Correspondent reports that the British Government has asked the help of the Portuguese Government in preventing the introduction and spread in WEST AFRICA of a fungous disease attacking cocoa trees.

The bodies of nine persons have been recovered from the ruins of a sausage factory at St. Joseph, MISSOURI, which was wrecked on Thursday night by an explosion of gas. It is believed that 20 persons altogether were killed.

A Londoner arrested at GENEVA on a charge of defrauding a Paris merchant of £15,000 is opposing his extradition to France, desiring to be tried in England. He is alleged to have admitted he had been previously sentenced in Tasmania, Australia, and London.

At the Fourteenth International Labour Conference at GENEVA the High Commissioner for India, Sir Atul Chatterjee, will lead the Indian delegation, the Government group also including Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and Mr. Alma Latifi. The Employers' Group will be headed by Mr. Amrit Lal Ojha, chairman of the Indian Mining Federation, and the Workers' Group by Mr. S. C. Joshi, G.I.P. Railway Staff Union.

M. Paul Poiret, the French couturier, has instructed his legal representatives to demand an official inquiry into the circumstances in which the United States Customs became possessed of photographic copies of bills for goods bought by a customer, who was heavily fined for not declaring their proper value on her arrival in the United States. The case is held to prove that the agreement that exporters and sellers were at liberty to withhold information from the American Customs agents in FRANCE has been grossly violated.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS IN AUSTRIA

HEIMWEHR MAN AS LEADER

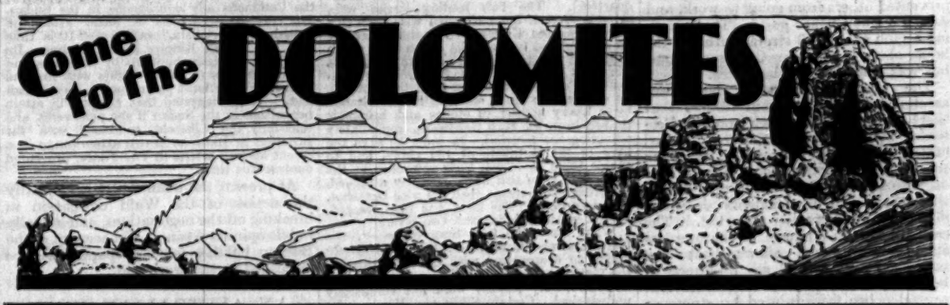
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, MAY 9

Herr Karl Vaugoin, Austrian Minister for National Defence and Vice-Chancellor, was to-day elected the leader of the Austrian Christian Socialist Party, in the place of Dr. Seipel, who resigned the office a few weeks ago on grounds of health.

The election is not welcomed by Liberals, nor by the greater part of the Austrian Press, for Herr Vaugoin is a staunch supporter of the Heimwehr and a political extremist. It was he who compelled all officers and men in the Army not already in the Christian Socialist Party to abandon their organizations and join it. It is generally admitted that leadership of the Christian Social Party is synonymous with leadership in the Cabinet, for which reason the moderates in the Government party, who, with Herr Kunschak at their head, have been working for tranquillity in Austria, are said to have opposed Herr Vaugoin's nomination. The *Weltblatt*, the organ of Herr Kunschak, to-day hints at the possibility of a Government crisis.

Other Foreign News on following page



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MOB FRENZY IN INDIA

SHOLAPUR RIOT DETAILS

MURDERED POLICE

TROOPS HELD IN READINESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 9

Sholapur is reported to be comparatively quiet to-day. The accounts of yesterday's events furnished by refugees and others are so conflicting that a complete narrative of what happened is difficult. A brief official account, however, is given in a proclamation issued by Mr. H. F. Knight, the District Magistrate of Sholapur. The proclamation is as follows:—

The District Magistrate regrets to inform the public of Sholapur that yesterday a crowd of several thousand persons attacked the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, and a small party of police on Ekruk-road. The crowd threw stones for about an hour and a half, and showed an intention of attacking more seriously. The District Magistrate, therefore, after twice warning the crowd, ordered the police to open fire.

Soon after this the crowd attacked unarmed policemen in the city, murdered at least three and burnt their bodies in the road, and wrecked police *chowkies* [posts]. Then it set fire to and burnt the Judge's Court buildings. During the afternoon a police party was attacked and had to fire.

Troops have now arrived, and no one need fear to go about his business peacefully, but no carrying of sticks, meetings, processions, or assembling of more than five persons is allowed.

The official narrative does not mention that two trainloads of European and Anglo-Indian women and children left Sholapur for Poona, where the refugees arrived this morning carrying with them such possessions (including dogs, canaries, and cooking utensils) as they were able hurriedly to snatch up when they were warned to leave their houses. The explanation of the decision to withdraw the women and children is that the civil bungalows at Sholapur are mostly situated in isolated open spaces, to guard which would require a strong police force, which could not be spared in the event of further disturbances, particularly as Saturday is the Moslem festival of Bakr' Id.

LIQUOR SHOPS BURNT

The riot, which surpasses all disturbances of a similar kind in Sholapur's history in regard to outrages against life and property, was a sequel to a series of events beginning on Monday when news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest arrived there. On Tuesday a *hartal* was observed, the mills were closed, and extremist leaders spoke at a large public meeting held that night. On Wednesday the mills restarted work, but the operatives at one mill came out and prevented others from going to work, and stoned a small police party. That morning a mob about 500 strong burnt all the liquor shops in Sholapur City, except one, but was dispersed by the police.

The District Magistrate later was assured by the communal leaders that there would not be further trouble. Yesterday morning, however, a mob started cutting down palm trees, and it was when the Magistrate and police proceeded to disperse the crowd, arresting six persons, that the series of incidents described in the proclamation started. The casualty list, in addition to the murders already mentioned, shows that five police are missing and are presumed to be dead, and that the Magistrate and several police were injured by stones or sticks. Four rioters died in hospital, and 26 wounded are now in hospital.

The events at Sholapur do not appear to have had any effect in Bombay. I have just witnessed a large procession of men, women, and children marching down the principal street in the Fort, shouting boycott cries and holding up traffic in a way which does not become any pleasanter because it is an almost daily occurrence.

Trouble is feared at Talegaon, near Poona, where a mob is expected to raid the glass factory. The small European population of Talegaon is reported to have left.

REPORTED BURNING ALIVE OF POLICEMAN

POONA, May 9.—When, yesterday morning, Mr. Knight, the District Magistrate, and Mr. Playfair, the District Superintendent of Police, with two European sergeants and a few armed Sepoys, went into Sholapur to try to persuade the Congress volunteers to give up their plan of burning down the trees, they found one of the main roads blocked with large municipal water-pipes, boulders, and road metal, making it necessary for them to leave their cars and walk to the city.

Meanwhile an excited crowd, estimated to number 30,000, had gathered, all shouting and gesticulating, and the arrival of the District Magistrate was the signal for a shower of stones, which continued for nearly two hours. Mr. Knight himself was hit on the head with a large stone, and Mr. Playfair received injuries to his leg from a *lathi*. Mr. Knight again warned the crowd, and when no notice was taken a few rounds were fired. After the first volley the crowd surrounded the police, cutting off their retreat.

A general scuffle ensued, in which an Excise sub-inspector was pulled off his motor-cycle and seriously beaten by the mob. The police made a desperate rush and rescued him. Shortly afterwards the police with great difficulty broke through the surrounding Indians, but the crowd by now was almost mad with excitement and captured the first police *jamadar* (head constable) whom they saw, poured kerosine upon him, and burnt him alive in the middle of the street, afterwards brutally murdering two other policemen.

In regard to the five policemen who are still missing, it is generally believed that the mob pulled out their eyes and threw the men into a well.

A company of the 4th Grenadiers (an Indian regiment from Ahmednagar) is being held in readiness for any emergencies to-night, assisted by the Auxiliary Force of India. They are guarding all public buildings.—*Reuter.*

According to an earlier Reuter telegram from Poona the three murdered policemen were Moslems. This telegram also stated that all were burned alive. They were placed together in full uniform, kerosine was poured over them and set alight.

R.A.F. ACTION ON FRONTIER

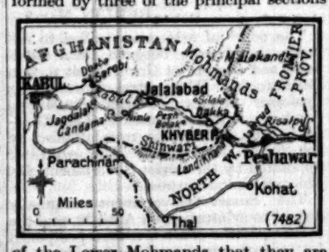
WARNING TO REBEL LEADER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, MAY 9

Royal Air Force machines took part on Wednesday in a demonstration over that point of the Mohmand border where Badshahgul, son of the Haji of Turangzai, has his headquarters.

The strong force used for the demonstration was to give him timely warning and to dissuade him from carrying out an attack on British Indian territory. The latest information shows that the Haji and his son have come to the conclusion that it would be most unwise to make an attack, and that the Haji has been informed by three of the principal sections



of the Lower Mohmands that they are opposed to his plan and that he must not count on them for support.

SIMLA, May 9.—Forty machines took part in the R.A.F. demonstration, which, it is understood, had a sobering effect on the tribesmen of the Mohmand country.

The District Congress Committee at Kohat has been declared unlawful. Arrests of members of the Congress at Peshawar continue. Among persons arrested on charges of sedition are Radhkishen, a pleader and president of the City Congress Committee, Ashiq Hussain Faqurchand, and Krishan, editor of the *Frontier Advocate.*—*Reuter.*

❣ After the serious outbreak at Peshawar on April 23, the leaders of the Congress and the Youth League invited the Haji, a turbulent Mullah of the border, to raise a force and advance on Peshawar. The Haji raised a small force and marched to the border of the district, a few miles north-west of Peshawar, but his attempts to persuade various tribes to join him met with no success. The invitation of the Congress to the Haji was an act of open rebellion, and last Sunday at daybreak the authorities carried out a "cleaning-up" operation in Peshawar City.

THE DISTURBANCES AT DELHI

SIKH SHRINE SEARCHED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 9

In the course of the riotous demonstration in the Chandni Chowk at Delhi on Tuesday afternoon the police were violently assaulted from the Sikh Gurdwara [shrine], which is situated above their station courtyard, and, in view of exaggerated accounts to which currency has been given in connexion with the incident, the Government of India has issued, on behalf of the Chief Commissioner for the Delhi Province, an explanatory *communiqué*.

A fierce attack, the *communiqué* states, was made by the mob in the Chandni Chowk on the occupants of three police lorries which were returning to the Kotwali [police headquarters]. The two leading lorries were severely stoned, but succeeded with difficulty in reaching the Kotwali. The third was cut off and isolated in the midst of the mob, which continued to attack it. In order to rescue this lorry and its occupants the Senior Superintendent of Police led a charge from the Kotwali. As soon as the party emerged it was assailed by a heavy shower of stones and brickbats thrown from the Sikh Gurdwara, immediately adjoining the Kotwali. In order to save the lives of the members of the party, and to enable them to rescue their comrades in the lorry, who were still being savagely attacked, the order was given to open fire with buckshot. This was done. The lorry was then rescued, but six police were injured, two severely.

When the mob had been dispersed, the Gurdwara was searched by Sikh and Hindu police, in cooperation with the authorities of the Gurdwara, who gave their assistance. The Granthi [Holy Books] were left completely undisturbed. Certain Sikhs and Hindus who were found in the Gurdwara were arrested, but those Sikhs who protested that they were in the Gurdwara for religious purposes and had taken no part in the attack on the police were released. The Hindus arrested there have been retained in custody, since there is a presumption that they were not in the Gurdwara for religious purposes.

No firing whatsoever took place inside the Gurdwara, which was entered only for purposes of search after the situation had been brought under control, and the utmost care was taken not to offend religious susceptibilities. Special inquiries have been made as to the number of casualties among Sikhs in connexion with this incident, and it has been ascertained that nine Sikhs who were wounded are receiving treatment in the Civil Hospital and that so far as is known no Sikh was killed.

SIND CONGRESS LEADERS SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, MAY 9

H. S. Pamnani, Pandit Doulatram, and Ramchand, editor of the *Sindhi*, who have been active in the civil disobedience movement at Sukkur, have been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment each for breaking the Salt Laws.

PLANS FOR SALT RAID

SURAT, May 9.—Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Mr. Gandhi's successor, announces that he will march from Karadi with Congress volunteers on Monday morning, and will reach Dharasana on Wednesday evening. The raid on the salt depôt there will be made the next day.—*Reuter.*

STATEMENT BY MR. BENN

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

A fairly reassuring statement on the situation in India was made in the House of Commons by MR. BENN to-day.

He said that he could add nothing to the published accounts of the disturbances in Sholapur, but Peshawar was tranquil under a continuance of military support to the civil authorities, and there was no other change in the North-West Frontier Province. In India generally riots had followed the arrest of Mr. Gandhi in various places, but the Government had been prepared for them, and the situation was well under control. The spirit of the police and of the troops was excellent.

THE SIMON REPORT

BOMBAY, May 9.—In order to have an organization in England which could arrange meetings of representatives to discuss questions arising from the issue of the Report of the Simon Commission, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon are appointing a "Round Table Conference Home Committee."

The members of the committee are to be chosen from representatives who happen to be home this year. The Bombay Chamber has nominated as its representatives Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Victor Sassoon, and two others.—*Reuter.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT

DEPARTURE OF THE DELEGATION

THE SUDAN DEADLOCK

Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister, and the other members of the Egyptian delegation that has been conferring with Mr. Henderson, left for Cairo from Victoria yesterday. About 200 members of the Egyptian colony in London were on the platform, and among others present were Sir Percy Loraine, High Commissioner for Egypt; Dr. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Tom Shaw, Minister for War; Commander Fellowes, representing Lord Thomson, Minister for Air; Commander Kenworthy, M.P.; Colonel Malone, M.P.; Mr. J. Murray, head of the Egyptian Department, Foreign Office; and Mr. Graham Vincent.

Nahas Pasha was accompanied by Makram Effendi Ebeid, the Egyptian Finance Minister; Wassef Pasha Ghali, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Moharrem Pasha, Minister of Public Works; and the staff of experts and secretaries. The journey home is being made by way of Marseilles and Alexandria.

On their way to Victoria Station the members of the delegation called upon the Prime Minister at 10, Downing-street to bid him farewell.

FEELING IN CAIRO

WAFDIST ASPIRATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MAY 9

After the Courban Bairam reception this morning at the Abdin Palace Egyptian Ministers with prominent Wafdists met at the House of the Nation, where they discussed the breaking off of the negotiations in London before going on the usual Bairam visit to the tomb of Zaghlul. One can say that from the discussion emerged the general opinion that the breaking-off of the negotiations was the wisest course, and that good progress had been made; that now only the question of the rights in the Sudan remained as a stumbling-block to Egyptian aspirations, and that this would be won in time, as other points had been won, by perseverance.

It is declared that as every treaty offered to Egypt in the past has been an improvement on the previous one, there is no reason why the next offer should not be better. Already such phrases are being bandied about as that of Nahas Pasha in London:—"I would rather have my hand cut off than sign such a document. I have no doubt Egypt will eventually obtain her rights," and that of Makram Ebeid:—"We came to London to give and to take." There is much criticism here of a report that the final Sudan formula was accepted by both sides at a plenary session of the conference, including Mr. Henderson and his three colleagues, and then rejected by the British Cabinet. It is asserted that if such a thing had occurred in Egypt there would have been criticism from the British Press.

Al Yom, the Wafdist newspaper, declares that the reason for the Cabinet's firmness was that prominent Liberals have large shares in a Sudan Plantation Syndicate and told the Government that they would not support in the Commons any concessions in the Sudan. The newspaper makes a bitter attack on British "imperialism," saying:—"It is time that the British Empire should decline. Its greatness has been built up by atrocities and the usurpation of others' rights with fire and sword. Power built up in such a way cannot last." It is suggested that Egypt will attain her wishes in the Sudan if she perseveres, and that only the Liberals, combined with the situation in India as drawn attention to in a recent leading article in *The Times*, prevented success this time.

At present the main desire is to justify the action of the Wafd delegation in breaking off the negotiations, and actually public opinion is saner. On account of the Bairam holiday few newspapers will be published in the week-end.

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MAY 9

The Melbourne *Argus*, commenting on the failure of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations and referring to the reception by the Opposition of Mr. Henderson's announcement in the House of Commons, says:—

There will be similar expressions of relief in Australia that nothing worse has happened than the resumption of the *status quo* after several weeks of painful suspense, chiefly due to the fear that the Suez Canal, which is a cardinal necessity in the maintenance of the Empire's communications, was being placed in danger.

FRENCH COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 9

No surprise has been caused here by the break-down of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, which have been regarded as doomed for some days past. It is generally agreed that the British negotiators went to the limits of reasonable concession, and the Egyptians, by their refusal to modify their demands concerning the Sudan, are held to have lost an opportunity of concluding a favourable treaty that is not likely to come their way again for a long time to come.

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA

SIR ARTHUR HIRTZEL'S RETIREMENT

We learn that Sir Arthur Hirtzel, who has been Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India for the past six years, and who will attain the age of 60 next week, will retire from the public service at some early convenient date.

Sir Arthur Hirtzel's intention to leave the India Office this summer was formed some years ago and has long been known to a very few intimate friends. It is based on his view that 60 is the appropriate age for retirement for holders of the higher appointments in the Home Civil Service. He has served 38 years at the India Office, where he was Private Secretary to Mr. Brodrick (now Lord Midleton) and Lord Morley, and afterwards for eight years Secretary of the Political Department. He was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State in 1917 and Deputy Under-Secretary in 1921, and three years later, on the death of Sir William Duke, he was appointed to the highest permanent position in the Office.

NEW GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, MAY 9

The new Governor, Sir William Peel, arrived to-day with Lady Peel. He was enthusiastically welcomed by all communities and, replying to an address of welcome, Sir William stated that he hoped to continue the cordial relations with the Colony's neighbours obtaining under the Governorship of Sir Cecil Clementi.

NORTH CHINA WAR

YEN AND FENG ADVANCE

SEVERE FIGHTING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MAY 9

Severe fighting is reported on the Lunghai Railway near the Honan-Kiangsu border, in which combined Kuominchun and Shansi forces are engaged against Government troops. Other Northern forces are reported to have crossed the Yellow River near Tsaochowfu and to be advancing in the direction of Tsining. A third Northern movement is reported to be developing in the direction of Suchow, south of Hsuchowfu, and a large force of Kuominchun to be moving south on the Peking-Hankow Railway. A mutiny is reported among the Government forces at Pengpu [100 miles north of Nanking].

The information is generally to the effect that serious hostilities have begun and that Shansi [Yen Hsi-shan's] troops are actively taking part. As both sides

are interested in concealing their losses and in advertising their gains, the reports of what is happening at the front must be taken with reserve.

The Government forces on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway with their centre at Hsuchowfu have established powerful defensive works, and it would be surprising if the Northern armies wasted their strength on frontal attacks, especially as their opponents are well equipped with the latest bombing aeroplanes, whippet tanks, and probably other modern weapons. Feng Yu-hsiang is credited with having collected nearly 300,000 troops, while Yen has about 200,000, and, with such numbers, even after generous deductions are made from the above figures, the Northerners have enough men available to choose their own battlefields.

The strength of the Government forces on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is supposed to be about 150,000, not all of which are trustworthy frontline troops. One of the new divisions, trained and instructed under German supervision, is at the front, another at Nanking, and a third at Hankow. Much reliance is placed on the aerial branch, which has already proved effective in Kwangtung and elsewhere in causing panic among the opposing troops.

Various Chinese public bodies express alarm at the threat against the Tientsin Customs, declaring that the security of the foreign and domestic debt depends on the maintenance of the integrity of the Customs Department. Yen is severely criticized for attempting to carry out an action prejudicial to the national credit, and it is pointed out that if he succeeds in attaching the Customs revenue, thus interfering with the operation of the sinking fund for the redemption of internal loans, all classes will be disastrously affected.

CHINESE DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 9

The Chinese delegation, led by Mo Tehhui, arrived in Moscow yesterday to negotiate with the representatives of the Soviet Government for the final settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute.

CHURCH AND PRESS IN MALTA

ARCHBISHOP'S BAN REPEATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, MAY 9

The *Daily Malta Chronicle* has now dropped the word *Daily* from its title in order to escape the ban placed upon it by Archbishop Caruana, Bishop of Malta, and in a leading article says that it has always shown good faith in the past. Archbishop Caruana, however, has again condemned it, as he considers the change in title unsubstantial and does not see in the leading article sufficient evidence of a Catholic submission and intention to change its attitude.

Lord Strickland, Head of the Ministry, who immediately after the condemnation of *Ixxemex* suspended its publication, has given orders that no references to religion are to be published in *Progress*, its substitute. An editorial note in *Progress* directs correspondents of the newspaper to abstain from any allusion to the subject.

MALTA, May 9.—Sir Ugo Mifsud, the leader of the Opposition, left Malta last night for London in connexion with the ordinance of the Governor staying the General Election in the island. The Opposition has submitted a memorandum to the Governor protesting against the ordinance.—*Reuter.*

LORD PASSFIELD

The Colonial Office announced yesterday that there is no foundation for the report, to which currency has been given on several occasions recently, to the effect that Lord Passfield is relinquishing the office of Secretary of State for the Dominions and for the Colonies.

THE INVALIDS

The general condition of the Bishop of Norwich, who has been ill at the Palace, Norwich, for some time with septic rheumatism, was last night reported to be favourable, but it was stated that there would not be any definite change until the swelling and the pain subsided in his foot.

Dr. Leonard Molloy, formerly M.P. for Blackpool, has been seriously ill at Monte Carlo, but he hopes shortly to be able to return to England.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Dunlop Rubber Company.
Province of Buenos Ayres Waterworks.
Scottish Mortgage and Trust Company.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw, and Co.

U.S. AND NAVAL PARITY

BIG PROGRAMME OF CONSTRUCTION

BILL INTRODUCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 9

In advance of the committee of inquiry of the Senate into the Treaty of Naval Limitation concluded in London, and in reasonable expectation of its ratification, the House of Representatives to-day began a discussion of the amount and the nature of the new construction which should be immediately undertaken by the United States. The question finds two principal groups in friendly opposition.

The first is headed by Mr. Fred Britten, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, who has introduced a Bill which would empower the President to undertake "prior to July 1, 1936," a programme including 73,500 tons of light cruisers, costing $132,300,000 [£26,460,000], 55,300 tons of destroyers and destroyer leaders costing $150,000,000 [£30,000,000], 42,100 tons of submarines, costing $122,000,000 [£24,400,000], and 69,000 tons of aircraft-carriers, costing $93,500,000 [£18,700,000]. This construction, it is provided, "shall be submitted to the limitations prescribed by the London Treaty, when that is ratified and as long as it remains effective. The sums involved in this Bill, added to the cost of the 8-in. gun cruisers already authorized, bring the cost of parity with Great Britain close to the $1,000,000,000 [£200,000,000] mark, and it is the professed desire of Mr. Britten and the "big navy" group to achieve parity without delay.

PLEA FOR MODERATION

The second group is led by Mr. Burton French, chairman of the Sub-Committee on Naval Appropriations, who opened the debate this morning with a long speech, in which he urged the adoption of a more conservative programme. "If," he said, "for eight years prior to the London Conference the annual building programme of the United States has been less than $50,000,000 [£10,000,000], it is indefensible that upon the ratification of the treaty it should mount to from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000 [£25,000,000 to £30,000,000] yearly, as it would if the programme of 'Big Navy' advocates were adopted." He and his associates, therefore, favour, first, the completion of the 18 8-in. gun cruisers allowed under the treaty; second, the construction of the eight or nine permissible 6-in. gun cruisers of—say—9,500 tons each, leaving about 54,000 tons in that sub-category unused; third, to leave similarly unused 45,000 or 50,000 tons of the aircraft-carrier allotment of 135,000 tons; fourth, to avoid the construction of the full 150,000 tons of new destroyers by overhauling a number of existing vessels of this class for use beyond the age limit; and, fifth, the building of some 25,000 tons of submarines necessary to give the United States its 52,700 tons of "under age" ships.

A conservative building programme of this sort, said Mr. French this morning, would leave the United States in a very strong position at the conference to be convened in 1936. By not building up to the authorized limits this country could more readily agree to further reduction at that time and would then avoid the scrapping of new ships; it would be better able to take advantage of improvements in design or in methods of warfare; it would be enabled to take the fullest advantage of any condition which might arise if the so-called escalator clause of the London Treaty were invoked by another Power; and it would have a moderating influence on the programmes of other nations.

Mr. French was supported by a fellow-member of his sub-committee, Mr. Ayres (Kansas, Democrat), who, nevertheless, declared that the "people of this nation should feel grateful to President Hoover and the delegates who represented our country for what they managed to accomplish." He admitted that the treaty was not all that had been hoped, but "it is a basis for a wonderful start in the right direction, particularly if it shall not be construed to impose the obligation to build up to the limits fixed in the several categories, irrespective of our needs or of what other nations may do." Moreover, "it lays the foundation for greater achievements at the next conference."

The course of this debate in the House, it goes without saying, will be affected by the coincident inquiry which the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate opens on Monday, and by the activities of Mr Britten's Naval Affairs Committee. The general belief here is that the cause of moderation is likely to win.

INDIAN'S FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA

MAN MOHAN SINGH AT KARACHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, MAY 9

Man Mohan Singh, the Indian airman, who left England on April 8 on a solo flight to India, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

❣ Man Mohan Singh was a competitor for the prize of £500 offered by the Aga Khan for the first solo flight by an Indian from England to India or India to England. There were two other competitors in the field at the same time, Jehangir R. D. Tata, a Parsee, who left Karachi on a flight to England on Saturday last, and Mr. Engineer, who left Benghazi on Monday on the last stages of his flight from England to India.

MR. HENDERSON IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 9

Mr. Henderson, who is making a short stay in Paris before going on to Geneva, lunched with M. Briand at the Quai d'Orsay to-day. Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador; Mr. R. H. Campbell, the British Minister; M. de Fleuriau, the French Ambassador in London; M. Philippe Berthelot, the Secretary-General at the Quai d'Orsay; MM. Léger and De Laboulaye, Assistant Directors; and Mr. Selby, Mr. Henderson's private secretary, were present. Mr. Henderson and M. Briand afterwards had a long private talk in which they discussed the general aspects of the political situation, including Franco-British questions and the Franco-Italian negotiations. It is understood that Mr. Henderson urged the importance of resuming negotiations between France and Italy on naval limitation as soon as possible, and that M. Briand gave Mr. Henderson the outline of the *questionnaire* which he is preparing on a European federation. The application of the Young Plan was also discussed. Mr. Henderson is giving a dinner at the British Embassy this evening to which Lord Tyrrell and a few members of the French Government, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and of the British Embassy are invited.

BROOKLANDS CRASH

TWO KILLED AND 20 INJURED

Two lives were lost yesterday in an accident which occurred in the closing stages of the first day's run in the double-twelve hours race at Brooklands. Two Talbot cars came into collision, and one crashed over the railings. Its mechanic, Mr. Edward Allery, of Surbiton, and one of the spectators were killed, and 20 persons were taken to hospital injured. Late last night the dead spectator was identified as Mr. F. R. Hurworth, of Cheviot, St. Hilda's-avenue, Ashford.

Of 20 people who were taken to Weybridge Cottage Hospital, ten were detained. The others were suffering from minor injuries and shock, and after treatment were allowed to leave. All the evening anxious relatives and friends called at the hospital. The following list of injured was issued from the hospital:—

Colonel C. E. C. Rabagliati, driver of one of the cars (head injuries, unconscious).
Leonard Phillips, aged 27, of Laleham-road, Staines (leg and wrist injuries).
Hugh Andrew, aged 48, of Charwell, Charlton-avenue, Hersham (leg injuries).
Edward Haslam, aged 51, Praed-street, Paddington (eye and nose injuries).
W. Roberts, aged 33, The North, near Chepstow (head injuries).
Lieutenant Christopher M. Hall, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich (scalp wounds and contusions).
John Skinner, of Lyric-road, Barnes, S.W.13 (contusions and face injuries).
Dr. J. H. Woodhouse, assistant medical officer at Southwark Hospital (crushed chest).
Miss Carniek, of Tipperary, Ireland (contusions and shock).
A. Hall, of Greenwich (head injuries).
A man named Woodhouse, of New Cross, unconscious with head injuries.
Two other persons, unconscious and unidentified.

The Talbot cars were racing round the track just behind an Alfa Romeo driven by B. Ivanovsky and G. E. T. Eyston, when an Austin Seven momentarily balked them. One of the Talbot cars, driven by C. E. C. Rabagliati and H. F. Wolfe, swerved to avoid the small car and swung out on the outside of the Alfa Romeo. It skidded almost broadside on, and the second Talbot, driven by J. W. Ellison and R. Hebeler, crashed into it.

The first Talbot rolled over and over, broke down the railings, and scattered the spectators who were gathered at the point. Many were hurled yards away. Those who were uninjured seemed stupefied for a moment, and then there was a general rush to attend to the injured. Ambulances were summoned, and doctors, marshals, and attendants did what they could to render first aid.

The driver of the first Talbot car, C. E. C. Rabagliati, was badly injured. The driver of the other, R. Hebeler, escaped with minor injuries, and his mechanic, named Jury, of Morden, was unhurt.

STRUCK AMIDSHIPS

Mr. Jury gave the following description of the accident:—

We were going down the straight at a terrific speed when suddenly it seemed that the Talbot ahead of us skidded almost broadside on, and we caught it amidships. The car we hit lifted up and was hurled over the railings into the crowd of spectators. It was a ghastly moment. I thought that my last moment had come. Our car plunged on with the steering gone, and we mounted the side and turned over.

Mr. Kaye Don said:—"I have never seen anything like it. It was awful. I saw one car skid and the second one crash into it. One of the cars went through the railings. People fled, but some of them had no chance. They were struck before they could move. There has never been anything like this before at Brooklands."

A man who was in the crowd said, "We saw the two Talbots approaching at a speed well over 80 miles an hour. Then the front one swerved and skidded, and the rear Talbot tried to avoid him, but failed. He crashed into the centre of the front car and hurtled it towards us. The car mowed down the railings and the people alongside them, and I just had time to jump clear before the mass of twisted metal shot by into the field enclosure. Some of the spectators were terribly injured. I cannot forget the feeling of seeing that car running towards me."

The racing finished at 8 p.m., when it was announced that the third Talbot car, which had been a member of the team with the other two, had retired owing to the accident. The stewards decided that the race shall continue at 8 a.m. to-day in accordance with the regulations.

POET LAUREATE

MR. JOHN MASEFIELD APPOINTED

The following announcement, issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, Buckingham Palace, appeared in the *London Gazette* last night:—

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint John Masefield, Esq., D.Litt., to be Poet Laureate in Ordinary to his Majesty in the room of Robert Bridges, Esq., O.M., D.Litt., M.A., deceased.

Born at Liverpool 55 years ago, John Masefield as a youth sailed before the mast in the sailing ships he wrote about so wonderfully, and he underwent hardships almost as great as those experienced by the heroes of his adventure novels, like "Sard Harker" and "Odtaa." His first published work, "Salt Water Ballads," included that famous poem, "I must go down to the seas again," which has been set to music by John Ireland and sung all over the world. His early narrative poems, "The Widow in the Bye Street," and "The Everlasting Mercy," attracted attention by their blunt language and forthrightness. His poem, "Reynard the Fox," is full of the sights sounds, and movement of the English countryside, as is also his hunting story, "The Hawbucks," published last year.

In the theatre, Mr. Masefield has been an innovator, going back to the sources of English drama for his mystery plays. His nativity play, *The Coming of Christ*, was performed in Canterbury Cathedral. At his house at Boar's Hill, near Oxford, he has built for himself a small theatre in his garden, where much of his work has been played, as well as *Macbeth*, *Measure for Measure*, *King Lear*, and *The Alchemist*. Mr. Masefield married, in 1903, Constance, daughter of Nicholas de la Cherois-Crommelin, late of Cushendun, Co. Antrim, and has a son and a daughter. He is honorary D.Litt. of Oxford and honorary LL.D. of Aberdeen.

YOUNG PLAN RATIFIED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 9

Ratifications of The Hague Agreements were deposited at the Quai d'Orsay this afternoon by the British, Italian, and Belgian Ambassadors. The Act of ratification was also signed by M. Briand for the French Government. The documents signed were the agreement between the creditor Powers and Germany for the complete and definite settlement of reparations; the arrangement by which the creditor Powers agree to give Germany the benefit of any reduction of their own War debts; and the agreement between the creditor Powers for the distribution of reparation payments.

By these ratifications the Young Plan comes legally into force from to-day.

THE BRITISH MINISTER TO AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, May 9.—Mr. Maconachie, the British Minister to Afghanistan, and the members of the Legation staff crossed the border this afternoon on their way to Kabul, and were received by Afghan officials with the customary honours.—*Reuter.*

LIFE ON CANALS

CARE OF BARGEES' CHILDREN

BILL DELAYED IN THE COMMONS

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

Opponents of the Bill to apply the Education Acts vigorously to children in canal boats and to their parents made a determined and successful effort to delay its passage through the Report stage in the House of Commons to-day. The Bill had come down from Committee very much changed by the insertion of amendments applying it only to children of school age and allowing their presence on boats during holidays. LORD WINTERTON, therefore, moved its recommittal to a Select Committee on constitutional grounds, and claimed that the whole of the barge population, all social workers, clergymen, and others concerned with the health and education of the children opposed the Bill.

His tone caused a certain liveliness, and SIR DONALD MACLEAN, who was in charge of the Bill, retorted that all the amendments made had been foreshadowed on second reading. MR. PALIN questioned both the skill and the humanity of those experts who were against the Bill, whereupon SIR HERBERT NIELD pointed out that a dispute concerning the healthiness of canal life could only be settled by cross-examination of witnesses before a Select Committee.

THE THREAT OF PRISON

DR. VERNON DAVIES then moved that the Bill should not operate until the Ministry of Health had certified that board and lodging within the means of the parents were available for all children displaced from their homes in barges. He pointed out the tyranny of forcing a man to spend more than he could afford under the threat of going to prison. LORD WINTERTON compared the suggestion that these children should be housed in children's homes instead of their own with the practice of breaking up family life in Russia. The Government intervened for the first time through MR. MORGAN JONES to say that the Ministry of Health should have nothing to do with an Education Bill, least of all to act as an excuse for its nullification. Parents would, no doubt, do their best to provide homes for their children, and if they could not, the Education Act of 1921 would allow the authorities to do so.

MISS RATHBONE revolted against this contradiction of the principle of helping the needy; and COLONEL WEDGWOOD'S dislike of Socialist interference with family life brought upon him the open condemnation of his colleagues. MR. SEXTON walked out of the House, exclaiming, "I am ashamed of you," and COLONEL WEDGWOOD had to remind the sensitive ones who remained that

For the virtuous things you do
It shall not be forgiven you.

He would not stand for barge people being sent to prison because they would not part with their children.

MODERN NOAHS

MR. MACQUISTEN pictured the fate of Noah forbidden to take his family into the Ark; but the DUCHESS of ATHOLL testified that most modern Noahs had *pieds à terre*, and that the Board of Education had power to provide for the children of those who had not. The debate was prolonged without difficulty by the advocates of fresh air for children until it was checked by the closure, and the amendment defeated.

The next amendment, which proposed the postponement of the Bill for a further year, met the same fate; but by this time it was clear that unless the Speaker refused to call any more amendments the Bill was doomed. The opposition was clearly too active and numerous to warrant such a step, and on the following amendment the time limit was reached. This means that although the Bill remains on the Order Paper, practically its only chance of passing is if its opponents fail to challenge it when business is called over, or unless debates on measures which now have priority do not take up the full time of private members' days.

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(For details see page 10)

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Apollo	INSULT	2.30 & 8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	THE MULBERRY BUSH	2.30 & 8.40
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	THE GLEN IS MINE	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER	2.30 & 8.20
New	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	HEADS UP!	2.30 & 8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	2.30 & 8.45
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	MADAME BUTTERFLY	2.30
	AIDA	7.45
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	2.30 & 8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

**VARIETI

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate or fresh south-westerly winds, veering north-westerly ; some rain at first, showers and brighter intervals later ; rather low temperature.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Unsettled generally ; temperature low in the North and moderate or rather low in the South. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Sir James Barrie, who celebrated his 70th birthday yesterday, presided last night at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, and proposed the principal toast in a whimsical and reminiscent speech. (p. 9)

The Lord Mayor, speaking at the annual meeting of the Middlesex branch of the Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, yesterday, paid a tribute to the work of the probation officers. (p. 15)

Strong criticism of the recommendations in the Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation was contained in the first of three Rhodes lectures on the Legal and Political Unity of the Empire, which was delivered by Professor J. H. Morgan at University College, London, yesterday. (p. 14)

A mechanic and a spectator were killed, and 20 spectators were injured, in an accident at Brooklands yesterday, when two cars travelling at over 80 miles an hour came into collision and one of them crashed through the railings among the onlookers. (p. 12)

At Christie's, yesterday, Carrington heirloom pictures and other properties totalled £23,161. A winter scene by Isaac Van Ostade brought 2,000 guineas, and a Claude le Lorraine and a J. van Goyen each sold for 1,250 guineas. (p. 9)

A scheme has been promoted for the exchange of English and foreign pupils as the guests of their families during the summer holidays. (p. 14)

The first report of the Racecourse Betting Control Board has been issued. (p. 7)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Canal Boats Bill was discussed on Report, but the stage was not completed before the House adjourned. (p. 7)

Mr. Clynes, Home Secretary, speaking at Miles Platting, Manchester, last night, said that Labour statesmen did not despair of discussion with Egypt being resumed and good understanding and settlement finally being reached.

Mr. T. J. O'Connor was adopted as the Unionist candidate in the Central Nottingham by-election last night. He endorsed Mr. Baldwin's policy of Imperial development. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Details of the rioting at Sholapur show the ferocity of the mob. The Judge's Court buildings and liquor shops were burned down, police posts were wrecked, and the bodies of murdered policemen were burned in public. Two train loads of women and children, refugees from Sholapur, have reached Poona. A strong force of R.A.F. aeroplanes has carried out a demonstration on the North-West Frontier against the Haji of Turangzai, the chieftain whom the Peshawar Congress leaders invited to march into Peshawar. (p. 12)

The United States House of Representatives yesterday began the discussion of a Bill introduced by Mr. Fred. Britten, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, empowering the President to undertake before July 1, 1936, a programme of naval construction designed to achieve parity with Great Britain. (p. 12)

According to reports received in Shanghai, the fighting between the Northern Chinese and the Nanking forces is taking place on the Lunghai Railway and other important military movements are in progress. (p. 12)

Speaking in the Italian Chamber yesterday, Signor Grandi, the Foreign Minister, dealt at length with The Hague Conference and the London Naval Conference. He defended the position taken up by the Italian delegation in London and said the three-Power agreement was a great achievement for peace. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

Mr. John Masefield has been appointed Poet Laureate in Ordinary to the King in succession to the late Dr. Robert Bridges. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on Page 4.

SPORT

Lord Derby's Fair Isle, ridden by Weston, and trained by Frank Butters, won the One Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket yesterday by a short head from Torchere, with Sister Clover, a neck away, third. (p. 5)

Great Britain won the Tennis competition for the Bathurst Cup at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday. (p. 6)

The Australians beat Essex at Leyton yesterday by 207 runs. The match between the M.C.C. and Surrey at Lord's was drawn. (p. 6)

A. Compston won the Professional Golf Tournament at Southport yesterday with a score of 285 for the four rounds. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Irish Free State Loan ; Higher Treasury Bill Rate; Queensland Loan Discount; Dunlop Rubber Meeting ; Worsted Spinners' Heavy Loss ; the Empire's Spelter Requirements ; Freight Index Number for April ; and Idle Tonnage. (p. 17)

Money was plentiful in Lombard-street. Discount rates were unaltered. A further £202,000 of bar gold was taken out of the Bank for France. The French exchange was unaltered. The New York and Brussels rates moved against sterling, but the Swiss exchange was higher and fresh depreciation occurred in Spanish currency. A sharp fall took place in the Argentine exchange. Gold fell ¼d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz., and silver ¼d. to 19¼d. (p. 18)

A RUSSO-CHINESE CONFERENCE

The Chinese delegates who are to discuss with the Soviet Government the future management of the Chinese Eastern Railway left Harbin last week, in the company of some of the Russian specialists who will take part in the negotiations, and reached Moscow on Thursday. The coming conference there is the sequel to the meeting at Habarovsk, in South-West Siberia, which put an end to the unofficial war on the Manchurian border at a moment when the Chinese troops had been defeated at two points and were in no condition to oppose a Russian invasion. A protocol was signed which by no means pleased the Chinese Central Government ; one of the Chinese delegates was punished and another reprimanded for having exceeded his instructions, and the inspired Press of the Soviet Republic protested against the failure of the Chinese Foreign Office to send a plenipotentiary to Moscow within the time specified by the agreement. There was consequently some doubt about the character of the reception awaiting the Chinese at the other end of the Trans-Siberian railway. According to the latest news available DR. MO TEH-HUI, the head of the delegation, was not authorized to deal with all the numerous questions which the Soviet Government claims should form the agenda of the coming conference. His original instructions, which may have been modified at the last moment, bade him limit the negotiations to the discussion and settlement of matters relating to the management and control of the Eastern Railway. The Chinese Press gave out in March that the Government of Nanking would not discuss the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Republic until it had obtained satisfactory guarantees that there would be no further Russian official interference in the internal politics of China and no more encouragement of Chinese Communism. Such guarantees are clearly unobtainable, though Nanking may of course decide to follow a recent Western precedent and accept a soothing formula without any confident belief in its efficacy. Still the fact that the Chinese delegates have made their long journey with the knowledge of the Soviet Government shows that Moscow has decided to accept DR. MO as a plenipotentiary in all matters connected with the railway and the allied question of the navigation of the Manchurian rivers, and may leave larger issues to be dealt with in the future.

Even if the negotiations are restricted to the narrow field to which Nanking would confine them, their progress is likely to be slow. To begin with the two delegations will have to decide which of the two Sino-Russian agreements of 1924 is to be taken as a basis of negotiation. In that year the Soviet Government signed agreements with the Central Government at Peking and with the local Government of Mukden, and the texts of these two documents differ in important details. Yet another source of friction is the continued employment of "White" Russians by the local Government of Manchuria. Several Russian leaders of the refugees in Manchuria have been sent away from the border provinces in conformity with the Habarovsk protocol, but the Soviet Press accuses Mukden of retaining "White" railway employees and recruiting others for the police. The Chinese Press retorts that many of the new Russian railway officials who have been sent to Manchuria since the cessation of hostilities have been selected mainly on account of their political and military qualifications and only secondarily because they know something of railway management. It fears that the quarters of the Russian employees will again become centres of intrigue with the Chinese Communists, who are nearly as active and murderous as ever in the Southern Provinces, are strong enough in the Yangtze valley and in North China to cause almost equal anxiety to Nanking and Mukden, and have potential allies among the rebel generals who are combining against Nanking, and are fighting their first big battle on the borders of Honan and Kiangsu. As our Correspondent in China points out in a remarkable article which we publish to-day, FENG YU-HSIANG is Moscow's debtor, CHANG FAT-KWAI, who is active in the South, is a stubborn extremist, and WANG CHING-WEI was a Communist, and may become one again. Even YEN, the "model" Tuchun, is less anti-Russian. The obviously inspired announcement published in Moscow lately that he is now the friend of the U.S.S.R. and has secured the co-operation of FENG and of WANG CHING-WEI, who will speedily help him to overthrow CHIANG KAI-SHEK, is not calculated to cheer the Nanking Government or to give it any confidence in the intentions of Soviet Russia.

One of the principal points which are likely to be raised by the Chinese delegates is the redemption of the Eastern Railway. Its purchase is at present beyond the means of their Government, but Chinese publicists believe, or affect to believe, that in the near future it may be able to raise the very large sums required for this purpose. But here again the Chinese are unlikely to find themselves on common ground with the Russian delegates. The two parties regard the problem from a very different angle. The Chinese (if the organs of the Kuomintang describe their attitude correctly) claim that the value of the railway should be estimated on the basis of its present earning power. Soviet officials in Manchuria on the other hand maintain that the initial cost of the construction of the railway must figure in any valuation, and they would also include the advances made by the Tsarist Government to cover the deficits of the early years. The Soviet Government will scarcely carry logic to the extent of refusing to claim sums due to its Tsarist predecessor because it has repudiated Tsarist debts, and, since it must realize that the steady increase of population and the extension of agriculture in Northern Manchuria are annually increasing the value of the railway, its estimate of the sale price of the undertaking is likely to be expressed in astronomical figures. But this may not deter the Nanking Government from raising the question. It can always prove that the Soviet Government agreed to this in principle in 1924, and unless that agreement is denounced at Moscow it will be able to claim that the railway is recognized as a Chinese property *de jure* by the Russian Government and that it will some day be repurchased and become Chinese *de facto*. In this way Nanking may at least save face when little else can be saved.

Replacement of Cruisers

An important point emerged in Thursday's debate on the Naval Treaty in the House of Lords, and the explanation given by LORD PARMOOR can hardly be considered satisfactory. According to Annex 1 of the Treaty, cruisers laid down before January 1, 1920, become "over age" in sixteen years from the date of completion. By Article 20 of the Treaty, "apart from the cruisers under construction on "April 1, 1930, the total replacement tonnage "of cruisers to be completed, in the case of the "British Commonwealth of Nations, prior to "December 31, 1936, shall not exceed 91,000 "tons." In view of that limitation, and of the large number of cruisers in the British Navy laid down before 1920, how is it possible, asked LORD BRIDGEMAN, to arrange the replacements necessary to give the Navy even the reduced number of fifty cruisers which the Admiralty, and that very reluctantly, has agreed to accept as the minimum necessary to meet its needs up to 1936 ? LORD PARMOOR had to admit that it was not possible. He went on to explain that the Admiralty calculations had not been made on the basis of a life of sixteen years, but on the basis of a life of twenty years.

What this means is that, while the United States and Japan, which have far fewer of these old ships than Britain, are permitted to replace them as soon as they are sixteen years old, Britain can replace hers only when they reach the age of twenty years; neither of the other two countries is tied by a limit of replacement tonnage corresponding to that imposed upon Britain by Article 20. We can have our fifty cruisers by 1936, but only by retaining a great number of old ships incapable of equality with the new ships which other countries are allowed to build. That is not, on the face of it, a satisfactory position, and it is not the position which has hitherto been placed before the country. Before the Geneva Conference the minimum number of cruisers needed by this country was officially given as seventy. Shortly before the London Conference this minimum, previously described as irreducible, "having regard to all "the circumstances of to-day, and especially "the Pact of Paris," was reduced to fifty. But MR. ALEXANDER, in announcing that the Board of Admiralty was prepared to accept this reduction, made it clear that the acceptance was only till 1936, when the whole subject could be reviewed at the next conference, and he went on to say : "I must emphasize that this "figure is the lowest that we feel can be fixed "to meet even peace conditions in present "world circumstances." Now apparently, by stipulations in the Treaty of which the real meaning was never made clear, we are precluded from having even this minimum except by including vessels which are "over age" according to the Treaty itself, and which, if they were in other navies, would be replaced by new tonnage. The country gave the Government the fullest support throughout the naval negotiations. It has a right in return to be treated with the same confidence by the Government in the whole matter of our cruiser needs and our cruiser strength.

Betting Control

The first annual review of the Betting Control Board, which made its appearance last night, traces the history of the birth and growth of the Board and its offspring the Totalisator. After some preliminary spade work begun in 1926 by the Stewards of the Jockey Club, with the help of the National Hunt Committee and the National Coursing Club, the Board was finally constituted on August 25, 1928, and the Tote was first operated at Newmarket and at Carlisle on July 2, 1929. A year before that date, if the Board or the Stewards of the Jockey Club had set up a Tote machine on any racecourse, they would have been liable to arrest and prosecution as Rogues and Vagabonds. But the Racecourse Betting Act of 1928 changed all that. Instead of winking the other eye at vagabondage, it looked it straight in the face. Within a month of the Bill becoming law the Board came into being as a Central Authority for the control of everything connected with betting. Seven of its twelve members were appointed by the four chief Parliaments of racing and the rest by the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nothing could have been more English or more respectable. With such an array of official godfathers the infant Board began its life under the happiest auspices, and rapidly grew to man's estate.

An instrument obviously well adapted to its work of control lay ready to its hand. But the Tote, though familiar enough in every other part of the British Empire, was a product foreign to these islands ; and it was not till after many experiments and some failures—which in the early days of the Board aroused a good deal of controversy as to its wisdom—that an improved form, suited to English conditions, was evolved and perfected. The essence of the modifications introduced—a stroke of genius—was the principle of making the main parts of the machine interchangeable and capable of being quickly transported from one course to another, there to be set up in permanent buildings. The success with which this has been done, and the number of courses on which the Tote is already in operation, are recorded in the article on the report and financial statement of the Board which appears on another page. Wherever the new machine has been introduced it has tended to increase the attendance at race meetings, to lower the prices of entrance, and to provide a fund from which the surplus will be available for the improvement of horse-breeding and the general development of racing. But the real value of the Tote, useful and popular as it is fast becoming, lies neither in its mechanical qualities nor in its power to produce revenue, but in the assistance which it gives to the Board in enabling its members to control and regularize the business of betting. Experience has proved beyond a doubt that, given time to establish itself, the Totalisator will have a profound influence on many of the evils which have so long been a source of difficulty and embarrassment to those responsible for the orderly governance of horse racing.

The New Laureate

MR. MASEFIELD'S appointment as Poet Laureate will be welcomed as a happy inspiration, especially by those doubting souls who feared a less admirable choice. For this laurel is indeed "greener from the brows" of one who raised the office to a dignity worthy of his greatest predecessors—SPENSER, BEN JONSON, DRYDEN, WORDSWORTH, TENNYSON. But, whereas ROBERT BRIDGES came late into his kingdom and his genius burned most brightly in the evening of his days, JOHN MASEFIELD had not long to wait for recognition. Like BRIDGES he is intensely English, racy of the soil, as he shows in his narrative poems like "Reynard the Fox," which has penetrated into circles not easily entered by the Muse, and his shorter poems of the open country and the rolling downs of the Cotswolds. Even more, perhaps, is he the intensely English poet of the sea, from his first book, "Salt Water Ballads," to "Dauber" and "Biography," and various scenes in his plays. Nor is he less English in his love of a good story, his interest in human character set in romantic even if apparently commonplace circumstance. Critics may find roughnesses, mannerisms, even ugliness in "The "Everlasting Mercy" and "The Widow in the "Bye-Street" ; but the vigour, the sincerity, and the strong individuality of his work make him in a special degree the poet of his age, who can touch to beauty the plain speech of every-day life. He has a deep sense of the tragedy in mortal things, and on occasion, as in *The Campden Wonder*, he is a master of pure horror. Nor must a tribute be omitted to MASEFIELD'S prose work, for he is a living example of the shrewd saying that poets when they choose write the best prose.

Red Cross and St. John

The Joint Council of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John is now established in a home of its own at 12, Grosvenor-crescent. The move from the offices of the British Red Cross Society, where the Joint Council has been located since its foundation, has just been made, and may be looked on as the last act of a decade of service and the first of a service of even greater importance and magnitude. For the Joint Council to-day is discharging functions which are not less valuable than those which its predecessor, the Joint War Committee of the Society and the Order, performed during the War. The first of these is the work of co-ordination being carried out on behalf of the hospitals. The Hospitals Department of the Council is undertaking to-day the collection of information on hospital administration and is engaged in bringing isolated hospitals into closer touch with each other and with the general health policy of the country. Another task of great and growing importance is the organization and maintenance of the Home Ambulance Service. Ambulance stations have been placed in all parts of the country and the ambulances are served voluntarily, by members of the Society and the Order. The increase in the number of road accidents has made it necessary to supplement these measures by placing first-aid boxes and dressing stations at points on the main roads. The Council, in addition, maintains a mobile X-ray service, attends diligently to the needs of ex-Service men who may require help, and makes special provision for the needs of disabled or sick officers. A sum of nearly two million pounds has been administered in the relief of the victims of the War and their dependents. It is satisfactory to learn that this excellent record of work by the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, acting together, is not the full measure of their achievement, since each body continues its own individual labours under its own roof.

Finger-prints at Birth

The really young are troublesome in many ways, and not least in being so easily confused with one another. Let it be granted at once that the human liability to mistake one baby for another has been a great convenience to writers, particularly to dramatists and novelists in nineteenth-century England, that the world would be the poorer for the loss of *Pinafore* and *The Gondoliers* and the many masterpieces of MR. G. A. HENTY. It remains true that it is very annoying to find that you have reared and educated somebody else's child by mistake, and that one careless moment of a nurse in the park may lead to twenty years of heroic parental sacrifice for a stranger's brat. There is a cruel note in W. S. GILBERT'S humour and the situation appealed to him. But it does not appeal to the nobler natures which have been recently and happily elected to the Municipal Council of Vienna. To prevent muddles they have decreed that every new-born babe in Vienna shall begin as it means to go on, and shall lose no time in mastering applied civics. The finger-prints of the newly born are to be taken at once, together with the finger-prints of their mothers, so that if disputes arise there will be no need for the Viennese to rely upon fortuitous birth-marks or moles providentially observed by interested persons with tenacious memories. Psychological devices—such as that to which KING SOLOMON was driven through the lack of any scientific way of telling which children and parents belonged together—can now give place to the cold and inescapable verdicts of a science of exact measurement.

Nor will accurate knowledge be the only gain. The human vocabulary has been stretched to the utmost to find eulogies for babies' ears, eyes, and feet, and maternal pride has found something out of which to make a competition in every infantile attribute—except finger-prints. Yet who that loves design will withhold praise from the endlessly varying convolutions of the finger-tips ? Pictures of faces may or may not suggest that their owners are intelligent, but pictures of finger and thumb markings invariably do so by giving a just impression of unique complexity. No better plan could be contrived to bring these markings into a public esteem which they do not at present enjoy than this arrangement whereby mother and child record their inky patterns side by side. There will be jokes and boasting, and the process will cease to seem a little humiliating when it recurs in later life. A new pride in his uniqueness will prevent the criminal of to-morrow from forfeiting self-respect. The ceremony will have far-off echoes of infancy to recommend it ; and, if it be true that one returns always to one's first youth, men whom the State invites to fill its albums will cease to undergo with reluctance an operation which they must believe, if they are reasonably pleased with themselves, saved them in the first weeks of their careers from the terrible fate of becoming someone else.

THE VICEROY ON THE FRONTIER

ENGLISH ROADS IN WAZIRISTAN

A TRAVELLER'S SENTIMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—*The Times* of yesterday contained an interesting account of the Viceroy's recent tour in Waziristan, which appropriately rounds off the information contained in previous articles on that territory ; to-day follows the extremely important news that during the recent disturbances in Peshawar the Government received widespread offers of help from tribesmen in administered and non-administered territory, of which advantage was taken in at least two cases.

Public memory being so notoriously short, it is worth recalling that the "roads policy" in Mahsud and Wazir Territory was first sanctioned in 1922, when Lord Peel was Secretary of State and Lord Reading Viceroy. I was at the India Office at the time, and subsequently, during my term of office, visited Waziristan on two occasions. When the policy, a bold one in the circumstances, was inaugurated, some experts believed it would greatly increase cost and commitments without any real security or prosperity on the credit side ; they were wrong. The cost and the increased commitments have resulted in peace, security, contentment, and progressive prosperity, all of which have reacted favourably on the adjacent North-West Frontier Province.

Your contributor, in the article to which I have referred, mentions the charm of these parts. Most of us who have been on the borders of the British Empire or territories for which Great Britain has any administrative responsibility in Asia or Africa, have a real nostalgia when we return to the cities and lands at the back. I have experienced that feeling when journeying to Cairo after a shooting trip in the Sudan, when I returned to Palestine after serving with the Arabs on the other side of the Jordan, and each time I have crossed Attock Bridge on the Peshawar-Delhi mail train.

No doubt the reasons for this feeling are various. A Continental acquaintance of mine once attempted to describe one of them in the following quaint and unflattering fashion :—

Despite your Shakespeare, your Milton, and the rest, you British at heart are a savage, uncultured people, desperately addicted to blood sports ; naturally you feel yourselves in accord with other primitive peoples whose tastes you share to a considerable degree.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WINTERTON.

61, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, May 8.

EDINBURGH CHANCELLORSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I observe in your University News to-day that I have been nominated, along with the Marquess of Linlithgow and Sir James Barrie, for the office of Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, now vacant owing to the death of the Earl of Balfour, and that a poll is about to be taken. While I appreciate highly the compliment paid to me by those who have supported my nomination, of which I have learned for the first time from the Press, I think that in the circumstances a contested election would be regrettable, and I have accordingly requested that my name should be withdrawn from the poll.

I am your obedient servant,
MACMILLAN.

44, Grosvenor-road, Westminster, S.W.1.
May 8.

IN THE SERVICE OF SUFFERING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The removal on May 9, 1930, of the Joint Council of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society from Berkeley-street to its new home, 12, Grosvenor-crescent, gives us an opportunity to call attention to the success of an experiment initiated 10 years ago.

During the War the Order and the Society joined hands and pooled all their resources for the relief of suffering. When the War came to an end it was decided to test whether similar cooperation would, in suitable circumstances, be to the benefit of the community in peace. The test has been a thorough one, and we believe that the formation of a Joint Council has been justified and that its work should continue. The tendency to-day is to bring into closer relationship all the services, whether official or voluntary, that concern themselves with the health of the people. Team work, in regard to both institutions and individuals, was never more necessary. The Order and the Society have each its separate and distinct functions to perform in relation to the health services of the country, but the link between them, which a Joint Council gives, enables them to offer to the Government and the people their combined resources whenever occasion arises.

The carrying out of the great trust imposed by the nation on the Order and the Society in regard to the care of those suffering from War wounds or disablement has been regarded by the Joint Council as a primary duty, and many thousands of cases have been given the help that seemed best fitted to secure their comfort and well-being.

The Council, since its foundation, has issued a yearly report upon the provincial hospitals of Great Britain. This, with the report of the King's Fund, gives a complete picture of the work and finance of the voluntary system. Out of this report has developed a bureau of information upon hospital matters, which is being more and more made use of by all engaged in hospital work at home and abroad.

For the sick and injured an ambulance service has been established with stations in every county. The ambulances are staffed voluntarily by members of the Order and the Society and bring the latest methods of diagnosis and treatment within the reach of patients to an extent that has never before been possible. A road service linked with the ambulance stations provides first-aid treatment and appliances for the victims of traffic accidents.

Experience has shown that cooperation in such services can be employed without detriment to the *esprit de corps* of the two societies or to the educative and practical work which each of them separately undertakes.

We are yours faithfully,
ARTHUR STANLEY, Chairman.
PERCIVAL WILKINSON, Vice-Chairman.
The Joint Council, &c., 12, Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.

THE QUEEN AND COTTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the recent announcement regarding the decision of her Majesty the Queen to support the Lancashire cotton industry, the following extract from Pepys has additional interest :—

"Oct. 28, 1665.—The King and Court, they say, have now finally resolved to spend nothing upon clothes, but what is of the growth of England ; which, if observed, will be very pleasing to the people, and very good for them."

Yours, &c.,
M. F. H. SPRAGUE.

Toynbee, 152, Bedford-hill, Balham, S.W.12.

LUGGAGE ON THE ROOF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Perhaps it can scarcely come under the title of "luggage," but when, as a member of a four-oared crew of the London Rowing Club, I competed at Bedford Regatta in 1866, we travelled by train from London to Bedford with our racing-boat on the roof of our carriage without exciting comment. It was looked upon as a matter of course.

I am, &c.,
S. LE BLANC-SMITH.

Salcombe, May 7.

The King will hold a Council on Thursday, May 15.

THE DELPHIC FESTIVAL

NATURE AND THE STAGE

A VAST COLLABORATION

(From Our Dramatic Critic)

DELPHI

A visitor to the Delphic Festival who believed that his purpose in coming to Greece was to see two plays of Aeschylus, the *Suppliants* and the *Prometheus*, performed in their ancient circumstance, might well ask himself, while he remained in Athens, why Mme. Sikelianou and her husband had chosen a remote Phocian mountain as the scene of their labour. A part of the reason is made clear as Delphi is approached and each mile of its reputed inaccessibility becomes a virtue. The westward Simplon-Orient, having made its way from Athens through Thebes, halts about tea-time at a wayside station. Seeing the word ΔΕΛΦΟΙ painted on the wall, an incautious traveller, ignorant that the Greek railways are reverting everywhere to classical names, might suppose himself to be nearly arrived ; but this, for all the painting on the wall, is Bralo, and Delphi is some 40 miles away among the crags. The drive thither in a quieting and at last in a dying sunshine shows in what nobleness of spirit Nature is to be a collaborator with Aeschylus, and why, of the giants, Aeschylus has been chosen for representation here.

The journey is as exciting as any in the world. It begins quietly, like a play by a discreet dramatist who holds the full force of his genius in reserve. The plain about Bralo is smiling and fertile, though rimmed precipitously

in rock. The broken earth is of a deep, burning red. Greenness has in it, at this hour, that quality of lighted emerald which springs from English lawns about sundown late in June, but the shadows of clouds are fringed and slashed with gold as our cloud-shadow is not, and cast a transparent, shimmering cloak over the whole valley of the Upper Kephisos. At the side of the road, amid peaceful cultivation before Gravia, is a little enclosure containing the graves of British soldiers ; in Gravia itself stands a monument to that other Odysseus who in 1821 defended the place against 3,000 Turks with but a handful of his countrymen ; beyond Gravia the road begins suddenly to climb and the plain to fall away momently into a precise, diminishing pattern of gleaming corn and plough.

The mountains of Montenegro are bleaker and have more terror in them, the lower Alps of Switzerland have in their season a gentler and more sparkling air, but nowhere than in the Gravia Pass is there a subtler combination of splendour and grace. From the summit you look back and forward upon precipices of rock thrown up against the sky, upon great woods of fir stretching out from the valleys, upon cultivation, green and red and stained with the colour of wine, cupped in the heights. Presently, as the track declines, Sernikaki becomes visible on a lower level, perhaps six miles away. The road is a folded ribbon, twisting down from the peaks through the sharp glitter of wheat and the soft grey of olives. Here there are three yellows, of broom and charlock and gorse, streaked with the purple of some strange but abundant flower for which I have no name. Soon the square brown houses and the grey dome of Topolia look out from the olives, and children, under the vast plane trees by the spring, wave with the little beckoning gesture of Greece their bare arms flecked with shade and sun. In Amphissa, a centre of industry to which olives are brought for export through Itea, the sun is weakening ; the men have done their work ; the laden donkeys are coming in, each grey head looking out from a rick of branches. The burdens are large but light. The drivers, boys and girls, have dark, grave, tranquil faces, and no stick in their hands, and indeed, if they had sticks, there is no evident part of the donkey they might hit except his hoofs and the tip of his nose.

THE LAST STAGE

Soon after Amphissa the final stage of the journey begins. The road climbs again through Krissa and beyond ; the valleys roll out into a luminous dusk ; the air becomes cool and sweet with a faint aromatic fragrance and moves in a hilly breeze. At the entrance to Delphi, or rather to Kastri, the new village set up when excavations displaced the old, there is night's chill in the wind. Darkness falls suddenly.

Perhaps because the organization was in certain details incomplete when the first festival was given three years ago, Delphi has a reputation for hard-lying. Men who love comfort in Attica recommend the pilgrim to Phocis to take extravagant precautions with him in his kit. They are all unnecessary and a slight upon Greek hospitality, which is as generous and eager as any in Europe. You do not, it is true, live among gilded mirrors and red plush. If you want a bath, the water is heated in a petrol tin in the garden, but it is hot, and it comes accompanied by a smile and a bunch of flowers. Walls are whitewashed, floors are scrubbed ; there is plain wine and good water. Certainly the services of Delphi are strained ; everything does not come instantly to him that rings a bell, but somehow it comes to those who have faith in Greek courtesy. An English lady, returning near midnight from the Castalian spring, was heard to ask that hot milk might be sent to her lodging. Where she asked, she asked in vain, for the fires were out. But one of the greatest scholars in Greece had overheard her ; he walked a quarter of a mile and conferred with the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police spoke to a café whose fires were also drawn. Wood crackled, fire burned, the goat peradventure was milked. A steaming sauce-pan returned at last under military and academic escort down the village street. Who, in so gracious a country, would wish to ring a prosaic bell ?

IN THE ANCIENT THEATRE

Of the scene of the festival something has already been said in earlier messages. Delphi, the new village and the ancient town, lies west and east along a sloping ridge above the valley of the Pleistos. As we sat at evening in the ancient theatre and looked southward, we seemed to be on the edge of a gigantic cliff, for the ground below the theatre fell away so steeply that none of it was visible, and nothing appeared as a backcloth but the ridge of distant mountains

and the open sky. Against this, Prometheus, accompanied by Power, Force, and Hephaestus, appeared on a plain σκηνή raised above the orchestra by some eight feet. This height seemed to be excessive, not merely because there are strong arguments for the theory that, at the period of the *Prometheus*, the stage was raised, if at all, very little above the orchestra, but for the less controversial reason that the actors by their elevation were dangerously separated from the Chorus and had not always power enough to bridge the gap. Mme. Sikelianou's brilliant employment of the Chorus itself may be more conveniently discussed in connexion with the *Suppliants*; it is here enough to say that the Chorus dominated even the *Prometheus*, which is plainly opposed to the intention of this work of Aeschylus's maturity. There is here a failure of balance, principally accounted for by two circumstances in addition to the elevation of the stage. First, the masks of all the actors, except that of Hephaestus, have not strength and boldness enough; they fail to magnify the actors as they should and to give them what, in the open air, they greatly need—the force of gigantic fantastication. Secondly, Prometheus himself was not only without any mask, but was given an appearance that was full of the most destructive confusions. He wore a monkish robe, a beard and a wig of such a kind that, when he was nailed to the rock, a Christian similitude was instantly suggested. This was no Titan at war with Zeus, but a martyr whose whole appearance and attitude contradicted the defiance of his speech. It is true that Prometheus may be said to have suffered for mankind, but to insist upon this aspect of his legend is to distort Aeschylus before a Christian audience. There is a closer analogy, if analogy be needed, between Prometheus and the Miltonic Satan.

These handicaps the anonymous cast was never able completely to overcome, but, though they weakened a part of the performance, they could not deprive it of that quality of splendour, that overwhelming alliance of the mountains, which, whenever a spectator withdrew from criticism of detail and yielded himself to the miracle of spirit and circumstance, gave to the drama an unprecedented impact, as if the gods themselves were speaking in the eagled air.

καὶ μὴν ἔργῳ κούκέτι μύθῳ
χθὼν σισάλευται·
βρυχία δ' ἠχὼ παραμυκᾶται
βροντῆς, ἕλικες δ' ἀκλάμπουσι
στεροπῆς ζάπυροι, στρόμβοι δὲ κόνιν
εἰλίσσουσι· σκιρτᾷ δ' ἀνέμων
πνεύματα πάντων εἰς ἄλληλα
στάσιν ἀντίπνουν ἀποδεικνύμενα·
ξυντετάρακται δ' αἰθὴρ πόντῳ.

"Lo, now it hath passed from word to deed—the earth rocks, the echoing thunder-peal from the depths rolls roaring past me. . . ." In any playhouse the thunder of a sound-machine would have stood for ridicule against the thunder of the words. But when they were spoken in M. Jean Gryparis's translation into Demotic Greek, when they were suddenly answered by a roar from the Phaedriadae towards which the eyes of Prometheus were lifted, the words sprang out to the thunder, and all men turned their heads eastward to the speaking rocks, believing for an instant that a veritable storm had broken and that it was the mountain itself that spoke. By that instant alone, by the indescribable emotion of it, the production would be memorable, but it was no more than a fragment of Nature's continuous and vast collaboration. From beginning to end we had been aware of the heights and had been watching a play, not bounded in mortality as other plays are, but set visibly in its own place between earth and heaven.

A WIDER DREAM

This is one reason for the choice of Delphi as the place in which these plays are performed, and to an artist it will seem reason enough. But the plays are but a part of the festival, and, in the view of Mme. Sikelianou, the festival itself is but part of a wider dream. She speaks privately of this dream with passionate conviction and a persuasive calm. M. Angelo Sikelianos speaks of it more oratorically in the theatre. Delphi is to recapture the Amphictyonic spirit, transmuted to the needs of the modern world. Here men of wisdom are to be drawn together in council from all parts of the earth. Their discussions are to have a universality lifted above the particular debates of scholarship or art, of politics or religion. A university is, perhaps, to be founded in the heights. As yet the "Delphic Idea" has advanced no farther than the assembly in Delphi of an exhibition of peasant industries from all parts of Greece, the bringing together as playgoers of an audience of great catholicity and distinction, and the devotion of the third day of each cycle of the festival to Pythian Games in the Stadium which were, on this occasion, unhappily ruined by a downpour on the second night and the third morning, which made all Delphi a slough. Whether the idea will materialize in accordance with Mme. Sikelianou's hope, none can tell; the difficulties appear to be insuperable, but she is a woman of brilliant faith and energy and courage, and has a host of disciples. Whether her dream be fulfilled or denied fulfilment, it has already, as an inspiration, lifted her work above the level at which such work commonly rests. The festival is not a challenge to personal fame; it is not, though there are some who would make it so, a side-show of *tourisme*; it is extraordinarily free from taint. We need not await a university for proof of virtue. Power to revitalize the *Suppliants* would alone be evidence enough.

We append the modern Greek translation, which was spoken at the Delphic Festival, of the passage quoted by our Dramatic Critic:—

"Ὄχι πιὰ μὲ τὰ λόγια, μὰ ζοῦ
ἀληθινὰ
ποὺ τραντάζεται ἡ γῆς
καὶ μαζὶ μουκανίται βαρὺ τῆς βροντῆς
τάντιλάλημ' ἀπόγεια καὶ γλῶσσες
στριφτὲς
οἱ ἀστραπὲς σαΐτεύουν φωτιᾶς.
"Αγριος σίφουνος στρήβει ψηλὰ
κορνιαχτό,
ὅλοι οἱ ἀνέμοι σκιρτοῦν, καὶ μ' ἀντίπνοη ὀργὴ
στήνουν πόλεμο ὁ ἕνας στὸν ἄλλο
ἀντικρύ,
καὶ ταράχτηκε ὁ αἰθέρας μὲ τὸν πόντο
μαζί.

(*Translation by Gryparis.*)

NIGHT SCENE IN REFORMATORY

At Reigate yesterday GEORGE COLLIER, a boy at the Philanthropic Farm School at Redhill, was remanded on the charge of attempting to murder Leslie Renson Jack Parks, another boy at the same school. Parks stated that about midnight on Thursday Collier, who was a new boy, awakened him and said he could not get to sleep. He told Collier to go back to bed, as it was against the rules to be out of bed when the lights were out. Collier thereupon said, "I will do you in," caught him by the throat with both hands, and endeavoured to throttle him. He called for help, and one of the boys hit Collier with a broom-handle, which broke. He (Parks) thereupon struggled away from Collier's grip, but the latter pursued him up the dormitory until he was restrained by the other boys. When asked by the magistrates' clerk if he wished to make any statement, Collier answered, "No, Sir, but I will have the boy when I get out again."

Obituary

MR. T. R. FERENS

A BENEFACTOR TO HULL

The Right Hon. Thomas Robinson Ferens, High Steward of Hull and a munificent benefactor to the city, died last evening at the age of 83.

For some weeks Mr. Ferens had not fulfilled any public engagements, and was obliged recently to miss the annual meeting of Messrs. Reckitt and Sons, Limited, of which he was the managing director, but he wrote out his speech, and it was read at the meeting by Sir Harold Reckitt. This was the first annual meeting of the company he had missed for 50 years.

Mr. Ferens was born at Shildon, Co. Durham, on May 4, 1847, the son of a local miller. He was educated at Bishop Auckland Private School, and left to begin work at the age of 13 in the mineral department of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, where he remained for six years. He then joined the firm of Head, Wrightson, and Co., Stockton-on-Tees, for which firm he worked for two years. He went to Hull in 1868 as confidential shorthand clerk to Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Reckitt, of Reckitt and Sons, Limited, and thus began a long and honourable connexion with one of the principal industrial concerns of Hull. When Reckitts became a limited company Mr. Ferens was appointed secretary and general manager, soon afterwards became a director, and was later elected chairman.

Although his business activities occupied much of his time Mr. Ferens took a keen interest in the public life of the city. From 1906 to 1918 he was Liberal member for East Hull, and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1912. He had been president of the Hull Chamber of Commerce, the Hull University College, the Children's Hospital, and other institutions. He was an active supporter of art, philanthropy and religious and temperance work, and he travelled widely.

In 1907 he gave to the Hull Young People's Christian and Literary Institute a recreation ground of some 14 acres at a cost of £20,000. He presented to the city as a Coronation gift 12 almshouses, the site upon which they stand, pleasure grounds, &c., with a generous endowment for upkeep and pensions. He gave the Ferens boating lake in the East Park, and the Ferens Art Gallery and endowment was another gift of approximately £100,000.

His greatest gift to the city was the founding of the new University College. In a characteristically unassuming way he wrote to the then Lord Mayor of Hull a letter in the following terms:—"The need for the provision of higher education in Hull has lately impressed me, and I have decided to set aside for the purpose of forming the nucleus of a university college the sum of £250,000." In 1927 the citizens of Hull subscribed a purse of money for Mr. Ferens as a gift for his eightieth birthday. He used this to endow the first chair in the University, and in January, 1929, he gave a further £22,000 to the University—£20,000 for the endowment of another chair and £2,000 for the general endowment fund.

His other gifts include £30,000 for the directors of the Middlesex Hospital for the founding of an institute of otology, £40,000 for a new assembly hall and other buildings at Farringtons, and the Wesleyan Methodist school for girls at Chislehurst, Kent. In 1925 he gave £25,000 to Leys School, Cambridge, and £25,000 to Kingswood School, a Wesleyan Methodist institution. Brunswick Wesleyan Church, Hull, has also benefited by his munificence, and Elmfield College, York, was provided with £500 for a college scholarship. Mrs. Ferens died in 1922, leaving no children.

MR. S. P. B. BUCKNILL

Mr. Samuel Pratt Berens Bucknill, of 2, South Eaton-place, S.W., who died on Thursday in a nursing home after an operation, was born in 1849 at Rugby, the son of Dr. Samuel Birch Bucknill. Educated at Rugby School under the late Dr. Temple, he was captain of the cricket XI. and represented the school at football. He had also the distinction, too, of winning the Athletic Cup for two years. He went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree in 1872.

A solicitor by profession, he was for many years secretary of the Law Society. He was a member of the old Vestry of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and later of the Westminster City Council, the Board of Guardians, and the Metropolitan Asylums Board. A J.P. for the County of London, he was on the St. Margaret's Bench and that of St. George's, Hanover-square, of which he lately became chairman. Besides this he was connected with many educational bodies in Westminster, and for many years had been chairman of the Westminster District Nursing Association. During the War Mr. Bucknill served in the Westminster Volunteers, was a special constable, and sat on the Westminster War Tribunal. He afterwards went to France on a commission sent out by the Ministry of Labour on demobilization. He was elected Mayor of Westminster in 1924, became Deputy Mayor in 1925, and was re-elected Mayor in 1926. He married in 1897 Helen Julia, daughter of Mr. John Keith Rennie, of Frensham Vale, Surrey, and leaves a son and a daughter.

FLEET ENGINEER GLASSPOLE

Fleet Engineer William Glasspole, R.N., who died at Waterlooville, near Portsmouth, on Thursday, was one of the four oldest officers of the Service, and one of the last survivors of the war with Russia. He was born on January 12, 1833, and the only officers of greater age still surviving are apparently Captain J. G. C. Everard, R.N., who was born on September 22, 1831; Dr. William Connolly, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, who was born on April 11, 1831; and Chief Inspector of Machinery H. Williams, born on July 3, 1832.

After serving an apprenticeship in Woolwich Dockyard, Fleet Engineer Glasspole was appointed an assistant engineer in November, 1852, and served during the Crimean campaign and also that in Abyssinia. He was promoted to engineer in June, 1861, and his ships in this grade included the Octavia, screw frigate, flagship of Commodore Leopold Heath in the East Indies. He became a chief engineer in June, 1866, and in January, 1870, was appointed to the Sheerness Reserve. From April, 1873, he was chief engineer of the Invincible in the Mediterranean, and in June, 1881, of the Agincourt, flagship in the Channel Squadron. He retired in January, 1883, after over 30 years' service, and was promoted to fleet engineer on the retired list in February, 1886. A Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year was granted him in August, 1908.

MR. A. P. H. HOTZ

Mr. A. P. H. Hotz, O.B.E., who died recently at Cologny, Geneva, had charge of British interests during the War and for some little time afterwards in Beirut, where he was the Dutch Consul-General. He founded, when quite a young man, an Anglo-Dutch house of business in Persia, with branches all over the country, which gave employment to many Englishmen as well as Dutchmen. Later he entered the Dutch Consular Service, and during the War was in charge of all the Entente interests at Beirut, and after the War had charge, in addition, of the interests of all the ex-enemy countries. He was made O.B.E. and officer of the Legion of Honour, and received many other decorations in recognition of his services. He was a member of the Royal Geographical Society for many years, and made a valuable gift of books to the society. He had a large library of books on Eastern travel, and published several works relating to Persia in Dutch.

SIR HENRY PILKINGTON

Major Sir Henry Pilkington, formerly in the engineering service of the Admiralty, died on Thursday at Worthing at the age of 81. The son of Captain R. W. Pilkington, R.N., he joined the Royal Engineers in 1869. From 1890 to 1895 he was director of the Engineering and Architectural Works Department of the Admiralty, and was then appointed Civil Engineer-in-Chief of the Naval Loan Works Department, retiring in 1906. He was created C.B. in 1895, and was promoted to K.C.B. in 1902. He married in 1882 Ella Julia, daughter of Major-General J. H. White, R.E., and had three daughters, married respectively to Captain E. V. Collerick, late The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Drake-Brockman, D.S.O., and Lieutenant M. A. Chapman, late R.N.

MR. L. J. LATEY

Mr. Louis John Latey, solicitor to the Institute of Journalists, died of pneumonia at his Hampstead home on Thursday after a very short illness. He was born in London in December, 1883, the third son of the late Mr. John Latey, editor for many years of the *Penny Illustrated Paper* and for several years of the weekly *Sketch*. He was educated at the Mercers' School, and only recently passed the chair as Worshipful Master of the Old Boys' Lodge, "Honor Deo." He was admitted a solicitor in 1910, being employed for many years by the leading City firm with whom he

(Continued at foot of next column)

served his articles. After the War he set up on his own account, developed a flourishing business, and was highly esteemed in his profession. He did notable work for journalists as honorary solicitor to the Institute and was a guest at the opening of the Oak Hill golf links last year. He leaves a widow.

MR. G. R. MAYERS

East Africa announces the death in Cape Town while on his way to England of Mr. George Russell Mayers, the pioneer of sugar-growing in the Miwani district of Kenya, and the founder of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company, Limited, and East African Coffee Plantations, Limited.

Mr. Mayers was about 60 years of age when a decade ago he left Australia to establish a large-scale sugar industry in East Africa. Though faced by great difficulties, within a few years he had turned what had been one of the waste spots of Kenya Colony into a self-contained township. In less than 10 years he made his companies the largest private employers of native labour in the Colony. He bought only British machinery and worked always for the British Empire. He was a convinced advocate of federation of the East African territories, appreciating the need of closer administrative union and improved rail and road communications. Recently, in memory of his eldest son, who fell in the War, he gave £50,000 to establish and endow a rest and holiday home on the Kenya coast for up-country people. This was one of many benefactions, which he usually made anonymously.

Senator Stanislaw Posner, one of the veteran leaders of the POLISH Socialist Party, a Vice-Marshal of the Senate, and a noted Parliamentarian and political writer, has died at Lutomiersk after a long illness.

Lady Barrymore died yesterday at her home in Hill-street, Berkeley-square. She was Elizabeth, daughter of the late General Wadsworth, military governor of Washington during the Civil War, and widow of Mr. Arthur Post, of New York. In 1889 she married Mr. A. H. Smith Barry, M.P., who was created Lord Barrymore in 1902 and who died in 1925. She leaves a daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth, the wife of Major W. B. Bell, 12th Lancers.

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

ENGINEERS' REFUSAL TO STRIKE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MAY 9

Strike action at textile mills by members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union was ordered by the local executive of the union last week, and a week's notice was given to the employers. The members of the union have, however, vetoed the proposal and an intimation to that effect was received to-day by the employers.

Mr. Ernest J. Martin, the employers' secretary, stated that no similar communication had been received from the other engineering union (the Enginemen and Firemen) which has called out its members this week-end. They were covered by an agreement which the employers had not terminated, and if the decision to cease work was acted upon the responsibility for whatever might transpire would be the union's alone. It would not at any rate be possible to say later on that no warning was given of the consequences which may follow that course of action.

Mr. Martin declined to comment on the suggestion made by Sir Emmanuel Hoyle that a district settlement be made at Huddersfield on terms involving a reduction of 7½ per cent. in wages, which would be a smaller reduction than that proposed by the employers' council. It is understood here that Sir Emmanuel Hoyle's firm is outside the federation.

Mr. Martin, commenting on the stoppage as a whole, said:—"I learn that as a result of a mass demonstration at the mill gates of a combing establishment to-day the workers there were either prevailed upon or prevented from continuing their work, and that the establishment has had to close down in consequence. Otherwise the returns from all districts and sections show that further progress has been made to-day and that appreciably more workers have resumed work on the terms of the notices posted."

POSTAL WORKERS

DEMAND FOR REPEAL OF TRADE DISPUTES ACT

At the closing session of the conference of the Union of Postal Workers at Belfast yesterday the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

This conference demands that the Labour Government repeal the 1927 Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, and grant full citizen rights to Civil servants, and instructs the union M.P.s to do all in their power to press the Government to this end.

The following were elected on the executive council for the ensuing year:—

J. Coyne (Glasgow), F. Andrews (Birmingham), W. Leicester (London), Craig Walker (Leeds), R. Ruth (Bradford), E. Dunster (Bristol), Miss Flanagan (London), A. Winyard (London), J. Howie (Glasgow), Miss Douglas (Glasgow), J. Paterson (London), A. O'Donnell (Manchester), C. Smallwood (Colchester), T. Morris (London), R. Bishop (Reading), G. Brunton (London), J. Riley (Stoke-on-Trent), W. McCullough (Belfast), and C. Geddes (London).

The conference decided to make a further revision of benefits in the union's half-pay sickness benefit scheme, and discussed in private proposals for amalgamation with the Association of Postal and Telegraph Clerks.

OMNIBUS MEN'S STRIKE IN DUBLIN

COMPANY AND N.U.R. INTERVENTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MAY 9

Several hundred employees of the Irish Omnibus Company struck work to-night as a protest against the refusal of the company to meet union representatives to discuss a new scale of wages and allowances which was recently introduced by the company. The men are members of the National Union of Railwaymen, whose officials the company decline to meet on the ground that their workers are not railwaymen and that the new scale of wages and allowances will mean improved conditions all round.

The company has about 220 omnibuses on Free State roads, and the strike will cause considerable public inconvenience. It is expected that the Free State Department of Industry and Commerce will intervene in the dispute to-morrow. Free fights between strike pickets and omnibus drivers took place in Dublin to-night, and several arrests were made.

MOTORISTS KILLED ON ARTERIAL ROAD

VERDICT OF "ACCIDENTAL DEATH"

Mr. C. E. LEWIS, Coroner for Southern and Western Essex, sitting with a jury, held an inquest at Romford yesterday on the bodies of Mrs. MARGARET ADAMS, 27, of Central-avenue, Southchurch, Southend; ARTHUR HENRY JAMES, 38, of Alfred-street, Islington; and CECIL GEORGE PRINCEPS, 39, of Mayton-street, Holloway, who were killed when their car came into collision with a lorry on the Southend arterial road at Upminster on Wednesday evening.

Dr. A. J. Gibson, of Brentwood, said that he arrived on the scene just after the accident happened. From the position in which the bodies lay he should say they had been "catapulted" out of the body of the car.

John E. Bowman, of Southend, the driver of the lorry, said that he first saw the car as it came over the brow of a hill. It had passed a horsed vehicle and had narrowly escaped a motor-cyclist. The driver went to his near side and then to the off side of the road. The driver then seemed to lose control of the car, which skidded and struck the lorry with such violence that the cabin was forced on to the bonnet. The car was being driven at a great speed.

Stanley Payne, of Balham, the motor-cyclist, estimated the speed of the car as "60 miles an hour or over."

The CORONER said that there was only one survivor of the persons in the car, Mrs. Lola Lee, of Westbury-road, Southend, and she was in hospital. There was evidence that she was not driving the car. He added:—"Driving of this description is not only a danger to the persons in the car but a source of danger to everybody on the road."

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and said that they thought the result of this reckless driving should be a warning to others. The foreman said that there was not the slightest suggestion against the driver of the lorry.

THREAT TO EMPIRE UNITY

MR. MORGAN ON DOMINION LAWS REPORT

The first of three Rhodes lectures on the Legal and Political Unity of the Empire was delivered by Mr. J. H. Morgan, K.C., Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of London, at University College, London, yesterday. The Lord Chancellor presided.

Mr. MORGAN said the recommendations of the Report on the Operation of Dominion Legislation were in some respects drastic, not to say revolutionary. Not until the next Imperial Conference in September would they know whether and to what extent the multiple personality of Great Britain and the six self-governing Dominions was willing to subject itself to such a process of "constitutional surgery." He could find little or no evidence that the majority of the British Dominions really desired this kind of statutory declaration of legislative independence, with all its extra-territorial implications.

The generalization contained in the Balfour formula (equal status) was the major premise from which the committee had arrived at their conclusions. Yet the ready definition embodied in it was found on examination to be at the very moment of its inception and adoption so unready that it failed to conform to facts. Facts, therefore, must be made to conform to it.

The principal flaw in the formula was, and still was, the legislative supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Obviously if it was determined to give statutory expression to the doctrine of equality of status, they must, if they could, excise root and branch this legal axiom. As a fact, the Imperial Parliament had of late years left it to the Dominions to adopt its Statutes or not, and with or without qualification. Our Constitutional practice might well have remained thus.

As to the Crown, it was common form that any Colony with a representative Legislature might legislate as to the prerogative in so far as the internal exercise of that prerogative in the Colony was concerned. The one limitation imposed had been that those Legislatures could not exclude the Crown as a factor in legislation. Such, at any rate, was the view of Mr. Justice Isaacs (as he then was) in the case of Taylor v. the Attorney-General of Queensland. To put it simply, he held that any amendment of a Colonial constitution which attempted to abolish the Royal Assent, as exercised through the Governor or Governor-General, to legislation must be held by the Colonial Courts themselves to be *ultra vires* and bad.

If and when the Dominions were endowed with a general power of repealing all existing Imperial legislation, each one of them would be thereby empowered to establish an independent Republic, or, for that matter, an independent dictatorship, if and when they thought fit. Nor did the legal possibilities stop there; the Crown was, as they all knew, one and indivisible through the Empire; but if the Dominions were now empowered to repeal such a fundamental Act as the Act of Settlement, in so far as it affected themselves, and change the succession to the Throne—in other words, set up Dominion dynasties—that, of course, would be the end of the Empire.

SOLE SAFEGUARD

After arguing that the sole safeguard against such contingency lay in a formal preamble proposed by the Committee, Mr. Morgan went on to say that the draftsmen in their recommendations said that the restrictive effect of existing Imperial Acts upon the legislative powers of the Dominions "had caused and continued to cause practical inconvenience by preventing the enactment of legislation adapted to their special needs"; but they did not present a single example of "such practical inconvenience," and he thought they would be pretty hard put to it to find one.

There were only two ways in which the formula of complete equality of status could be translated into law: One would be by an Act declaring Dominion independence, the other, almost equally revolutionary, would be to destroy the potent legal principle of the unity and indivisibility of the Crown by constituting the Dominions separate "Kingdoms" with separate "Crowns," united merely by a dynastic tie. To such results did the fatal logic of equality of status lead them. They would then have seven Empires instead of one. To adapt the words of Burke, it would be a poor compensation to feel that while they had triumphed in a dispute, they had lost an Empire.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO STEAL MAILS

RAILWAY STATION LOITERER FINED

Allegations of an attempt to rob a mail-van were made at Sheffield yesterday, when GEORGE TOON, 61, of Havelock-road, Birmingham, was charged with loitering in the Sheffield (L.N.E.R.) Station with intent to commit a felony.

Detective Officer Cunningham, of the L.N.E.R. Police, said that he was keeping a special watch on the Continental train when it arrived on Thursday last, when he saw Toon with three other men. When the train arrived they separated, and the witness saw Toon enter and leave various compartments of the corridor coaches until he had made his way to a compartment next to the mail-van. The witness and other officers waited in the mail-van. Soon afterwards Toon opened the door, but on seeing them he ran away.

Questioned by Toon's solicitor, the witness suggested that Toon intended either to steal a mail-bag or a parcel.

Toon, who pleaded that he made a mistake in entering the mail-van, was fined £5, the BENCH taking into consideration his plea that if sent to prison he would lose a pension.

SPIRITUAL IDEALS OF ISLAM

The Muslim festival of 'Id-ul-Azha was celebrated at the Mosque at Putney yesterday afternoon, when the Imam, Maulvi Farzand Ali, entertained a large number of visitors at tea, the guests including Earl Russell, Under-Secretary of State for India. SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND presided at a meeting, when DR. W. M. WESTON, formerly of Delhi, gave an address on "The Ideals of Islam." He said that he was not a Muslim, but close study of Islam and observation of its practice in many countries had led him to a warm admiration of its teaching. Islam meant submission and adjustment of life to the Divine Will, and acceptance of the Divine decrees without question or dispute. The brotherhood based on this conception was a reality. Islam was a tolerant religion, even in past centuries, when toleration was regarded in Christendom as a deadly sin. The Prophet taught the equality of men and women 13 centuries before that idea was widely accepted in Europe. SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND said that having lived for years in Central Asia as a simple traveller, sharing the lives of the Muslim people in their homes and in their tents, he could bear testimony to the reality of the ideal of brotherhood amongst them. They received with the utmost hospitality not only brother Muslims but also the stranger who came amongst them. It was most refreshing to live with a people who attached greater value to the spiritual than to the material universe. The atheism rife in Europe seemed spreading in some Islamic lands, but it was to be hoped that all true Muslims would keep firmly and faithfully to their own convictions of the power of the spiritual world, and on the foundation of that faith contribute to the brotherhood of man.

RESCUE BY A SEAPLANE

In Southampton Water yesterday an R.A.F. torpedo-carrier seaplane nose-dived into the water while at exercise. The carrier, which came from Gosport, apparently developed engine trouble and crashed into the water at great speed. She turned over, and the pilot and observer were thrown into the water. One of them climbed on to the wing of the damaged machine, but the other was swimming around when another seaplane was manœuvred down to the water and picked him up. The accident was witnessed by hundreds of passengers in the steamer Leviathan on her voyage from New York to Southampton. Arrangements were speedily made for one of her tugs to be released from the liner, but her services were not required, for a motor-launch from the air station at Calshot rescued the airman from the wing of the damaged craft. The carrier, which had flown over the Leviathan at a height of some 200ft., was towed to Calshot badly damaged. The two airmen returned to Gosport.

ORGANIST AT CHAPEL ROYAL, HAMPTON COURT

The King has appointed William James Phillips, Mus.Doc., to be Organist and Choirmaster at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, in the room of the late Mr. Basil Philpott, M.V.O.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

PROFESSOR WRIGHT'S GIFT TO LEEDS UNIVERSITY

PROFESSOR JOSEPH WRIGHT, M.A., D.Litt., of Thackley, Banbury-road, Oxford, for 24 years Professor and lately Professor Emeritus of Comparative Philology in the University of Oxford, author of the "English Dialect Dictionary," who died on February 27, aged 74, left estate of the gross value of £24,666, with net personalty £16,806. He left:—

All his MSS., papers, copyrights, and royalties, as well as his books ("well knowing that she will dispose of the same in accordance with my wishes,") to his wife absolutely.

Subject to a life interest, £500 to the Bethel Primitive Methodist Sunday School, Windhill, Wood End, Shipley, Yorks, upon trust for investment and to apply the income solely in the maintenance and assistance of the Sunday School teaching there; £100 to the Leicester Royal Infirmary, "in consideration of the kindness shown to me at the infirmary in 1900"; and £100 to the Salvation Army.

The ultimate residue of his property to the University of Leeds, upon trust for the endowment of a scholarship or scholarships in the English and German languages as the University authorities in their sole discretion may decide.

By his will he had given £10,000 to the University of Oxford for the structural extension of the Taylorian Institution, but he revoked this by the second codicil, dated November 26, 1928, adding: "I desire and express the hope that it will yet be possible to give the said sum to the University of Oxford, either in my lifetime or by my will, should circumstances change hereafter."

An open letter, which was published in *The Times* of November 15, 1928, was sent to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University by Professor Wright. The letter expressed his views on the Taylorian extension scheme.

SIR SAINTHILL EARDLEY-WILMOT, K.C.I.E., of Tollgate Cottage, Henley-on-Thames, formerly Inspector-General of Forests in India, died on November 13, aged 77, leaving estate of the gross value of £17,337, with net personalty £17,168.

The HON. Mrs. (MILDRED SOPHIA) TALLENTS, of Warwick-square, S.W., who died on March 9, widow of G. W. Tallents and daughter of the first Baron Ashcombe, left estate of the gross value of £13,219, with net personalty £12,438. She gives:—

£20 and an annuity of £52 to her children's nurse, Ann Tilley.

Mr. THOMAS WICKHAM JONES, J.P., of Selhurst-road, South Norwood, and Penrith, Frinton-on-Sea, and of Brooks Wharf, and Bull Wharf, Limited, Upper Thames-street, E.C., died on December 22, aged 82, leaving estate of the gross value of £115,289, with net personalty £111,518.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ADAM, Mr. Patrick William, R.S.A. (76), of Ardilea, Drieton-road, North Berwick (personal estate)	£10,659
BATEMAN Mr. George (70), of Lynwood, Lostock Gralam, near Northwich, Cheshire, shirt manufacturer (net personalty £11,736)	29,840
BEAN, Mr. Herbert Charles (53), of Heber-road, Cricklewood, N.W., and of Brewer-street, W.1, seal and crystal engraver (net personalty £10,819)	11,029
CHANG, Mr. Vivian Ernest, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (63), of Aston House, Shepherd's-lane, Roundhay-road, Leeds (net personalty £1,100)	1,943
GRANGER, Captain Benjamin (81), of Holly Mount, Earnard Castle, Durham, a retired West Hartlepool shipmaster (net personalty £2,292)	4,893
HALL, Dr. Frederick Richard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 431), of Bridge-street House, Louth, Lincs (net personalty £5,595)	6,821
HEATH, Mr. Edmund James, of Albany-road, Cardiff, piano manufacturer (net personalty £16,179)	20,135
HEWITT, Mr. John (76), of Alpernon-street, Walsall boot and shoe factor (net personalty £6,487)	13,333
JEX-BLAKE, Miss Alice Catherine, of Swanton Abbott Hall, Swanton Abbott, Norfolk (net personalty £5,599)	17,631
PETER, Mr. James (75), of Orrell-lane, Bootle (net personalty £20,561)	20,596
REES, Surgeon-Captain Oswald, M.D., R.N., retired, of Abbotsbury, Dorset (net personalty £4,529)	5,624
RICHARDSON, the Rev. Matthew, of Moorgate-hill, Retford, Notts (net personalty £1,797)	1,827
TOOLE, Mrs. Sarah, of Telford Court Hotel, Streatham, S.W., widow of F. Toole (net personalty £20,300)	20,430

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

PEPYS COMMEMORATION SERVICE

The Lord Mayor, with the Sheriffs, will be present at the Pepys Commemoration Service at St. Olave's, Hart-street, on Tuesday, May 20, at 12.15, and will lay a wreath on the diarist's tomb.

To-morrow the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs will attend in civic state the morning service at the Chapel of the Charterhouse.

The Bishop of Liverpool has appointed the Rev. D. W. Hobson, rector of Heswall, and the Rev. Edgar Lambert, formerly vicar of Wye, who were at one time honorary canons of Liverpool Cathedral, to be canons *emeriti*.

NOTES

The St. Asaph diocesan conference will meet on Tuesday, June 3, at Denbigh.

The Rev. C. A. Lea-Wilson, C.M.S. organizing secretary for the Dioceses of Gloucester and Hereford, has been instituted to the rectory of Tarrington, Herefordshire—patron, Mr. H. T. H. Foley.

Dr. Cyril Rootham, organist of St. John's College, Cambridge, will give an address at the church of St. Michael-at-Thorn, Norwich, on Wednesday, at 3 p.m., on "Some Aspects of Church Music, with special reference to its literary side."

The annual service of the Calcutta Mission Association will be held at St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday. The annual meeting will be held at 3 o'clock that afternoon in the Hoare Memorial Hall, Church House, Westminster. Bishop Pakenham-Walsh will preside, and the Rev. H. P. Bull will speak.

The Oxford Mission to Calcutta celebrates its jubilee this year. The Bishop of Willesden will be the celebrant at Holy Communion at Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, at 11 o'clock on May 30. The annual meeting will be held in the Great Hall of the Church House, Westminster, at 3 p.m., under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of Canterbury. An evening meeting will be held at 8.15 in the parish hall of St. John-the-Divine, Kennington, where Bishop Gore will preside.

Holy Communion and a sermon at 12 noon by the Rev. C. M. Chavasse, Master of St. Peter's Hall, Oxford, in the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street, will precede the annual business meeting of the National Church League, to be held at Church House, Westminster, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, under the chairmanship of Lord Brentford. Sir Thomas Inskip will preside at the public meeting at 7.30 p.m.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of England, at its closing session in the Regent-square Church, London, yesterday, agreed to hold next year's assembly at Liverpool early in May.

BANDS IN THE PARKS

The band of the Coldstream Guards will play in Green Park to-morrow evening from 5.30 to 7.30 and that of the Grenadier Guards in Hyde Park from 7 to 9. The Royal Parks Band, conducted by Mr. Charles Godfrey, will also play in Hyde Park to-morrow afternoon from 3 to 5 and daily during the week from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9, except on Thursday afternoon, when it will play in Green Park from 3 to 5. During performances in Hyde Park there will be intervals from 4 to 4.30 and 8 to 8.30, when the Carillon will play. In Richmond Park to-morrow the Feltham Prize Military Band will play from 6.30 to 8.30, and in Kensington Gardens the Kensington Volunteer Band will play from 3 to 5 and 6.15 to 8.15. The Deptford Town Band will play from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. in Greenwich Park.

AMERICAN SCHOOLBOYS TO VISIT ENGLAND

Arrangements are being made by Mr. C. K. Taylor, of the Educational Records Bureau, New York, for a party of about 20 American private schoolboys to visit England next month. This follows on an Easter tour of "private" (public) schools in the Eastern States of the United States by four British public school masters, at the invitation of Mr. Taylor. The American party will consist of two baseball "nines," with reserves. Groton, the most English of American schools, will send four representatives. The party will visit several important English public schools, including Cheltenham, Rugby, and the Bedford schools. At Bedford Modern School they will play an exhibition game of baseball. A return visit to America next spring of a party of English public school boys will be organized by Mr. H. W. Liddle, headmaster of the Bedford Modern School, who was one of those who visited the American schools this year. The first selection is likely to be made from Bedford boys, and it is intended that the party shall number 25, including masters. The tour will be made by omnibus from New York during the Easter vacation of 1931.

ENGLISH PUPILS AS GUESTS ABROAD

SCHEME FOR INTERCHANGE OF VISITS

Exchanges of English and foreign pupils are being promoted by the Joint Committee of the Four Secondary Associations and the Modern Language Association.

In a circular explaining the scheme it is stated that the English exchange pupil will be received as a guest into one of the foreign families who send their son or daughter to England; he or she will reside there during the whole of his or her stay, as one of the family. The English parents will receive in exchange, and under the same conditions, the son or daughter of the foreign family with whom their own child will be staying. Care will be taken to pair off corresponding families with due regard to their position, religion, &c. The only expenses incurred by parents will be fares and pocket money.

An exchange may be simultaneous or consecutive. In the first case, the foreign guest is received during the stay abroad of the boy or girl exchanged; in the second, the boy or girl exchanged goes and spends the period agreed upon with the foreign family and lives there with his correspondent; when he returns he brings his correspondent home with him for the same period. Exchanges can be arranged for the whole or part of the summer holidays, that is, from July 14 to September 30, according to convenience, and during other periods of the year. Applicants are urged to arrange to spend at least a month in the foreign country wherever possible; it is seldom easy to arrange exchanges involving less than three weeks' stay.

The committee has arranged that a common fee of 5s. shall be charged for all exchanges. For an exchange with France, forms must be sent to the Modern Language Association, 5, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; for an exchange with Germany, to the Anglo-German Academic Bureau, 58, Gordon-square, W.C.1; and for an exchange with any other country, to the Joint Committee, 29, Gordon-square, W.C.1. Forms may be obtained from any of the above addresses. The committee appeals for the assistance of headmasters, headmistresses, and staffs of secondary schools in encouraging suitable pupils to apply for exchanges.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 9

The King, attended by Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge, arrived at the Palace this evening from Newmarket.

The Prince of Wales has signified his intention of being present at the reception which the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere will give to the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference at Bridgewater House on June 3.

The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, with Lady Norah Spencer-Churchill, will leave London on Monday for Dereen, Lauragh, Killarney, Co. Kerry. She expects to be away for about a month.

Rhoda Countess of Carlisle will return to 31, Onslow-square on Monday from Sandhills, Holmrock, Cumberland.

The Dowager Countess of Clarendon sailed from Southampton yesterday in the Montrose for Canada.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Breadalbane has left Daneholme for Scotland to visit the outlying districts of Argyll. Urgent correspondence should be addressed care of Drill Hall, Queen-street, Dunoon, but may take some days to reach him.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh will return to 23, South Audley-street to-day from France.

Earl and Countess Bathurst have returned to 12, Belgrave-square from Cirencester Park, Cirencester.

Lady Winifred Pennoyer has let 115, Eaton-square, for the season, and is leaving London with Mr. Pennoyer and the Ladies Ursula, Audrey, and Joan Talbot for Ingestre, Stafford, for the summer.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold, having disposed of 9, Carlos-place, has arrived at Mount Cottage, Mount-row, which is now her permanent address.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill will return to 28, Grosvenor-street to-morrow from Queensmead, Windsor.

The Rev. Lord Byron and Lady Byron have left 71, Pont-street for the Continent.

Lord and Lady Sydenham, who are in residence at The Priory, Lamberhurst, Kent, will not return to London until about the middle of next month.

Lord Ebury, accompanied by the Hon. Elizabeth Grosvenor, is leaving London to-day for Canada and America on business and does not expect to return until July.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams has returned to 59, Pall Mall from abroad.

The Hon. Mrs. Reginald Fellowes and her daughters, the Princesses Emmeline and Isobel de Broglie, will arrive at the Hôtel Splendide to-morrow from Paris.

The Hon. Mrs. John Barran has left 26, Walpole-street, Chelsea, for Germany and expects to be away until the end of the month.

Sir Herbert and Lady Read have arrived from abroad and will be at 11, Westminster Palace-gardens, S.W.1, for a few months.

Mme. Vogt is at a nursing home, where she underwent a minor operation yesterday.

Mme. Titulesco has returned to London from abroad.

The Queen of Norway paid a shopping visit to Harrods yesterday afternoon.

The Wolfe Memorial Committee is anxious to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of its guests in Greenwich Park on June 5, and would greatly appreciate replies to its invitation from those who have not already answered.

RECEPTIONS

DAME BEATRIX HUDSON LYALL

Dame Beatrix Hudson Lyall gave an afternoon party at her new house, 19, Queen's Gate-gardens, yesterday. The following were among those who accepted invitations:—

The Dowager Countess of Antrim, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, the Countess of Limerick, the Earl and Countess of Haddo, Kathleen, Countess of Drogheda, and Lady Patricia Moore, Viscountess Sandon, Viscountess FitzAlan, Lady George Chohmondeley, Lord and Lady William Nevill, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Lady Joan Fletcher, Lady Alice Reyntiens, Lady Isabel Margesson, Lady Muriel Gore-Browne, Lady Dyrham, Lord and Lady Darlington, the Dowager Lady Swaythling and the Hon. Joyce Montagu, Lady Swansea and the Hon. Ursula Vivian, Lady Addington, Lady Tenterden, Lady Ebbisham and the Hon. Margaret Bladen, Lady Hasworth, the Hon. Lady Manningham-Buller and Miss Manningham-Buller, the Hon. Lady Parsons, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy and Lady Cunynghame, Sir William and Lady Pender, Lady Elphinstone, Sir Stanley and Lady Tubbs, Sir William and Lady Bull, Lady Newton, Lady Horder, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox, the Hon. William and Mrs. Sidney and Miss Sidney, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot Rice, the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Hubbard, Mr. J. C. C. Davidson and the Hon. Mrs. Davidson, the Hon. Mrs. Henn Collins, the Hon. Mrs. Borrar Whiteside, the Hon. Katharine Thring, the Hon. Dorothy and the Hon. Frances Tollemache, Dame Clarissa Guthrie-Reid, Lady Stewart and Miss Stewart, Lady Bennett.

Sir Algernon and Lady Aspinall, Sir John and Lady Stavridi, Lady Moir, Lady Salter, Lady Hawke and Miss Hawke, Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Lady Hutchinson, Sir Thomas Richardson, Lady Alexander, Lady Cowan and Miss Cowan, Lady Eve, Sir George Hume, Sir Cyril Cobb, Lady and Miss Harvey, the Archdeacon of London and Mrs. Sharpe, the Mayor and Mayoress of Fulham, Mrs. Douglas King, Mrs. Bond Cabbell, Mrs. Warren Pearl, Mrs. Richard Raphael, Mrs. Worsthorne, Mrs. Curtis Brown, Admiral and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Hacking, Mr. Nigel Colman, the Rev. Hubert and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Mrs. Cecil Lubbock, Captain and Mrs. Arthur Paget, Canon and Mrs. Boustead, Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. Charles Sale, Mrs. Heseltine, Mr. and Mrs. Rodocanachi, Mrs. Bart, and Miss Kitson.

FRAU STHAMER

Frau Sthamer held a reception last night at 9, Carlton House-terrace for the Diplomatic Corps in London and English and German friends.

THE VILLAGE DRAMA SOCIETY

The Village Drama Society will hold an at home at 18, Evelyn-gardens, S.W.7 (by permission of the Hon. Mary Pakington), on Saturday, May 31, at 3 p.m. The speakers will be Mrs. Penelope Wheeler, Mrs. Gregory Nicholson, Mr. A. C. Richmond, and Miss Mary Kelly.

DINNER

LADIES' CARLTON CLUB

The Marquess of Zetland was the guest of honour at a political house dinner held at the Ladies' Carlton Club, 5, Grosvenor-place, last night. Viscountess FitzAlan, who presided, proposed the toast "To the Glory and Peace of our Indian Empire," to which the Marquess of Zetland replied. Mrs. Geoffrey Peto proposed the toast "Our Guests," which was replied to by Sir Leslie Wilson (ex-Governor of Bombay) and Captain Douglas Hacking, M.P.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1830. Price 7d.

We confess ourselves much disappointed in our expectations of a radical reform in the principles hitherto acted upon by the Chinese authorities, when we have to relate that a few days only had succeeded the arrival of the Hoppo, when a demand of 2,000 taels of silver was made on each Hong merchant, to contribute to the price of a costly pearl, intended to adorn the cap of his infant grandson; and as the anniversary of the grandfather's birth is near at hand, that auspicious event is to be attended by more liberal contributions from the same parties—10,000 taels are spoken of! If a body of merchants, appointed for the express purpose of conducting foreign trade, are thus capriciously called upon to pay for the privilege they enjoy, it requires little ingenuity to discover that such exactions must prove an indirect taxation upon the commerce they pursue; and this commencement of the Hoppo's administration little accords with the invitation issued by his Excellency the Viceroy to merchants to enter the Cohong, under the assurance that no cash should be demanded from them on receiving their appointment.—*Canton Register.*

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¼ to ¼.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN H. B. HARRISON AND MISS J. M. WARD

A marriage has been arranged between Captain Herbert Berkeley Harrison, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, youngest son of Brigadier-General R. A. G. Harrison, C.M.G., of Warren Garth, Winchester, and Jeannette Marion, youngest daughter of Brigadier-General T. Ward, C.M.G., of Brynhir, Criccieth, and Cae Dai, Denbigh, and the late Mrs. Ward.

LIEUTENANT R. W. PEERS, R.N., AND MISS HARVEY

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant R. W. Peers, R.N., second son of Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., P.S.A., and Mrs. Peers, of Chiselhampton House, Oxon, and Nancy, elder daughter of Mr. Eustace J. Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, of 18, Hampstead-lane, Highgate, N.6.

CAPTAIN R. S. BRANDER AND MISS D. W. BOYCE

The engagement is announced between Captain Richard Spieker Brander, Royal Army Service Corps, attached Sudan Defence Force, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Brander, The South Wales Borderers, and of Mrs. Brander, West Close, Wick, Christchurch, Hampshire, and Doreen Worsley, only child of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Boyce, The King's Own Royal Regiment, and of Mrs. Byam Johnson, and step-daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Byam Johnson, D.S.O., late The King's Own Royal Regiment, Parfetts, Eversley Cross, Hampshire.

MR. E. M. LEWIS AND MISS EDISBURY

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Edward Maxwell Lewis, XX. The Lancashire Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Colonel P. E. Lewis, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., and Mrs. Lewis, Cottesloe, Western Australia, and Gladys, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edisbury, College-road, Epsom.

DR. D. M. DE SILVA AND MISS DE SOYSA

The engagement is announced between David M. de Silva, M.O.H., Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, Ceylon, son of the late Dr. C. E. de Silva and Mrs. de Silva, Ceylon, and Ena, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. A. de Soysa, of 48, Belsize-park, N.W., and Ceylon.

MR. R. E. PEERS AND MISS R. HARVEY

The engagement is announced between Roger E. Peers, youngest son of Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., P.S.A., and Mrs. Peers, of Chiselhampton House, Oxon, and Rosalind, youngest daughter of Mr. Eustace J. Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, of 18, Hampstead-lane, Highgate, N.6.

MR. E. W. H. ALLFREY AND MRS. DOUGLAS MURRAY

The marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Eustace W. H. Allfrey, of Steeple Aston, Oxford, eldest son of Mr. W. S. Allfrey and the late Mrs. Allfrey, of Chacombe Priory, Banbury, and Mina Darling Douglas Murray, widow of Captain F. W. S. Douglas Murray, of The Manor House, Overthorpe, Banbury, and only daughter of the late Mr. P. Wyllie and Mrs. Wyllie, of Braemore, Sulgrave, Banbury.

MR. L. G. CLUGSTON AND MISS BACON

The engagement is announced between Leonard Gordon, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clugston, of Fairholme, Scunthorpe, Lincs, and Sybil Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bacon, of Westland Corner, Grimsby, Lincs.

MR. F. B. STAVEACRE AND MISS LEE

The engagement is announced between Frederick Bayley, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson B. Staveacre, of Clysbarton, Bramhall Park, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, and Muriel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lee, of The Croft, Bramhall Park, Cheadle Hulme.

MR. J. N. D. MACDONALD AND MISS J. H. B. FARRINGTON

The engagement is announced between John Neville Douglas, elder son of Colonel and Mrs. C. R. Macdonald, of Perth, Scotland, and Joan Hope Bersaba, younger daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. M. C. Farrington, of 78, Hill-street, Wellington, New Zealand.

MR. D. T. WALLIS AND MISS V. DALEY

The engagement is announced of Mr. Douglas Thomas Wallis, son of Mr. T. Wallis and Mrs. Wallis, of 84, Woodbourne-avenue, Streatham, and Miss Vera Daley, daughter of Mrs. G. G. Pearson, of 179, Queen's-gate, Kensington, S.W.

MR. T. H. BARRY AND MISS G. J. CRAN

The engagement is announced between Thomas Hooker Barry, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Gertrude Joyce Cran, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cran, of Little Court, Merrow, Surrey, late of Deveron House, Great Harwood, Lancs.

MARRIAGE

MAJOR G. PIGOT-MOODIE AND MRS. BODLEY

The marriage took place on May 8, very quietly, at St. Marie's Church, Rugby, between Major G. Pigot-Moodie, M.C., The Royal Scots Greys, and Mrs. R. Bodley.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Aubrey Wykeham-Musgrave took place at Little Gaddesden Parish Church, Hertfordshire, on Thursday. Archdeacon the Hon. Kenneth Gibbs and Canon Barkway officiated, and the child received the name of Jane. The godparents were Viscount Hambleden (for whom Colonel A. D. Acland stood proxy), Sir William Acland, Mrs. Lynes, and Miss Katharine Acland.

SERVICE DINNER

RAILWAY TRANSPORT ESTABLISHMENT

The Railway Transport Establishment dinner was held last night at the Trocadero Restaurant. Among those present were:—

Brigadier-General Sir Charles Marniac, Lieutenant-Colonel Hosken, Captain Ovington, Major C. Leveson-Gower, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Manton, Captain Grasemann, Major Leedham, Major Stutfield, Colonel Goddard, Major Allen, Major Syng, Major Hunter, Major Hodgkinson, Major Lanpitt, Mr. Norman, Mr. Amschwitz, Lieutenant-Colonel Myddleton, and Major R. Simmonds.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 14, 15, 27, and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed, in writing, to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 9

The John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Hebrew are awarded as follows:—1, J. Gillis, Trinity College; 2, E. Marmorstein, St. John's College.

SHEFFIELD, MAY 9

The Council to-day decided to confer the title of Emeritus Professor on Mr. A. Connell, Ch.M. (Sheffield), F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), the late Professor of Surgery, in recognition of his valuable services extending over many years.

The following appointments were made:—Mr. A. C. Dunstan, B.A. (London), Ph.D. (Koenigsberg), as Lecturer in German; and Mr. A. E. Poulter, A.R.C.A., of the Sheffield College of Arts, as Honorary Lecturer in Freehand Drawing and Sketching to first and second year students in architecture.

BISHOPS AND THE NEW PRAYER-BOOK

LORD GISBOROUGH, speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the Loyal Churchmen's Union at Church House, Westminster, said there were forces at work which were doing everything they could to trample the Protestant faith in the mud. The Protestant religion was established by law, and the Bishops and Archbishops had not obeyed that law. He added:—"Our race is a Protestant one, and many of us have left the Church because we did not like what was going on." The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That we earnestly appeal to the English Bishops to abandon the lawless policy of authorising and using a Romanised Prayer-book which was twice rejected by the House of Commons as inconsistent with the Protestant Reformed religion.

That we call upon the Bishops about to assemble at Lambeth to repudiate the Romish and Rationalist errors which are troubling the peace of the Anglican communion.

That we desire to express the hope that the South India scheme should have favourable consideration from the Lambeth Conference.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 14

DANCE

LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN

The Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, and Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught were present at the dance which Lord and Lady Howard de Walden gave at Seaford House last night for their daughter, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis.

The ballroom was decorated with mauve tulips, hydrangeas, and pink and blue liliums, and the dinner and supper tables with yellow roses. The Embassy band played. Before the dance Lady Howard de Walden gave a dinner party, when those present included:—

The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, the Marquess and Marchioness of Titchfield, the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, the Earl and Countess of Cromer and Lady Violet Baring, Lady Mary Lindsay, the Hon. Jasper and Mrs. Ridley and Miss Katherine Ridley, the Hon. Mrs. Aubrey Herbert and Miss Gabriel Herbert, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, Mrs. R. Stuart-Wortley, Miss Hermione Cassel, the Earl of Eldon, Viscount Moore, Viscount Carlow, Viscount Sudley, Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, the Hon. David Edwardes, the Hon. John Strutt, Major Gerald Ellis, Mr. John Ramsden, and Mr. Bernard Gibbs.

Other dinner hostesses included the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady Tweedmouth, Countess Grey, Lady Fitzgerald, and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Crichton.

Among those who accepted invitations to the dance were:—

Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor, Miss Margaret Mercer Nairne, Lord and Lady Annaly, the Hon. Herbert and Lady Cynthia Asquith, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Aird, Lord and Lady Ampthill, the Hon. Phyllis Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Astor, the Hon. Phyllis Astor, Major and Mrs. Humphrey Butler, Captain Guy and Lady Violet Benson, Lord and Lady Balniel, Sir Maurice and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, the Hon. James and Lady Joan Bertie, Colonel and Mrs. Edgar Brassey, Miss Marjorie Brassey, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Angela Scott, Lord and Lady Henry Bentinck, Lieutenant-General Sir Tom and Lady Bridges, Miss Alvida Bridges, Miss Barbara Bentinck, Prince and Princess Otto von Bismarck, Mr. and Lady Gwendeline Spencer-Churchill, the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Crichton, Miss Jean Crichton, Mr. Michael Crichton, Viscount and Viscountess Coke, the Hon. Sylvia Coke, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Miss Diana Chamberlain, Sir Felix and Lady Helen Cassel, Earl and Countess Cadogan, Lady Beatrix Cadogan, Brigadier-General Sir Henry and Lady Page Croft, Miss Nancy Croft, Viscount and Viscountess Chelmsford, the Hon. Margaret Thesiger,

Marquess and Marchioness Camden, Lady Fiona Pratt, the Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy, Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray, the Hon. Angela and the Hon. Nancy Pearson, Harriet Lady Cooper, Miss Streatfeild, Lord and Lady Desborough, the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, Marquess and Marchioness Douro, Lady Anne Wellesley, the Marchioness of Downshire, Miss Eve Foster, Lord and Lady Elphinstone, the Hon. Elizabeth Elphinstone, Beatrice Countess of Eglinton, Lady Janet and Lady Betty Montgomerie, Colonel and Mrs. Freyberg, Lady Fitzgerald, the Hon. William and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, the Earl and Countess of Granard, Lady Moira and Lady Eileen Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Gibbs, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn, Lord and Lady Grimthorpe, the Hon. Walter and Lady Evelyn Guinness, Mr. Richard and Lady Blanche Girouard, Earl and Countess Grey, Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth Grey, Lord and Lady Hindlip, the Hon. Nancy Allsopp, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hartington, the Hon. Mrs. Aubrey Herbert, Miss Gabriel Herbert, Countess Howe, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Viscount and Viscountess Hampden, the Hon. Barbara and the Hon. Elisabeth Brand, the Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Elisabeth Yorke, Miss Sheila Hudson, the Earl and Countess of Iveagh, Lady Honor Guinness, Sir George and Lady Ismeil, Miss Vanda Swetenham, the Hon. Jean Loch, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Alan Lascelles, the Hon. Oliver and Lady Moira Lyttelton, Sir John and Lady Lavery, Captain and Mrs. Guy Liddell.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton, Lady Davina Lytton, Comte and Comtesse de Limur, Sir Edwin and Lady Emily Lutyens, Miss Betty Lutyens, the Spanish Ambassador, Miss McCarthy, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Herbert and Lady Meade, Miss Anne Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald McKenna, Lady Helen Brocklehurst, the Hon. Helen Mildmay, Miss Rosemary Freeman-Mitford, the Hon. Mrs. McLaren, Miss McLaren, Commander Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, R.N., and Lady Eyres-Monsell, Miss Eyres-Monsell, the Hon. Mrs. Drummond-Moray, Miss Anne and Miss Grace Moray, the Earl and Countess of Norbury, the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Rachel and Lady Katherine Howard, Miss Marvel Drummond, the Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton, Lord and Lady Nunburnholme, Prince and Princess Obolenski, Miss Elisabeth Humphries Owen, Lord and Lady Eustace Percy, the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington, Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Packe, the Misses Packe, Captain Osbert and Lady Joan Peake, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini-Nlle. Livia Paravicini, Sir Cuthbert and the Hon. Lady Quilter, Miss Inez and Miss Zoë Quilter, Lady Mary St. Clair-Erskine,

The Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord and Lady Ravleigh, Lady Charlotte Roux, Mr. and Lady Cynthia Sissmor, Lady Joan Villiers, the Hon. James and Lady Rachel Stuart, Lord and Lady Sinclair, the Hon. Patricia St. Clair, Miss Geraldine Sandbach, Captain and Mrs. Edward Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lloyd Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph de Trafford, Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, the Hon. Joan Marjoribanks, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thursby, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Osbert and Mrs. Vesey, Lord and Lady Vivian, the Hon. Vanda Vivian, Lord and Lady George Wellesley, Miss Pamela Wellesley, Lord and Lady Wharton, the Hon. Elisabeth Kenerys-Tynte, Sir Victor and Lady Warrender, Viscount and Viscountess Wimborne, the Hon. Cynthia Guest, Countess Winterton, Viscount and Viscountess Wolmer, the Hon. Anne Palmer, the Marchioness of Zetland, Lady Viola Dundas, The Hon. William Astor, the Earl of Altamont, the Hon. William Balfour, the Hon. Ralph Balfour, Mr. Alfred Belt, Lord Morven Cavendish-Bentinck, Major Malcolm Bullock, the Hon. Robert Bridgeman, the Hon. Maurice Bridgeman, Mr. P. Buchan-Hepburn, Lord David Cecil, the Hon. Guy Charteris, Mr. Robert Coates, the Hon. Thomas Coke, the Hon. Anthony Chaplin, the Hon. Niall Chaplin, Mr. John Chetwode, Mr. Roger Chetwode, Mr. Colin Davidson, Mr. J. W. Drummond Money, Mr. David Drummond, Viscount Elmley, Captain T. D. Erskine, the Earl of Erne, the Hon. Desmond Flower, Captain the Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, Sir Gerard Fuller, the Hon. George Glyn, Major Viscount Gough, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Raymond Greene, Mr. Anthony Gibbs, the Hon. David Herbert, Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Captain Lord Claude Hamilton, Mr. Michael Hesketh-Pritchard, the Hon. Gustavus Hamilton-Russell, the Hon. Charles Kenerys-Tynte,

Captain Cecil Liddell, the Hon. Richard Lyttelton, the Hon. Drogo Montagu, Mr. Desmond McCarthy, Mr. Dermod McCarthy, Señor Don Pavlo de Merry del Val, the Hon. Thomas Mitford, the Hon. Bruce Ogilvy, Mr. Michael Portman, Mr. Arthur Penn, Mr. Richard Pembroke, the Hon. Frank Pakenham, Lord Pentland, Mr. John Ramsden, the Hon. Leopold Russell, the Hon. David Rhys, Mr. Terence Morrison-Scott, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Arthur Strutt, Mr. F. Stanley, the Hon. James Smith, the Hon. David Smith, Mr. Francis Stonor, the Hon. John Strutt, the Hon. Charles Strutt, Mr. David Streatfeild, M. J. Truelle, Captain Trappes-Lomax, Mr. Stephen Villiers-Smith, Prince Weikersheim, and Mr. John Ward.

FUNERALS

LOUISA LADY TROLLOPE

The funeral took place at Uffington, near Stamford, yesterday afternoon of Louisa Lady Trollope, widow of Sir William Trollope. The Rev. P. W. Ainley (rector of Uffington) and the Rev. A. Simms (rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square) officiated. The mourners were Miss Trollope (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Giffard (son-in-law and daughter), Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour Campbell-Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Campbell-Johnston, and Mr. H. Campbell-Johnston (brothers), Captain and Mrs. Bower (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Captain Conway P. Campbell-Johnston (nephew), and Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. and the Hon. Mrs. Trollope-Bellew (cousins).

A memorial service for Louisa Lady Trollope was held yesterday at St. Thomas's, Portman-square. Canon Mansel-Pleydell officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. G. Hills. Among those present were:—

The Dowager Lady Congleton, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. More Nisbett, the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, Lady Rutherford, the Hon. Geoffrey and Mrs. Bridgeman, Brigadier-General Sir Charles and Lady Gunning, Sir Christopher Baynes, Miss Baynes, Maria Lady Bowlby, the Hon. Mrs. Errington, Miss Bower, Miss Denise Bower, Miss C. Tyron, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hughes-Hughes, Miss Ida Blackett, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Sir Arthur and Lady Fanshawe, Mrs. Fife, Miss Queenie Garnett, Miss J. Martineau, Mrs. Cecil Benson, Miss L. Egerton-Warburton, Mrs. Braithwaite, Miss Forrester Walker, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Paget, Mrs. Seymour Forte, Mrs. Malcolm Dundas, Mrs. Murray Lawes, Miss Lawes, Mrs. Seymour Campbell Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. John Douglas Adam, Miss Gartside, the Misses MacEwan, Mrs. Bruce Campbell Johnston, Miss Threlwall, Mr. Vaughan Jones, Mrs. A. Macdonald, Miss Catharine Mansel,

Admiral Blackett, Mrs. Lawrance, the Misses Lawrance, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Brooke, Miss Tennyson d'Eyncourt, Mrs. Alfred Hoare, Miss Hoare, Mrs. F. A. White, Miss E. Stopford Sackville, Mrs. Edgar Lambart, Miss C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Scobell Armstrong, Mrs. Egerton O'Brien, Miss E. Blackett, Mrs. Gerard Elkington, Miss Evelyn Boyle, Mrs. Esme Winnfield Stretford, Mrs. Ingleheld, Mrs. H. B. Hamilton, Miss Trowbridge, Mrs. Hope Nicholson, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. Gerald Boyle, Mrs. Geraldine Boyle, Miss Sybil Mason, Mrs. Apsley Treherne, Miss Treherne, Miss Frere, Mrs. William Grove, Mr. A. C. Fersad, Mr. and Mrs. Seton, Miss Seton, Mrs. Keppel Stephenson, and Mr. Frederick W. Robertson.

CANON WOOSNAM

The funeral of Canon Charles Maxwell Woosnam, of Aberhafesp Hall, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, took place at Aberhafesp Parish Church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. T. Price Rees (rector), the Rev. Hugh Jenner, and the Rev. Chancellor Price officiated. The chief mourners included Mrs. Woosnam (widow), Mr. and Mrs. Max Woosnam (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs. Banister (sister-in-law), Mr. Hylton Philipson (brother-in-law), Mrs. R. Philipson (sister-in-law), Mr. H. Philipson and Mr. O. J. Philipson (nephews), Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Woosnam (nephew and niece), Mrs. Maclaren (niece), Mrs. Hope, Mrs. McKenna, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. W. M. Johnson, Mr. Edward Ward, Mr. and Mrs. C. Worrall, and Mrs. D. W. Macpherson.

MR. HUGH ELLIOT

The funeral of Mr. Hugh Elliot took place at Woking Crematorium yesterday. No service was held, but a short address was given by Mr. Hart-Synnot. The family mourners were Mr. Herbert Elliot (son), Sir Lennox and Lady Russell (brother-in-law and sister), Mrs. MacGeorge (sister), Mrs. Cooper (sister-in-law), and Mr. S. Russell (nephew).

Others present included:—

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Mrs. P. Quilter, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Arthur Dominy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Buller.

MRS. MONEY-KYRLE

The funeral took place at Much Marcle Parish Church on Thursday of Mrs. Florence Cecilia Money-Kyrle, widow of Major A. W. W. Money-Kyrle, Homme House, Much Marcle, Herefordshire, and of Whetham, Wiltshire. The Rev. C. L. Money-Kyrle (brother-in-law) officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Clifton (rector of Heddington), and the Rev. A. B. Spittall (vicar of Much Marcle). The family mourners were:—Mr. and Mrs. Roger Money-Kyrle (son and daughter-in-law), and Captain and Mrs. H. A. Gilbert (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Joan Money-Kyrle (daughter),

(Continued at foot of next column)

Mr. George Smith-Bosanquet (brother), Miss Elia Smith-Bosanquet (sister), Mr. R. Barclay (brother-in-law), Mrs. Kyrle Ffrench (sister), Colonel Kyrle Ffrench (brother-in-law), Miss Elizabeth Money-Kyrle (niece). Mrs. R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, Miss Violet Money-Kyrle, and Mrs. Pope (sisters-in-law), Captain Pope (nephew), Commander Kyrle Pope, R.N. (nephew), and Colonel R. C. Money and the Rev. Herbert Gaussen (cousins). Among others present were:—

Mr. J. Gee, Miss Gee, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Perrett, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Saunders, Mrs. Boddington, the Rev. and Mrs. B. Aston, Mr. Stafford Weston, Mr. J. S. Powell, Mr. G. Powell, Mr. Rupert Powell, Mr. Rodney Powell, Mr. Phillip Powell, Mr. W. Powell, Mr. F. White, Mr. and Mrs. Brooker, Mr. J. W. Birch, and the Homme House Staff, Messrs. N. Croker, V. Stiles, J. Webb, and F. Taylor.

MISS E. C. DUNCOMBE

The funeral of Miss Emily Charlotte Duncombe took place at Waresley, near Sandy, yesterday. The Rev. W. M. McNeile officiated. The chief mourners were:—The Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount FitzHarris, the Earl of Faversham, Lady Marjorie Beckett, Lord and Lady Walter Hervey, Sir Eustace and the Hon. Lady Becher, Lord Trevor, the Hon. Leila Hill-Trevor, and Mr. W. J. Samuel (agent).

The Countess of Malmesbury was unable to be present owing to absence abroad.

MRS. M. P. GRACE

The funeral service for Mrs. M. P. Grace, who died on Monday at Beaulieu, France, is arranged for 3 o'clock on Monday next at Golders Green Crematorium.

MARY MAGDALENE

WOMEN IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

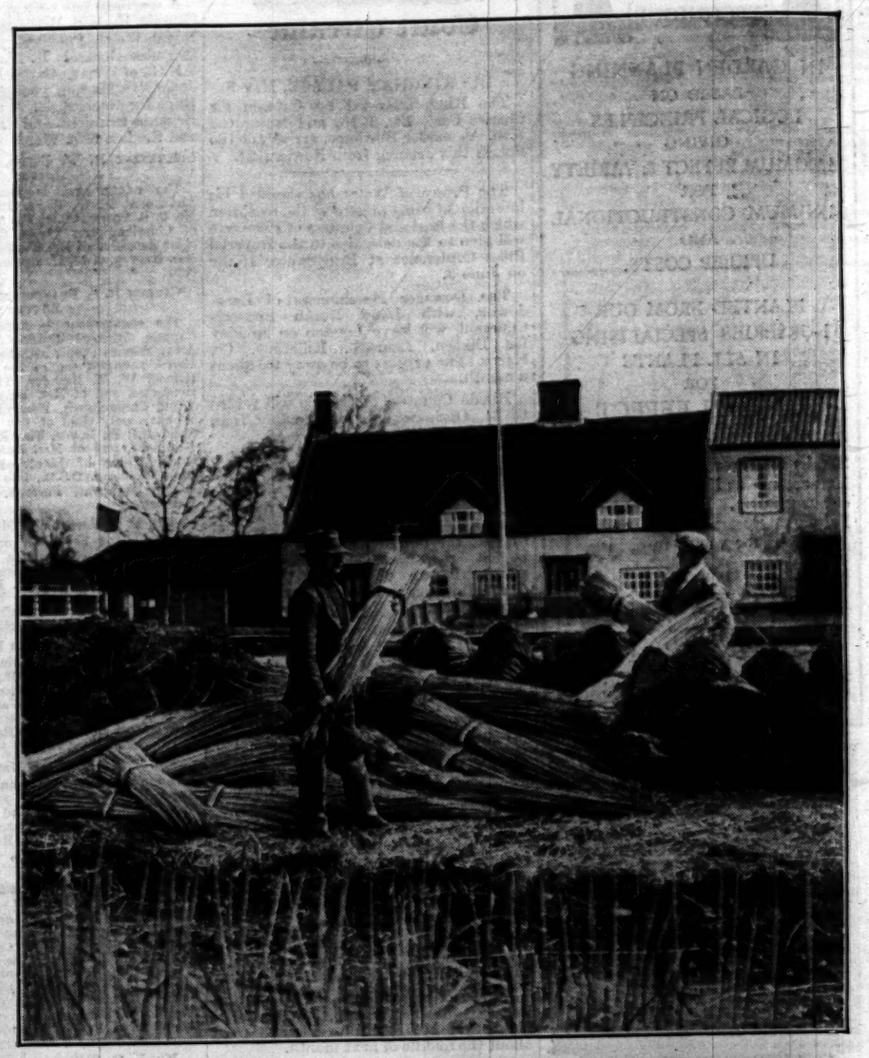
Mary Magdalene was the first of all the disciples to see the Risen Lord, and the first to announce the fact of the Resurrection to the Apostles. All that we learn about her in the Gospels combines to surround her name with a special interest, and she has always held a prominent place in the roll of the saints. There appears to be no adequate reason for identifying her with the woman who was a sinner, nor, because she is described as having been possessed, are we justified in supposing that she was in any sense degraded.

The malady from which she suffered may be hard to determine; but that it assumed its severest form in her is implied by the statement that she was possessed by seven devils—seven being the number employed to indicate the extreme gravity of her disease. Her gratitude for the gift of health of mind and body is shown in the fact that she joined the small group of women who contributed to the support of the Master and His companions in their public work. She was also one of the women who stood afar off and watched during the last hours of the Crucifixion, afterwards going to the tomb to discharge the last offices of affection to her benefactor. There seems to be gracious congruity in the fact that it was to Mary Magdalene that the Risen Christ first manifested Himself.

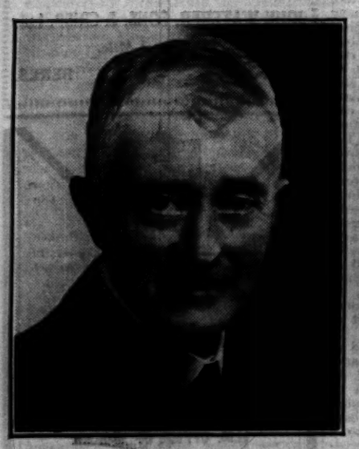
Some of our greatest writers have attempted to describe the appearance of persons who have departed this life to men and women who remain in the world. No one has succeeded in doing this with complete conviction. Even Shakespeare fails here. On the other hand, the evangelic account of the Risen Christ's appearance to Mary combines

THE NORFOLK REED HARVEST: AN INDUSTRY OF THE BROADS

HARVESTING THE REEDS.—The reeds grown on the boggy ground alongside the Norfolk Broads have more than a local reputation for thatching purposes. They are sent to different parts of England as well as to the Continent. A recent photograph taken near Horning showing the reeds being harvested.

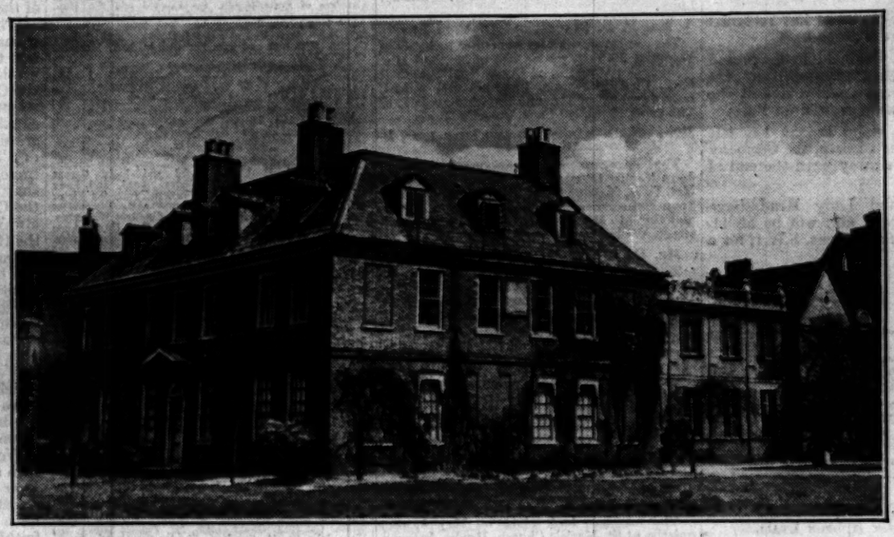


READY FOR TRANSPORT.—Reeds on the river bank at Horning Ferry awaiting transport. The old hostelry in the background is well known to all frequenters of the Broads, and is to be sold by auction to-day.



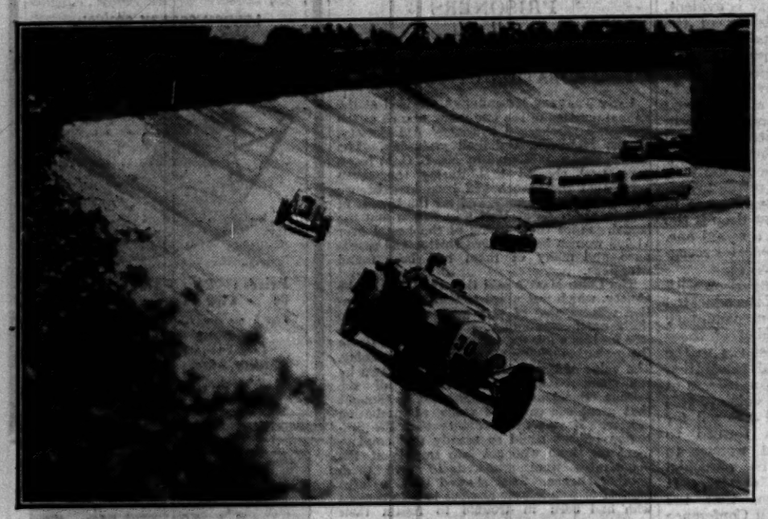
NEW POET LAUREATE.—Mr. John Masefield, whose appointment as the Poet Laureate is announced to-day.

JOAN OF ARC FESTIVITIES.—The band of the Scots Guards marching through Orleans during the festivities in honour of Joan of Arc. The Guards attended by special permission of the King.

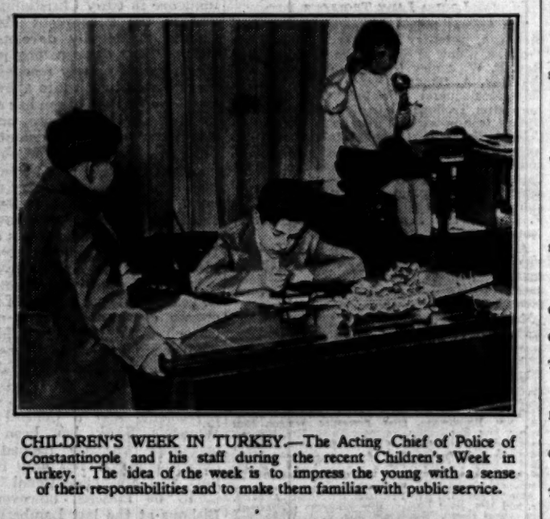


THE LITTLE MANOR HOUSE, Battersea, which has been the subject of recent correspondence in *The Times*. It is threatened with destruction.

FOR ARGENTINA.—Sir Ronald Macleay, the new British Ambassador to the Argentine, photographed with Lady Macleay before leaving London yesterday for Buenos Aires.



THE DOUBLE-TWELVE.—A collision between two Talbot cars led to the deaths of two persons during the Double-Twelve race at Brooklands. Our photograph shows the Alfa Romeo leading the Talbot, driven by Rabagliati.



CHILDREN'S WEEK IN TURKEY.—The Acting Chief of Police of Constantinople and his staff during the recent Children's Week in Turkey. The idea of the week is to impress the young with a sense of their responsibilities and to make them familiar with public service.

TO VISIT ENGLAND.—Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, who is officially returning the Duke of Gloucester's Garter Mission to Japan, photographed with his wife before leaving Yokohama.

BEAUTIFYING THE ROADS.—A stretch of woodland abutting on the North Orbital Road between Denham and Rickmansworth has been purchased for the nation by the Roads Beautifying Association. Part of this natural roadside reserve which has been saved from the danger of ribbon development.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. E. E. Seyzinger. 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (Smart in F). Introit, "Blessed Word of God" (Pearsall). H.C. (Harwood in A flat); the Archdeacon of London, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Bennett in E flat), A., "O praise God in His holiness" (Macpherson); the Rev. R. F. Rynd, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Rev. T. C. Gobat. 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Ireland in F). Introit, "Let us, with a gladsome mind" (Stanford). H.C. (Wood in the Phrygian Mode); Canon F. L. Donaldson, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stanford in B flat), A., "Come and thank Him" (Bach); the Rev. Lord Mountmorres, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Rev. A. Taylor, 11, H.C. (Stanford in A). Motet, "O sacrum convivium" (Palestrina); Canon H. F. S. Adams, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Walmisley in D minor), A., "Most glorious Lord of Life" (Armstrong Gibbs).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Rev. J. H. J. Ellison. 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman. 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—11, Te Deum (Gray in G), A., "The Wilderness" (S. S. Wesley); 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Lloyd in E flat), A., "The souls of the righteous" (Nares).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Canon V. F. Storr. 11.15, Te Deum (Harwood in A flat). A., "Why rage fiercely the heathen?" (Mendelssohn).

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon N. P. Williams. 11.30, Te Deum (Woodward and Crotch), A., "God sends the night to bid us rest" (Rathbone).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15, H.C.; 11, Parade Service (no tickets required), the Chaplain-General.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. E. Chadwick, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. R. J. Northcott.

The Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—11, M.P., H.C., A., "All hail! dear Conqueror" (Adams).

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C.; 11, the Rev. L. G. Appleton; 6.30, Mr. R. Pennefather Russell (London Association for the Blind).

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. T. Craske; 6.30, Canon Tatlow.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11 and 6.30, Dr. M. Relton.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, High Mass, the Rev. Digby Sheffield; 6, the Rev. L. Gage-Brown.

All Souls', Langham-place.—H.C., 8 and 10.15; 11, the Rev. A. Buxton; 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls', South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. S. W. L. Ford.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11, Prebendary Gough; 6.30, the Rev. H. S. Sard.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11 and 6.30, Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—11, the Rev. W. Vaughan-Jones; 6.30, the Rev. D. H. Owen.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Ven. Dr. Hayes.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15, 3, and 6, the Rev. E. Beresford-Peirse.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. E. J. Dent; 6.30, Service of Music.

Christ Church, Victoria-street, Westminster.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. E. N. Porter Goff.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.—H.C., 8; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Bestic.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15 H.C. (Harwood in A flat), the Rev. P. Waddington; 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Marmion.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, Canon Durell; 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Potter.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P. and L.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. F. Underhill.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, The Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. W. Stuart MacGowan.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. B. Coward; 6, E., A., "Sing ye praise" (Mendelssohn).

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. G. P. Saywell; 12, short service of music; 3.15, children; 6.30, the Rev. H. G. G. Herklots; H.C., 8.15 and 7.30.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, the Bishop of Lebombo, A., "Since by man came death" (Handel); 3, Dr. P. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rev. C. Cheshire.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. A. C. Raby; 7, the Rev. L. Mason.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. B. M. Dale; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Agatha's, Finsbury-avenue.—11, the Rev. F. S. Rogers; 6.30, the Rev. S. W. Emberson.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11, 3 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg.

St. Anne's, Soho.—10.30, H.C.; 11.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier; 6.30, Bishop H. Bury.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. C. R. Deakin; E., 6, the Rev. G. L. Tuckermann.

St. Bartholomew's, Gray's Inn, Holborn.—11, the Rev. H. Dredge; 6.30, the Rev. H. H. Abdy.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11, A., "Sing praises unto the Lord" (Cruickshank), Dr. Baleby; 6.30, A., "Rejoice in the Lord alway" (Purcell).

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, the Rev. W. Kingston; 3.15, Rossini's *Stabat Mater* (full orchestra); 6.30, E., the Rector, Stainer's *Daughter of Jairus* (full orchestra).

St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—11, M.P. and H.C., the Rev. T. W. Lumb; 7, E., Mag. and N.D. (Tours in F).

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. O. E. Hayden.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.5; 11, Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30, the Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. George the Martyr, Queen-square.—11, the Rev. A. T. Kease; 6.30, the Rev. A. E. Smith.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, H.C.; 6.30, E., the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston.

St. James's, Holloway.—11, the Rev. O. A. Crawford Irwin; 6.30, the Rev. H. E. Stuart.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. A. H. Swan; 3.15 and 6.30, the Rev. L. Hills.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Bishop of London; 6.15, the Rev. A. Linzee Giles, A., "Who is like unto Thee?" (Sullivan).

St. John's, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.—8, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. E. Stocks.

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. E. Priestley Swain; 6.30, the Rev. A. S. D. Evans.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. R. F. Godwin; 6.30, Service of music.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. J. B. H. Evans; 3.15 (children) and 6.30, the Rev. A. H. Swann.

St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham-street.—9.15, H.C.; 11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., "This is the day" (Harwood), the Rev. W. P. Besley.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8; M.P., 11; E.P., 6.30, the Rev. H. H. Lowe; Young People's Service, 3.15, the Rev. N. A. L. Miller.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, the Rev. W. G. Elliott; 7, the Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 8 and 10.15; 11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor; 3.15, Children.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11, the Bishop of Stepney; 6.30, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15 and 10.15, H.C.; 11.30, M.P., the Dean of St. Paul's; 11.30, Service for Young People; 6.15, E.P., the Rev. H. Livesey; 8, Service to be broadcast.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, A., "Hosanna in the Highest" (Gounod); 7, Handel's *Messiah*.

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.—11, H.C.; 6.30, A., "If we believe" (Goss), the Rev. G. Ponsonby.

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 7 and 8; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck; 3 (children), Prebendary Thicknesse.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 10.15, Children; 11, Prebendary S. L. Sarel; 6.30, the Rev. E. J. A. Dunn.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, M.P. and Lit.; 6.30, A., "Now heaven in fullest glory" (Haydn), the Rev. H. A. Raynes.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11, the Rev. S. Nowell-Rostron; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. D. P. Robinson; 7, H.C.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 11; the Rev. G. R. Sampey, 11; the Rev. W. A. Simmonds, 6.30.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 6.30, 8.15, and 12.15; 11, Canon Mitchell; 6.30, the Rev. C. C. Roach.

St. Michael's, Cornhill.—11, the Rev. W. O'Connor; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Ellison.

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 8, 9.45, and 11.35; M.P., 11; 11.35, the Rev. P. Nichols; 6.30, the Rev. N. E. E. Swann.

St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Cannon-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15, the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton; 3, the Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30, the Rev. R. C. White.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. L. G. Pearz; 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Dr. Stuart Holden; 7, Selections from *Elijah* (Mendelssohn).

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rev. L. T. Maund; 6.30, the Rev. H. N. Taylor.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; M.P., 11.15; Children, 3, and E., 6.30, the Rev. A. Thompson.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street.—H.C., 7, 8.30, and 10.30; 11.30, 3.15 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. H. E. Trask.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Rev. N. C. Smith; 6.30, E., the Rev. E. C. Bailey.

St. Sepulchre, Holborn-viaduct.—10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C. (choir of College of St. Nicolas).

St. Silas-the-Martyr, Kentish Town.—11, the Rev. V. A. Demant; 6.30, the Rev. C. Selby.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—10.30, H.C.; 11, M.P., A., "Not unto us, O Lord," the Rev. C. Clark; 6.30, Dr. T. Jays (Livingstone College).

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. I. R. Gillan; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. A. Fleming.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Moffett; 3.30 (Gaelic), the Rev. J. M. Maclennan.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M., "Gia Fu" (Palestrina), "Laudate Dominum" (Piton); L.M., 12, the Rev. J. Hogan; V., 3.15, Mag., Miller in B flat, "Ave Maria" (Goltze); Comp., 7, T.L. (Hamm), N.D. (Vittoria), the Rev. J. Hogan.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. T. Brady; 6.30, V., the Rev. A. Gilliard.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. F. Woodlock; 3.30, the Rev. A. Day.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M. le Pasteur Th. Lelièvre.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Very Rev. R. J. Drummond (Edinburgh).

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11, the Rev. A. G. Gamble; 6.30, the Rev. P. G. Wallace.

St. George's (Brondesbury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. Robertson.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Johnston.

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11, the Rev. E. O. Sarmid; 6.30, the Rev. G. L. Brander.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. T. Colligan (Harrow).

Emperor's Gate Presbyterian Church of England.—11 and 6.30, Dr. Maxwell.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Hutton.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30, the Rev. W. M. Johnson.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7 (anniversary services), the Rev. C. Ensor Walters; 3.30, the Rev. D. Soper.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road, E.C.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. Russell Maltby; 6.30, the Rev. C. A. Roberts.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11, 3.30, and 7, the Rev. G. H. Holloway.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Reid (Eastbourne).

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, Dr. J. McNeill.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. J. Short.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street.—9 and 10, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Stamford Hill Congregational Church, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Gibbon.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11, the Rev. J. E. James; 6.30, the Rev. E. Bryant (Tsangchow).

Highbury Quadrant Church, Highbury New-park.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. O. G. Whitfield.

New Court, Tollington Park, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Kaye.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, the Rev. L. Artingstall.

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Gibbons; 7, the Rev. F. J. Scroggs.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chivers.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. M. Scott.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass, U.S.A.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station. Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting-hill-gate. Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting-hill-gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

The List of Applications will close on or before Saturday, 24th May, 1930.

IRISH FREE STATE.

Third National Loan

(4½% Registered and Inscribed Stock, 1950-1970.)

ISSUE OF £6,000,000

Price of Issue

£93½ PER CENT.

Interest payable 1st April and 1st October.

First Dividend payable on 1st October, 1930, as follows:—

	Per cent.
(a) on instalment allotments ..	£0 18 6
(b) on fully-paid allotments ..	£1 12 6

Principal repayable at par on 1st October, 1970, the Government of the Irish Free State having the option to redeem the stock in whole or in part, at par, on or after the 1st April, 1950, on giving three calendar months' notice in *Iris Oifigiuil*.

Both the Principal and Interest of this Issue will be a charge on the Central Fund of the Irish Free State.

The following banks are authorised by the Government of the Irish Free State to offer for subscription £6,000,000 of the above Stock authorised to be issued under Act of the Oireachtas, entitled the Central Fund Act, 1930 (No. 7 of 1930):—

BANK OF IRELAND.
HIBERNIAN BANK.
MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK.
NATIONAL BANK.
NATIONAL CITY BANK, DUBLIN.
NORTHERN BANK.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND.
ULSTER BANK.
GUINNESS, MAHON & CO.

Payment will be required as follows, viz:—

£10	per cent. on	application.
£20	" "	allotment, 10th June, 1930
£20	" "	10th July, 1930.
£20	" "	8th August, 1930.
£23 10s.	" "	5th September, 1930.

Payment in full of instalment applications may be made after allotment, and discount at the rate of two per cent. per annum will be allowed. Where payment is made in full between two instalment dates, discount will be calculated as from the instalment date next succeeding the date of such full payment.

In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its due date, the amount previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

In case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount lodged with the application will be appropriated towards payment of the instalment due on allotment.

Applications must be for sums of £10 or multiples thereof.

The Registered and Inscribed Stock of this issue is a Trustee Investment in the Irish Free State authorised by the Trustee Act, 1893, and trustees may invest therein, even though the price at the time of investment exceeds the redemption value of £100 per cent.

The Government of the Irish Free State undertake to set aside on 1st April and 1st October of each year a sum equal to 2½ per cent. of the total nominal amount of the loan. After deducting therefrom the amount required for payment of interest, the balance of the sum so set aside will be carried to a Sinking Fund which will be applied to the purchase of the Loan for cancellation or otherwise invested for the benefit of the Sinking Fund.

Arrangements will be made to enable stock of this issue to be accepted at its face value, with due allowance for any unpaid interest accrued thereon, as the equivalent of cash in satisfaction of amounts due on account of Death Duties payable in respect of any property passing on a death, provided that such stock has formed part of that property continuously up to the date of death from the date of the original subscription or for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding the date of death.

The Books of this issue will be kept at separate Registers at the Head Office of the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and at the principal Office of the same Bank in Cork, and transfer between the Registers in Dublin and the Registers in Cork will be free of charge.

Stock may be inscribed as transferable in the Stock Transfer Books, or may be registered as transferable by Deed.

Inscribed Stock will be exchangeable for Registered Stock, or vice versa, without payment of any fee.

Stock will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of a penny.

Powers of Attorney for the transfer of Inscribed Stock and Deeds for the transfer of Registered Stock will be free of Stamp Duty.

Dividends on Stock will be paid by warrant, which will be sent by post.

Dividends on Stock of this issue will be paid without deduction of income tax, but the income derived from such dividends will be assessable to income tax in the hands of the recipients at the rates of tax appropriate to their respective incomes.

Stock of the present issue and the dividends payable from time to time in respect thereof will be exempt from all taxation of the Irish Free State, present or future, if it is shown in the manner directed by the Minister for Finance that the Stock is in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the Irish Free State.

Fully-paid Allotment Letters may be "Inscribed," transferable in the Stock Transfer Books, or "Registered," transferable by Deed.

A Commission of 5s. per cent. will be allowed to Bankers, Stockbrokers, and Financial Houses on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

The Stock now offered will be officially quoted on the Dublin and Cork Stock Exchanges.

Application Forms may be obtained from any Bank or Post Office, from Messrs. Butler and Briscoe, 18-19, College Green, Dublin, from any other Stockbroker, from the Department of Finance, Dublin, and from the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State, York House, Regent-street, London.

Instalments may be paid without additional charge through any of the Offices of the aforementioned Banks.

DUBLIN, 10th May, 1930.

Form A.

The List of Applications will close on or before Saturday, 24th May, 1930.

No.....

APPLICATION FOR "INSTALMENT" ALLOTMENT

Irish Free State

4½% Third National Loan, 1950-1970

ISSUE OF STOCK

Price of Issue £93½ per cent.

To the **Bank of Ireland, Hibernian Bank, Munster and Leinster Bank, National Bank, National City Bank, Dublin, Northern Bank, Provincial Bank of Ireland, Royal Bank of Ireland, Ulster Bank, Guinness, Mahon and Co.**

In terms of the Prospectus dated the 10th May, 1930, I/we hereby apply for an

Instalment Allotment of £....., say .....

.....

.....pounds of the above-mentioned issue.

And I/we hereby engage to pay the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application as provided in the said Prospectus.

The sum of £..... being the amount of the required deposit (at the rate of £10 for every £100 applied for), is enclosed herewith.

I/We request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock—" transferable in the Stock Transfer Books,"
   at* Bank of Ireland, Dublin
   at* Bank of Ireland, Cork
2. Registered as Stock—" transferable by Deed "
   at* Bank of Ireland, Dublin
   at* Bank of Ireland, Cork

One or other of these two categories must be selected, and the one not selected must be struck out.

Signature.....

Name of Applicant in full .....

Communications to be addressed to—

Name .....

Address.....

.....

Date.....1930.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY

* Strike out the place not selected.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

IRISH FREE STATE LOAN

THE DUNLOP MEETING

The Third National Loan of the Irish Free State is offered for subscription to-day. It consists of £6,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Registered and Inscribed stock, the price of issue being 93½ per cent. The flat yield is £4 16s. 3d. per cent., while the redemption yield to the latest date, 1970, is £4 17s. 6d. Ten per cent. is payable on application, 20 per cent. on allotment, 20 per cent. on July 10, another 20 per cent. on August 8, and the balance on September 5. The first dividend will be payable on October 1, and will amount to 18s. 6d. on the instalment allotments, and £1 12s. 6d. on fully-paid allotments. Principal will be repayable at par on October 1, 1970, but the Government has the option to redeem it in whole or in part at par on or after April 1, 1950. The stock is, of course, a trustee investment in the Irish Free State. The Government undertakes to set aside on April 1 and October 1 of each year a sum equal to 2½ per cent. of the total nominal amount of the loan. After deducting therefrom the amount required for interest, the balance of the sum so set aside will be carried to a sinking fund to be applied to the purchase of the loan for cancellation or otherwise invested; in other words, there will be a cumulative sinking fund of ½ per cent. per annum. There are two interesting features to be noted in connexion with the loan. The first is that the stock will be accepted at its face value, with due allowance for accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash in satisfaction of Irish death duties. The second is that dividends will be paid without deduction of Irish income-tax, which is an attraction to the small investor. The previous issue, which was made in December, 1927, consisted of £4,006,925 of Five per Cent. stock, offered at 97 per cent.

The Country's Small Debt

The Irish Free State enjoys a balanced Budget and an income-tax only two-thirds of the rate in Great Britain, the standard figure being 3s. in the pound. For the year ended March 31 last the ordinary revenue exceeded the ordinary expenditure by about £250,000. A study of the revenue indicates that the yield of Irish Free State taxation has to a large extent now been stabilized, for there is no sign of the declining tendency which for a few years was rather a disquieting feature. On March 31 last the National Debt amounted to £25,218,000, against which there were Exchequer assets amounting to £11,215,000. These included £5,496,000 invested in the Shannon Fund. Thus the net debt was £14,003,000, but to this has to be added about £5,000,000 owing to the British Government and a liability of £780,000 under the Land Acts. This makes the total deadweight debt £20,250,000, which is actually less than one year's tax revenue, a rare and happy condition. The Irish Free State would be well advised not to compromise what appears to be an excellent financial position by borrowing unduly. The smaller her debts the better her credit will be. Under the present sinking fund arrangements the present debt will be extinguished in 15 years, apart from the debt owing to the British Government. The Budget for the current year estimates revenue at £24,237,000, of which £20,551,000 will be derived from taxation, and expenditure at £24,224,000, leaving a small surplus of £13,000. In his speech the Finance Minister explained that the present Government believed that the Free State should not set out to rival the social services of more highly developed countries and thereby run the risk of smothering economic growth by ever-growing public burdens.

Higher Treasury Bill Rate

There was a slight advance in the average Treasury Bill rate yesterday, amounting to just over 1-32 per cent., but the rate still remains unduly low having regard to the adverse state of the exchanges and the outflow of gold. The amount of Treasury Bills on offer had been increased from £30,000,000 to £35,000,000, applications for which were £47,225,000 (as compared with £52,235,000 last week). The whole amount on offer was allotted, so that the total of bills maturing next week will be £9,000,000 less than the amount to be paid for; this deficit should absorb some of the surplus funds now offering in Lombard-street, thereby causing rates for both money and bills to become firmer. The average rate of discount yesterday was £2 2s. 2.5d. per cent. (against £2 1s. 5.99d. last week). Tenders at £99 9s. 3d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five working days of next week will receive about 44 per cent. of the amounts applied for, while those at £99 9s. 5d. for bills dated to-day week secured allotment in full. The amount of Treasury Bills to be offered next Friday has been reduced to £30,000,000 once again, but this equals the amount to be repaid in the following week.

Agricultural Loan List Closed

The subscription lists for the issue of £3,500,000 of Five per Cent. Debenture stock of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, offered at par, were closed at 3 p.m. yesterday, though they might have remained open until to-day. The new Queensland loan was dealt in yesterday for the first time, and the scrip opened at a discount of ½, which was increased later to 1. Underwriters were left with 28 per cent.

Sir Eric Geddes on Taxation

One of the many interesting passages in Sir Eric Geddes's speech at yesterday's meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Company was that in which he explained how high taxation affected industry. No thoughtful man, he said, would deny that in business circles, at the present time, there was a feeling of uncertainty. On the one hand they had increased taxation, and on the other hand grave uncertainty about the future of the McKenna duties. The uncertainty regarding the McKenna duties undoubtedly resulted, declared Sir Eric, in the holding up of a considerable volume of business. Sir Eric explained that the tire industry only came under the McKenna duties in 1927. They were imposed without its request and for purely revenue purposes. The protection afforded by them, however, had two immediate effects. In 1926 well over 1,000,000 motor tires were imported, whereas in 1929 only 120,000 were received from abroad. On the other hand, the capacity of this country to manufacture tires had been greatly increased. Foreign manufacturers had built works in this country and the Dunlop Company also had increased its capacity. The consumer, far from having suffered, had benefited, for prices had fallen to a greater extent than the cost of raw materials in manufacture, while the quality had steadily improved. It would be monstrous, he said, if the protection should now be withdrawn, for by its imposition Parliament had forced the company into expenditure which would not otherwise have been incurred. Sir Eric was very critical of the methods of the Inland Revenue in assessing profits for income-tax. The company was taxed on hypothetical profits. In the years from 1924 to 1929 the Inland Revenue had levied tax on £3,700,000 over and above the dividends paid in respect of those years. The whole of the £3,700,000 had in fact been put back into the business for its development. If there were many out-of-date plants in this country it was, he said, largely due to the fact that the State had taken from industry funds that would otherwise have been available for the replacement of plant.

Improved Efficiency

Sir Eric Geddes also referred to the improvement in efficiency which had been obtained in all the company's factories without exception. The output per worker at the various factories at home and abroad is about two-and-a-half times what it was five years ago—an astonishing extension. Moreover, this improvement had not, he said, been brought about by what could be called "driving methods"; it was due to improvement in process and machinery, improved layout, more regular flow of raw material and semi-finished material to the workers, while at the same time the workers had given of their best. As was to be expected, this improvement in output had had a marked effect on costs, so that the company was able to show lower costs of production with, at the same time, increased earnings for its operatives. That is as it should be. As to the outlook for the current year, Sir Eric Geddes said that to date the company was doing very well. While tire prices showed a downward tendency world conditions in the industry were steadier than they had been in 1929, and the company's activities outside the automobile industry were increasing and becoming more profitable.

Worsted Spinners' Heavy Loss

Conditions affecting Salts (Saltaire), Limited, the Yorkshire worsted spinners and worsted stuff manufacturers, have been about as unfavourable as they could be. The outcome is seen in the accounts covering the 12 months ended March 31, which show a trading loss of £287,978. This compares with a profit of £45,233 in 1928-29, which was also by no means a good year. After crediting income from investments and other sources and deducting fixed charges and depreciation—the allowance under the latter heading is again £40,000—the company shows a net loss of £295,843, as compared with a profit of £52,135, and, deducting the credit balance of £65,722 carried forward a year ago, there is left a net revenue deficit of £230,121. The company is thus unable to make any payment on its shares; the dividend on the Seven per Cent. Preference shares is in arrears as from March 31, 1926. The causes of the year's loss, as summarized by the board, include a fall of about one-third in most of the raw materials used by the company; the difficulties of customers due to the general world decline in commodities; intensive competition in the home market; and the rise in overhead costs which has resulted from the amount of machinery that has been standing idle. The directors, however, regard the future with more confidence. They base this view upon the safer level that has been reached for raw materials, the reduction of stocks, and the economies that are being effected as a consequence of the amalgamation recently made with the firm of Ernest Gates and Co., Limited.

The Empire's Spelter Requirements

In view of the expiration on June 30 of the long-period contract for the purchase of the zinc concentrate production of Broken Hill by the British Board of Trade, it is proposed, according to a statement published in another column, that the North Broken Hill, Broken Hill South, and the Zinc Corporation shall enter into an arrangement under which their output of concentrates after that date shall be purchased by the Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia and the Imperial Smelting Corporation. Before the War there were practically no facilities for the production of spelter in the British Empire, the concentrates being mostly sold to Germany and other Continental buyers. This position has been completely changed in the intervening years, and the plants in Great Britain, Australia, and Canada are able to supply the Empire with the whole of its spelter requirements. The proposed new arrangement is a sensible one since it will bring the mining and metallurgical interests into close association.

Freight Index Numbers for April

The index number of shipping freights for April, prepared by the Chamber of Shipping, shows, at 19.43, an increase of 7.05 per cent. on the month, but a reduction of 25.33 per cent. on the figure for April, 1929. The European waters group index number, at 25.29, is lower by 3.18 per cent. on the month, and by 19.59 per cent. on that for April of last year. The rate for the voyage from Australia to the United Kingdom, at 17.03, was lower by 6.70 per cent. than the figure for March, and by 22.34 per cent. than a year ago, while the figure for the Argentine-Uruguayan group, at 14.41, was higher on the month by 26.51 per cent., but below the number for the corresponding month of last year by 42.22 per cent. In the United States group only two quotations were available, and as compared with March the group index was higher by 23.53 per cent., but was 24.51 per cent. below the corresponding number for last year.

Laid-up Tonnage

The time charter rate for April at 19.90 represented an increase of 2.42 per cent. on the month, but was 20.50 per cent. lower than the figure for April, 1929. If the average of the general index numbers for 1913 be taken as 100, the general index number for April is 83.03 and the corresponding numbers for the first four months of 1930 and 1929 are as follows:—

Month	1930	1929
January	83·46	121·97
February	80·98	120·73
March	77·56	113.12
April	83·03	111·20

Although the number for April showed an improvement to nearly the level for January, all the figures for the first four months of this year were below any of the monthly figures during the whole of 1929. Until September the rates were above 100, as the average for 1913. In that month there was a sharp fall to 97.69, and the figure for December was 89.02. It is noteworthy that the little recovery last month followed a very large amount of laying-up, as vessels were brought home either with cargo carried at "distressed" rates or in ballast. There should now normally be some extension of the demand for cargo shipping as a result of the reopening of the St. Lawrence and Baltic ports, but so far there has been no real expansion of the volume of trade, and at meetings within the last few days leading cargo shipowners, while hoping that some improvement may be brought about before long, have professed inability to see precisely whence this might come.

STOCK EXCHANGE

THE NEW QUEENSLAND SCRIP

RISE IN COPPER SHARES

The Stock Markets closed the week very quietly, but while the tone as a whole remained heavy there were again a few bright features. British Government stocks made a small recovery. On the other hand, opening dealings in the Queensland loan were at a fair discount; on the news that underwriters had been left with 28 per cent. the scrip was quoted at ½ discount, and the price later weakened to 1 discount. In the Foreign Market the terms of the new Japanese Conversion loan compelled a readjustment of prices of existing loans, quotations of which were marked from 1½ to 2 points lower. Continued weakness was shown by Textile shares and Coal and Engineering shares. On the other hand the Electrical and Motor groups were firm, and recoveries took place in Cables and Wireless "A" and Unilever. It was understood that underwriters of the Unilever issue had been left with 59 per cent. The rally in copper and some other metals had its reflection in the Mining Market.

British Government stocks were firm. The 5 per Cent. War Loan rose ¼ to 101 9-16, and 3½ per Cent. Conversion, also gained ¼ to 77¼. Rises of similar extent taking place in 4½ per Cent. Conversion, and the Funding and Victory loans. In the Corporation group, Birmingham and Sunderland hardened slightly, but West Ham fell further to 1½ discount. Indian loans remained steady. HOME RAILWAY prior charge stocks were dull, prices being marked ¼ to ½ lower, but no change occurred in the Ordinary stocks of the four groups. Underground Electric shares and the Income bonds were easier at 23s. 1½d. and 109 respectively.

In the FOREIGN market the chief movement took place in Japanese bonds, prices of which were quoted 1 to 2 points lower on consideration of the terms on which the Conversion loan is to be issued. Tokyo 5½ per Cents. fell from 95½ to 93½, and even allowing for accrued interest of, say 2 per cent., carried in these bonds, the price of the new 5½ per cent. bonds works out at ½ per cent. lower. The 1899 "Fours" were quoted at 75, the 1907 "Fives" at 89, and the 1904 "Sixes" at 100½. German bonds were firmer, the rise being regarded as window dressing for the Reparations loan. The 7 per Cent. bonds advanced to 106¼. San Paulo, 7½ per cent. Coffee Bonds fell ½ to 90¼. South American Railway stocks remained at the lower levels established on Thursday. A rise of 2½ to 208 occurred in Canadian Pacific.

In the OIL market small gains occurred in one or two leading shares, including Royal Dutch, Mexican Eagle, Lobitos, and Trinidad Apex. Inquiry for British Controlled was again reported; the Preference rose to 7s. 7½d., and the Common to 4s. 7½d. The RUBBER market was steadier on the further recovery that took place in the commodity. Rubber Trust hardened to 35s. 6d., Anglo-Dutch to 35s. 6d., and Allied Sumatra to 14s. 9d. TEA shares were dull.

RISE IN GENERAL ELECTRIC

One of the outstanding features of the Miscellaneous Market was General Electric. These shares rose 5s. to 55s. Other electrical shares continued in demand. Associated advanced to 28s., Hydro-Electric to 46, and Brazilian Traction to 49½. Electric Construction were easier, the sharp rise of the previous day bringing in sellers, and the shares fell from 25s. 6d. to 20s. In the Shipping group White Star Preference fell 1s. to 10s., but Royal Mail Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference were marked up 3 to 28-38. Dealings took place in Philips Lamp, which closed at 68s. 1½d. after being 68s. 9d. Unilever were firmer, rallying to 3 1-16. International Nickel rose to 34½ bid, closing 1½ higher on the day at 34. Gramophone remained in favour, touching 5½ bid. Cables and Wireless "A" recovered a point to 50. Carreras "A" were harder at 9½. TEXTILE shares remained under the influence of the Coats profit statement. Coats declined further to 61s. 6d., and Courtaulds weakened to 2 5-16, while small declines were marked in English Sewing Cotton and Bradford Dyers. Coal and Engineering shares were easier; Babcock and Wilcox fell to 58s. 6d., and a number of other leading shares were quoted a few pence lower. N.C. Metals were firm at 2 11-16. Several Morton shares improved, including Dennis, Rolls-Royce, Ford, and Leyland; the last named rose to 72s. 6d. On the other hand, Austin and Guy were easier. Hudson's Bay fell to 4 1-16.

A rise in copper and other base metal shares made for firmness in the Mining market. Rhodesians were noteworthy for the further rise in Congo Border, which went to 18½, showing a rise of ½; the shares touched 18½ bid. Bwana rose 6d. to 17s. 3d., and small rises were shown by Chartered, Tanganyika, and Zambesia. Mount Lyell rose to 1 11-32. Rio Tinto gained ½ to 40½, and gains occurred in Mount Isa, Zinc Corporation, and Minerals Separation. Rand Gold shares were steady. Consolidated Diamond hardened to 9s. 9d. Eastern Tin shares were dull.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

	May 9	Inc. or dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves	3,088,170	– 4,490
Reserves other than gold ..	173,980	– 4,980
Total bills discounted	237,450	– 4,000
Bills bought in open market ..	175,200	– 34,360
Total bills on hand	412,650	– 30,370
Total U.S. Govt. securities ..	527,840	– 1,670
Total bills and securities ..	951,100	– 31,130
Total resources	4,998,020	– 37,860
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,492,900	– 14,550
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,349,440	– 55,280
Government deposits	33,790	+ 11,120
Total deposits	2,413,000	– 20,930
Total liabilities	4,998,020	– 37,860
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	83.0	+ 0.5%

AMERICAN GRAIN CROPS

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates) of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of its correspondents and agents, as follows:—

WINTER WHEAT.—On May 1 the area to be harvested of winter wheat was about 38,676,000 acres, or about 11 per cent. less than the area planted last autumn. The area harvested last year was 40,162,000 acres.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 76.7, compared with 77.4 on April 1, 83.6 on May 1, 1929, and 82.1, the average for the past 10 years on May 1.

A condition of 76.7 on May 1 indicates a yield per acre of approximately 13.6 bushels, assuming average variation to prevail thereafter. On the estimated area to be harvested 13.6 bushels per acre would produce 525,970,000 bushels, compared with 578,336,000 bushels, the final estimate of last year's yield.

RYE.—The average condition of rye on May 1 was 84.0, compared with 82.0 on April 1, 84.9 on May 1, 1929, and 84.6, the average condition on May 1 for the past 10 years. The estimated yield is 46,830,000 bushels, against the final estimate for 1929 of 40,839,000 bushels.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, May 9.—WHEAT closed steady and 9c. to 7c. dearer. MAIZE closed steady and 2c. to 4c. lower. LINSEED closed easy but unchanged to 2c. higher.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, June delivery	9.66	9.57
" July delivery	9.76	9.69
Maize, June delivery	6.00	6.02
" July delivery	5.97	6.01
Oats, June delivery	4.79	4.79
Linseed, May delivery	19.30	19.30
" June delivery	19.38	19.38
" July delivery	19.46	19.46
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, June delivery ..	9.70	9.65
Maize, June delivery	5.85	5.90
Linseed, June delivery	19.40	19.30

(Prices in paper currency per 100 kilos. delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 7¼d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BUSINESS AGAIN QUIETER

RISE IN STEEL COMMON

NEW YORK, May 9.—Trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was largely of a professional character, although there were indications of some outside investment buying. The smaller volume of trading was accompanied by irregular movements, but the efforts of shorts to force out further liquidation were unsuccessful. Sales were returned at 3,001,000 shares.

With a moderate investment accumulation of rail and public utility stocks the market opened steady, but the buying orders were soon executed and the market turned quiet with an easy undertone. The failure of prices to respond to the reduction in brokers' loans made sentiment bearish and prompted outbreaks of selling in various sections. Offerings, however, were well taken on declines and another period of quietness prevailed, operators evidently awaiting developments. Later in the morning declines occurred under pressure against selected issues, notably Radio Corporation, following the news that an injunction suit has been filed against the Radio Corporation - General Electric - Westinghouse Electric affiliation, while bears made a vigorous attack on Steel Common owing to predictions that to-morrow's tonnage statement will show a decrease. Indications of good underlying support checked the selling drives and firmness developed under the lead of copper stocks, which were actively bought on reports of a substantial increase in the demand for the metal, while covering took place in Steel Common following optimistic statements from officials of leading steel companies.

Firmness continued in the early afternoon, the market giving evidence of a technically stronger position. Professionals were covering short commitments owing to the failure of the earlier selling drives to cause general declines, while the strength of Steel Common had a stimulating effect on the general list, rails being helped by continued quiet accumulation on investment account. Some realizing appeared towards the end of the session, but the effect was limited and the market closed steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 9	May 8
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87⅜	4.87⅛
New York on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85 11/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85⅞
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.83⅝	4.83⅝
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 9/16	4.85 11/16
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85¼
Paris, short sight ..	100f.	3.91¾	5.92¼	5.92¼
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.24⅜	5.24⅜
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.19	40.20
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.75¼	26.76½
Stockholm, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.64	26.85½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75⅛	26.75
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight ..	100mk.	23.80	23.86¼	23.86¼
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.95¼
Berne, cables	100fr.	19.30	19.35⅝	19.37½
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	12.21	12.16
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11	14.11
Budapest, cables ..	100pen	17.49	17.49½	17.49½
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.80	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
	Storage	Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.76	39.11
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.90	11.90

RAILWAYS	Closing Prices			Closing Prices	
	May 9	May 8		May 9	May 8
Atchison ..	225	223	Int. C. Amer	—	—
Atl. Coast L.	167	165	Kansas City	72	72
B. & O. ..	115½	116⅜	Louisville	132	132
Do., Pref.	82½	82½	Minn. St. P.	25	25
Brooklyn	—	—	Miss. Pac.	76½	77½
M. Talt	69½	68⅝	Do., Pref.	127⅝	127⅝
Can. Pac.	207	201½	N. Mex. I. Pf.	14¾	14¾
Cent. N.J.	243¼	243¼	Nor. Pac.	41	41
Ches. & O.	212	212	N.Y. Cent.	174	171½
Ch. G.W.	14⅝	15½	N.Y., N.H. & H.	233	229¾
Do., Pref.	46¾	46	N. Pacific	85	85
Ch. N.W.	81½	80½	Pennsylv'a	77⅛	77⅝
Ch.Mil.St.P.	20¼	19⅝	Reading	112½	112
Ch.Rock Is.	111	111	S.L. & S.F.	114	114½
Del. & Hud.	171	168½	S.L.& S.W.	60	60
Del., Lack.	124½	124	S. Pacific	121⅛	120⅛
Erie	47½	46¼	Southern	114	113½
Do., 1st Pf.	62	61	Do., Pref.	98¼	98¼
G.N., Pref.	92½	91½	U. Pacific	225	225
Ill. Cent.	127*	126	Do., Pref.	85¾	85¾
Interboro. Rapid Tr.	30⅛	30⅜	Wabash	18	18
			Do., Pf. A	84½	84⅛
INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct.	141½	139	Int. Nickel	33½	33¼
Allied Chem.	302	302	Int. Paper	27	27
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	30	31	Int. Tele.	62¾	62⅞
Am. and F. Pwr.	77½	75⅝	Kennecott	46	45⅝
Am. Can.	137¼	136¾	Kresge S.S.	30¼	30⅛
Am. Loco.	66	65½	Kr. Sugar	53¾	53¾
Am. Rolling Mills	74	73½	Liggett & M.	106	106
Am. Smelt.	69½	69	Louse. Wile	62½	60
Am. Sug. R.	61	61	Mack Trcks.	67½	67½
Am. Tel.	245½	245½	Monty'g W.	41½	41⅝
Am. Tob.	258*	250½	Nash Motor	40	40⅜
Am. Wool'n	13	13	Nat. Bisct.	85½	84½
Anaconda	58⅞	59	Nat. Cash R.	57¾	56
Armour D.	—	75	Nat. Dairy	56¾	55
As. Dry Gds	41¾	41½	N. Amer.	117	116¼
Atl. Tic Ref.	42⅜	41⅜	Packard ..	17⅝	17⅝
Baldwins	28¼	27¾	Param.	59	58½
Barnsdall A	26¼	26⅝	Pub. Ser. N.J. ..	110½	108¼
Beth. Steel	94½	94	Pullman ..	78½	78⅛
Borden	53⅝	52¾	Radio Corp.	46¾	46⅛
Chile Copp.	56	50	R'm'g'n &G.	35⅜	35⅛
Chrysler ..	32½	31⅝	Rey. Dutch	52¾	52¾
Col. Fuel ..	56*	57	Sears R'b'k	81¼	81½
Colum. Gas	73⅞	73¼	Shell Trans.	44½	44⅝
Col. Graph.	27⅝	28¼	Shell Un.	22½	22⅜
Cons. Gas	126½	124½	Sloss S. Stl.	31	30
Cont. Can	63½	63½	Std. Brands	25¾	25⅝
Cont. Oil ..	25¼	25¾	Std. Gas ..	115¼	114
Corn. Prod.	104½	102	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	69	68
Crucible	78	77	Do., N.J.	75¾	75
Davison Ch.	35	34	Do., N.Y.	35*	35⅛
Drug, Inc.	80	80	Studebaker	36*	36¼
Du Pont ..	125	125	Texas Corp.	57⅜	57¼
Eastman K.	241	238½	Tex. G. Sul.	59¼	60¼
Elec. P. & L.	84½	81¼	Tidewater	15⅜	14⅝
Electric Storage	70½	70½	Tri-Cont'l Cp.	15	15
Fox Films	51¾	51½	Un. Biscuit	85	84¾
Gen. Elec.	76¾	77⅜	Un. Fruit	91	92
Gen. Foods	56¾	57⅜	United Gas	44⅞	45½
Gen. Motors	47½	45⅝	U.S. Ind. Alc.	12	11½
Gillette ..	84¼	84¼	U.S. Rbr.	28⅝	27¼
Goodrich ..	41¼	40½	U.S. Steel	169½	168¼
Goodyear	80	76	Util. Pwr.	145	145
Hud. Motors	43½	41½	W. Un. Tel.	180	181
Ind. Rayon	101	103	W'hse Mtg.	174	172
Int. Harv'r	104⅝	102⅞	Woolworth	63¼	63¼
Int. Match	82	82¼	Worth'n Steam Pump	125	122
			Youngst'n Sheet	120	120
CURB EXCHANGE					
An.-Am. Oil	18¼	18¼	Mid. West Utilities	34½	34
Amoc. Gas	39½	39	Pennroad	13¼	12⅞
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	26⅞	26⅝	Silica Gel.	23	22¾
Celanese ..	21⅜	21⅞	Stand. Oil of Indiana	53¼	53⅛
Elec. Bond	97½	97½	Swift Int.	34	33½
Gulf Oil	148	149	Vacuum Oil	87¼	88⅜
Hydro Elec	44	44¾			
Int. Pet. ..	20	20⅞			
BONDS					
Liberty Ln., 3½% ..	100 32/32	100 32/32	Fisl., 6% 1945 ..	97	97
Do., 4¼% ..	101 31/32	101 32/32	Fren., 7½% 1941 ..	122½	122¼
Do. (4th), 4¼% ..	102 32/32	102 32/32	Do., 7% 1941 ..	118	117¾
U.K., 5½% 1937 ..	104¾	104¼	Ger. 7% '49	108¾	108⅜
Do., 4% 1960-90	88⅛	88¼	Greek, 7% 1964 ..	100	100
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	98½	98¼	Hamb'g, 6% 1946 ..	95¾	95
Aust., 5% 1957 ..	90¾	91	Hungary, 7½% '44	102½	102½
Aus., 7% 1943 ..	104½	104⅞	Ital., 7% 1951 ..	99⅛	99
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	102⅛	102	Jap., 6½% 1954

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK EXCHANGE LOWER

FALL IN ARGENTINE RATE

As expected, withdrawals of gold for France were on a much smaller scale yesterday, the Bank announcing the sale of only £202,000 of bar gold. There was no alteration in the French exchange, which again closed at 123.86½f. On the other hand, the New York rate lost Thursday's advance, and the Belgian and German rates, which are both at low levels, were still inclined to move against sterling. Weakness in Spanish currency continues an unfavourable feature among the foreign exchanges. In the short loan market money, as usual on a Friday, was plentiful, fresh loans for the night being made at 1½ per cent. and at 1¼ per cent., while old loans carried at variable rates were renewed at 1½ per cent.

Money continued to be offered freely at 2 per cent. for longer periods, and particularly to May 15, some lenders apparently desiring to prepare themselves against that day when large displacements of cash are indicated by the payment of the final and principal instalment on the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan and the repayment of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds. Hopes entertained in the discount market that the Treasury Bills would be allotted at a rather higher rate than last week were fulfilled, the average rate being £2 2s. 2½d. per cent. This, however, merely brought the quotation for Treasury Bills to about the same level as that for bank bills, and brokers' buying rates for three months' fine bank bills remained at 2½ per cent. There were small buyers of such bills from the market at 2 1-16 per cent., and the clearing banks bought July maturities at the same rate, while brokers also reported the sale of June bills at 1½ per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½—2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾—2½

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
2⅛	2⅛	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅛	3⅛—4

Reichsbank

(000's omitted)

	May 7	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	**Reichsmarks**	**Reichsmarks**
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,565,117	— 83
Of which deposited abroad	140,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	350,198	+ 2,814
Bills of Exchange and cheques	1,860,421	+ 155,700
Silver and other coin	138,030	+ 4,597
Notes of other German banks	15,514	+ 10,345
Advances	58,845	— 81,835
Investments	53,264	— 36
Other assets	606,058	+ 25,346
Liabilities		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,120	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,468,804	280,408
Other daily maturing obligations	601,382	+ 64,854
Other liabilities	183,122	+ 1,006

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange lost Thursday's advance, the rate falling back after New York opened in the afternoon and closing at $4.85 27-32. There was a sharp rally in Canadian dollars, a movement which may probably be associated with the quieter conditions in Wall-street, the Montreal rate closing at $4.87 5-16, against $4.87⅛. The Paris rate was unaltered at 123.86½f., but the Brussels rate moved against sterling, closing at 34.81⅝b., and Italian lire were slightly dearer, while the Berlin exchange showed a declining tendency, being finally 20.36m. On the other hand, Swiss francs were more offered, the Zurich rate being 25.09½f., against 25.08½f. Spanish currency again displayed weakness, and the Madrid rate closed at the worst point of the day—namely, 39.96p. Eastern silver exchanges were lower, the Shanghai rate at 1s. 10⅛d. and the Hong-kong rate at 1s. 6¼d. There was a sharp reaction in the Argentine exchange, which fell ⅛d. to 43¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	May 9	May 8
New York	\$ to £	4.8665	4.85 31/32–4.86 1/32	4.85 27/32–4.86 1/32
Montreal	\$ to £	4.8665	4.87 1/16–4.87 5/16	4.87 1/16–4.88
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.85–87	123.85–88
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81 13/16–82 1/16	34.81 3/16–82 1/16
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.66–92.69	92.64–92.69
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.08 15/16–09 1/16	25.08 1/16–08 3/16
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 1/2–375 1/2	374 1/2–375 1/2
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.29	192 7/8–193 1/8	192 7/8–193 1/8
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.70–39.96	39.55–39.90
Lisbon	Escu. to	—	108 1/8–108 3/8	108 1/16–108 3/8
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07 1/16–07 3/16	12.07 1/16–07 3/16
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.35 8/16–36 1/4	20.36–36 1/4
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.584	34.44–34.47	34.44–34.48
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.6	27.50–27.52	27.50–27.52
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163 7/8–164	163 7/8–164 1/4
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.33–43.36	43.31–43.36
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.27	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	812.6	817–819	817–819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274 1/2–275	274 1/2–275
Kovno	Lit. to £	43.66	435–437	434–437
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 4/8–16 1/8	18.15 4/8–16 1/8
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10 1/2–11	18.10 1/4–18.11
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16 1/8	18.16–18.16 1/8
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 15/16–97 9/16	97 15/16–97 9/16
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	1/32 7/32–1/32	1/32 7/32–1/32
Calcutta	Per Rup.	18d.	1/32 7/32–1/32	1/32 7/32–1/32
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	1/32 7/32–1/32	1/32 7/32–1/32
Hong-kong	Per Dol.	—	1/15 1/16–1/15 3/16	1/15 1/16–1/15 3/16
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d.	2/01 15/32–2/01 19/32	2/01 15/32–2/01 19/32
Shanghai	Per Tael	—	1/10 9/32–1/11 1/32	1/10 9/32–1/11 1/32
Singapore	Per Dol.	2/4	2/32 15/32–33 1/32	2/32 15/32–33 1/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 5/16–07 1/16	12.06 1/4–07 1/16
Manila	Per Dol.	2/-	2/00 1/2	2/00 1/2
Rio de Jan.	Per Mil.	5.000d.	5.55 1/4–5.57 1/4	5.55 1/4–5.57 1/4
B. Aires	Per Dol.	47.577d.	43 3/4–43 5/8	43 3/4–43 7/8
V'paraiso†	\$ to £	40	39.93	39.94
M'video	Per Dol.	51d.	45 3/4–46 1/2	45 3/4–46 1/2
Lima†	Soles to£	12.188	12.72 1/2‡	12.72 1/2‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.78	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

Empire Exchange Rates

Buying Rates per £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 - 6 92	1 2 91 10	0 90 18	0
New Zealand	93 17 - 6 93	6 5 92 15	0 92 13	0
Africa & Rhodesia	96 15 - 0 96	2 0 97 10	0 96 17	6

Selling Rates

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 19 - 0	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £202,419 in Bar Gold. Since Wednesday last there has been an efflux of £1,418,896.

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
May 8	Nil	May 8.—Bar gold	1,188,477
		Sovs.	25,000
May 9	Nil	May 9.—Bar gold	202,419
Efflux	1,415,896		
Total	£1,415,896	Total	£1,415,896

Net influx for 1930 to date, £15,751,135 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market a small amount of bar gold came up for disposal, and as it was not available in time for dispatch to France by air yesterday it was sold at the lower price of 84s. 11¾d. per oz., a decline of ¼d. Further amounts of bar gold have been engaged for shipment from Durban to India over the next week-end, the total amount being now £306,000.

Silver was weaker, China coming in a seller, and the price fell ¼d. to 19½d. per oz. for cash and 19 5-16d. for forward delivery.

Bullion and Specie

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on May 5 to midday on May 8, amounted to £2,190,966, of which £1,136,754 came from British South Africa, and £1,050,000 from Australia, while exports amounted to £1,346,590, of which £1,332,755 went to France. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £199,918 and exports amounted to £904.

Mexican Eagle Oil.—The production for the week ended May 3 was 236,000 barrels.

COMPANY RESULTS

SALTS (SALTAIRE) REPORT

Emerald Rubber and Cocoanut.—Dividend for 1929 of 6 per cent., less tax ; to reserve £6,000 ; to depreciation £2,000.

Lonely Reef Gold Mining.—Interim dividend of 10 per cent. (2s. per share) on account of 1930, payable on July 31. The dividend a year ago was the same.

Wm. Simons and Co. (shipbuilders and engineers).—Final dividend of 3½ per cent., tax free, making 6 per cent. for the year, being the same as for the preceding year.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock for the quarter ended March 31 last payable on June 30 next. The dividend a year ago was the same.

Anglo Scottish Investment Trust.—Interim dividend on account of the year ending September 30, payable on June 1, on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock for the six months to May 31, 1930.

British Burmah Petroleum.—Interim dividend on the 8s. shares of the company at the rate of 1½d. per share (free of tax), payable on June 30 next. A year ago the dividend was 2½d. per share, free of tax.

Fremlins Limited.—The directors in declaring an interim dividend of 4 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the current year state that the increase of the rate from 2½ per cent. to 4 per cent. is solely made to put the interim and final dividends more on an equality.

FOOTHILLS (MALAYA) RUBBER

The accounts of the Foothills (Malaya) Rubber Estate, Limited, for 1929 show a net profit of £2,573 (against £2,342), and £3,121 was brought forward. The dividend for the year is 2½ per cent. (against 5 per cent.); £2,000 is again placed to reserve, and £2,694 is carried forward.

WINDSOR (F.M.S.) RUBBER

The net profit of the Windsor (F.M.S.) Rubber Estate for 1929 was £2,715 (against £4,618), and £10,627 was brought forward. It is proposed to pay a dividend for the year of 3 per cent. (against 5 per cent.), and to carry forward £10,866. The crop harvested was 416,110lb. (against 395,081lb.). Meeting, May 20.

SUNGEI BATU (MALAYA) RUBBER

Net profits of the Sungei Batu (Malaya) Rubber Estates for 1929 amounted to £9,833 (against £11,004), and £18,099 was brought forward. The sum of £4,000 (against nil) is placed to reserve for development, and the dividend for the year is 7½ per cent. (against 12½ per cent.). The balance carried forward is £17,736. The output was 672,253lb. (against 507,323lb.). Meeting, May 20.

JOHN ROWELL AND SON

The net profit of John Rowell and Son, brewers, for the year ended March 31 amounted to £21,879 (against £21,734 for 1928-29), and £30,596 was brought forward. For the third successive year the total dividend on the Ordinary shares is 12½ per cent., while £7,025 (against £6,200), which sum includes £2,000 sinking fund for redemption of Debentures, is transferred to reserve fund, making it £163,000. The carry-forward is £30,450. Meeting, May 16.

BOVIS

The directors of Bovis (1928), Limited, builders and decorators, report a net profit of £34,643 for 1929, which is comparable with a figure of £32,622 for 1928. Adding the balance brought forward and deducting the fixed Preference dividend, there remains a balance of £27,636, out of which the directors propose to pay on May 30 a dividend on the 1s. Ordinary shares of 1½d. per share per annum, and to write off the balance of the preliminary expenses, amounting to £12,000, leaving £1,498 to be carried forward. Meeting, May 26.

SUNGEI CHINOH RUBBER

The crop of the Sungei Chinoh Rubber Company for 1929 amounted to 1,437,605lb. (against 990,270lb. for 1928), the whole of which has since been realised, chiefly in the East, at an average price of 9.11d. (against 8.95d.) per lb. There was a profit on the year's working of £21,905 (against £11,139), in addition to which dividend receipts, &c., amounted to £2,142, and the balance brought forward amounted to £7,894. Transfers are made of £3,000 to reserve fund (against nil), and £4,000 (against £2,500) to taxation reserve account, and it is proposed to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year (against 5 per cent.), leaving £9,828 to be carried forward. Meeting, May 21.

WYMAN AND SONS

The net profit of Wyman and Sons, printers and publishers, for the year 1929, amounted to £67,482 (against £69,122 for 1928). Of the £12,296 brought in, £2,000 has been added to special reserve; £1,832 expended on replacing wood fittings with steel; £409 the balance cost of improved lighting; £1,825 for stamp duty on new capital and expenses of issue; and £1,377 added to general reserve, leaving £4,795 to add to the above-mentioned net profit, making £72,277 available. The directors propose to add a further sum of £4,623 to general reserve, bringing it up to £100,000, while the final dividend on the Ordinary shares is again to be 12½ per cent., payable on July 1, making 30 per cent. for the year (the same). The carry-forward will be approximately £13,995. Meeting, June 10.

BRIDGES AND CO. (PROPRIETORS)

Bridges and Co. (Proprietors), Limited, owns all the Ordinary shares (60,000 shares of £1 each) of Bridges and Co., milliners, drapers, and warehousemen. These 60,000 shares are valued in the balance-sheet of the holding company at £201,973, while the dividend received on them during the financial year ended February 17 last amounted to £2,719, free of tax (against £507 in the preceding year). After providing for expenses, the profit of the holding company amounted to £458, which is added to £1,009 brought forward, giving a total of £1,467, which is carried forward. The dividend on the £160,000 of Eight per Cent. Preference capital of the holding company is in arrear as from March 15, 1925. No dividend has yet been paid on the £20,000 of Ordinary share capital. Meeting, May 19.

ORIENTAL CONSOLIDATED MINING

After deducting operating costs and loss on exchange, the profit of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company for 1929 amounted to United States $265,675 (against $216,902 for 1928), equal to £1.15 per ton milled (against £0.91). Deducting $211,580 (against $210,805) for depreciation, $39,594 (against $40,749 for depletion, and $14,072 (against $13,159) for amortization of development, there remains a net profit for the year of $420 (against a net loss of $47,812). A sum of $15,892 was expended for new construction, and $8,215 for development work. These amounts have been capitalized. The tonnage milled at 222,046, was 6,774 tons below the previous year's, but expenses were lower and the value of the ore milled was higher. The ore reserves at January 1, 1930, were estimated at a total of 365,000 tons, having a gross value of $1,960,090.

ELECTRICAL ENTERPRISES-LUDWIG LOEWE COMPANY

The net profit of the Electrical Enterprises-Ludwig Loewe Company ("Loewe") of Germany for the year 1929 amounted to 5,008,143m. (£454,907), as compared with 5,806,636m. (£290,332) for 1928. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on 76,474,000m. (£3,823,700), the amount of the total share capital of 100,010,000m. (£5,000,500) now outstanding entitled to dividends. The capital was increased at the end of last year on the occasion of the merger of the Electrical Enterprises Company with the Ludwig Loewe Company. The sum of 1,051,737m. (£525,868) has been carried forward to the next account. The company's holdings shown in the balance-sheet at the end of 1929 at 115,006,370m. (£5,750,118) include investments in the Companis Hispano-Americana de Electricidad ("Chade"), Transports, Electricite et Gaz (Constantinople), Compagnies Reunies Gaz et Electricite (Lisbon), and Soc. Internationale d'Energie Hydro-Electrique (Skidro).

CONSOLIDATED TRUST

The accounts of the Consolidated Trust for the year ended April 15 show a net revenue of £65,365 (against £61,191 for 1928-29). As previously announced, the rate of dividend for the year on the Deferred stock is unchanged at 20 per cent. After allowing for this dividend and also for that on the Preferred stocks, the remaining balance of £17,833 (against £15,386) is carried to revenue reserve account. Following their practice in recent years, the directors again propose to distribute a capital equal to 10 per cent. to Deferred stockholders. This will be satisfied by the distribution of Deferred shares of £1 each, later to be converted into Deferred stock, and the necessary sum (£18,689) will be taken from the revenue reserve account. This account will then stand at £53,843. A balance profit of £32,037 was realised during the year from the sale of securities. From this, £12,896 has been applied in writing off the discount and expenses of issue of £60,896 Debenture stock issued during the year, and the balance, £19,141, has been credited to capital reserve account, increasing it to £168,617. Investments are shown in the balance-sheet at £1,458,336. No reference is made in the report to a valuation of the investments. A list of the investments is submitted. Meeting, May 20.

SALTS (SALTAIRE)

The directors of Salts (Saltaire), Limited, worsted spinners and worsted stuff manufacturers, report a loss on trading for the year ended March 31, after providing for management expenses, of £287,978, which compares with a profit for 1928-29 of £45,234. Against the trading loss are credited £89,691 (against £85,814) for gross dividends received from subsidiary companies, £20,865 for rents from house properties, and £6,744 for income-tax recoverable, but when interest charges, directors' fees, and the transfer (again £40,000) to depreciation account—in all £125,166—are taken into account, there is shown a net loss for the year of £295,843 (against a net profit of £32,235). Thus the credit balance of £65,722 brought forward is converted into a debit balance of £230,121. The dividend on the £1,200,000 of Seven per Cent. Preference share capital remains in arrear as from April 1, 1926, these arrears totalling £336,000. The directors adduce the following reasons for the adverse results :—(1) An abnormal fall of approximately one-third in the value of most of the raw materials, many of which are now at pre-War or below the pre-War level. The necessary provision has been made in the valuation of the stocks to meet this loss ; (2) the fall in values of world commodities, which has affected monetary conditions in many countries with which the company has trading connexions and has necessitated an increased provision against bad and doubtful debts ; (3) the decreased spending power of the nation and foreign competition, which have been followed by a curtailment of demand ; (4) inability to obtain a reasonable margin of profit on the business secured. It is expected that the fusion of interests by the purchase of the share capital of Ernest H. Gates and Co., of which the shareholders were notified in December last, will strengthen the company and improve its prospects. Meeting, May 16.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, May 9.—The market opened firm at an advance of ½ to 1, further improved during the day, and closed ¼ to 1, above the previous level. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos :—July, 41½ (previous 40½) ; Sept., 40½ (39¼) ; Dec., 39½ (38¼) ; March, 39 (38). Yesterday's sales amounted to 1,000 bags.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

ADVANCES IN METALS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), May 9.—Wheat.—In spite of rather disappointing closing American and easier La Plata advices, the cargo position ruled steady, although demand was slow in expanding. It was reported that 38s. was refused for Pacific white June. For a part cargo of 5,000 tons, West Australian, per Celtic Monarch, B/L, April 19, Mediterranean paid 39s. 0d. late yesterday. Pacific whites, May-June 15, was offered at 38s. 6d. ; Australian, on the way, at 40s. 6d. ; and choice white Karachi, June, at 39s. 3d. For Rosafe, 63½lb., May 15-June 15, 37s. 9d. was asked. Parcels were in good request at fully late rates to occasionally 3d. per qr. easier for La Plata descriptions. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, per Minnewaska, May 10 sailing, sold at 40s. 4½d. net ; No. 2, per Hatasu, shipping-shipped, at 39s. 4½d. net ; No. 3, per American Banker, just sailed, at 38s. 10½d. net ; No. 5 Manitoba, per American shipper, sailing May 15, at 38s. 6d. ; No. 6, per Beaverford, sailing May 9, at 29s. 4½d. net ; No. 2 mixed durum, May, at 39s. 0d. ; West Australian, per City of Cambridge, May 28, loading, at 40s. ; South Australian, per City of Wellington, due May 18, and per Hurunui, due May 15, at 39s. 6d. ; Barusso, 62¾lb., per Ashleigh, due May 13, at 38s. 6d. ; Barusso (on sample), per Ambassador, due May 14, at 35s. 6d. ; and French wheat (on sample) at 31s. 9d. to 32s. 3d. Hull paid 30s. 3d. for Barusso, 62½lb., on passage.

In the wheat futures market trading was confined to November, Manitoba grade, at 39s. 1d., and final values were 3d. over yesterday.

Per 480lb.	Open'g. values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Manitoba Grade				
May	37 10	38 1	38 1	38 1	37 10
July	37 10	38 1	38 1	38 1	37 10
November	38 10	39 1	39 1	39 1	38 10
	London Grade				
May	35 5	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 5
July	35 5	35 8	35 8	35 9	35 6

Maize rules steady on reports of further rain in Argentina, but trading continued quiet, buyers awaiting the report of the Argentine yield due to-night. For 2,770 tons Dan/Gal/Fox, Yugo-Slavian, per Toussika, May 3 B/L, 22s. 6d. was paid to an East Coast Port. For 1 a Plata, on the way, 22s. 3d. was asked and 24s. 6d. for May-June and June-July. Parcels were in quiet request at steady rates. La Plata, April-May, sold at 22s. 10½d. ; May-June, at 23s. 6d. and 23s. 7½d. ; and June-July, at 23s. 6d. Liverpool paid 23s. 1½d. for Dan/Gal/Fox, shipping/shipped ; 22s. to 22s. 3d. for June, and 22s. 7½d. for Aug.

Barley was quiet at recent prices. Russian, June, sold to Oat ports at 18s.

Oats were inactive. La Plata, afloat, 12s. to 12s. 6d. ; and May 12s. 6d. Danubian, April-May, 14s.

At Mark Lane trading was quiet throughout. English wheat was maintained at 38s. 6d. to 40s. per 504lb. ; Foreign was offered on a quiet request at occasionally easier prices for La Plata. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), 43s. 6d. ; (Atlantic), 43s. 9d. ; No. 2, 43s. ; (Vancouver), 42s. 9d. ; No. 3, 41s. 6d. ; (Atlantic), 42s. ; No. 4 Manitoba, 40s. 6d. ; No. 5, 38s. 9d. ; No. 6, 31s. 3d. ; No. 2 mixed durum, 37s. 3d. ; No. 2 hard winter (Atlantic), 36s. 6d. ; Roafe, 63½lb., 39s. ; Barusso, 62¾lb., per Mimewaska, May 10 sailing, sold at 40s. 4½d. net ; No. 2, per Hatasu, shipping-shipped, at 39s. 4½d. net ; No. 3, per American Banker, just sailed, at 38s. 10½d. net ; No. 5 Manitoba, per American shipper, sailing May 15, at 38s. 6d. ; No. 6, per Beaverford, sailing May 9, at 29s. 4½d. net ; No. 2 mixed durum, May, at 39s. 0d. ; West Australian, per City of Cambridge, May 28, loading, at 40s. ; South Australian, per City of Wellington, due May 18, and per Hurunui, due May 15, at 39s. 6d. ; Barusso, 62¾lb., per Ashleigh, due May 13, at 38s. 6d. ; Barusso (on sample), per Ambassador, due May 14, at 35s. 6d. ; and French wheat (on sample) at 31s. 9d. to 32s. 3d. Hull paid 30s. 3d. for Barusso, 62½lb., on passage.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY

LARGE INCREASE IN PROFITS FOR 1929

DEVELOPMENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD

BROADENED BASIS OF ACTIVITIES

THE MOTOR-CAR AND TIRE INDUSTRIES

SERIOUS EFFECT OF McKENNA DUTIES UNCERTAINTY

CONTINUED EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

OUTLOOK FOR CURRENT YEAR

SIR ERIC GEDDES ON TRADE AND TAXATION

The THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Whitehall Rooms, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.

The RIGHT HON. SIR ERIC GEDDES, G.C.B., G.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Charles Tennyson, C.M.G.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—My lords, ladies and gentlemen,—Last year I departed from my usual custom and dealt with other matters before coming to the accounts. This year I propose to revert to the usual and, I think, generally more convenient practice of taking the accounts first.

FORM OF THE ACCOUNTS

The Companies Act of 1929 imposed considerable changes in the form of the accounts. The board has therefore taken the opportunity of making further alterations with a view to modernizing the form of presentation, affording greater information to the shareholders.

In the past the final dividends on the Preference and Ordinary shares have not been included in the accounts, but you will observe that in the accounts before you the final Preference and Ordinary dividends have been charged to the profit and loss account, and are included as a liability under the heading "Current Liabilities and Provisions" in the balance-sheet. The accounts therefore reflect the final position on the assumption that the accounts themselves and the directors' recommendations are adopted by the shareholders.

In the profit and loss account you will also observe that the dividends are shown less income-tax, so that the figures that appear represent the actual cash distribution. In the past, in conformity with the general practice in this country, the dividends have been debited gross and the income-tax deducted has been credited to income-tax account. In the opinion of the board the method now adopted shows the position much more clearly.

In the balance-sheet the items have been grouped with the object of making the balance-sheet more readily understood.

TOTAL PROFIT

The total profits from all sources for 1929, and after providing full depreciation in the accounts of the whole group of companies, amounted to £2,307,354, as compared with £1,359,894 for 1928.

The year 1929 therefore shows an increase in profit of £947,460 over 1928.

Out of the net profits for 1929 of £2,307,354 the dividends on the Preference shares of the Dunlop Cotton Mills, Limited, Dunlop Plantations, Limited, and Dunlop Rubber Company (India), Limited, have been paid by those companies, absorbing £309,750. In addition to which there has been deducted interest on Debenture stock, Debentures and loans, £421,019, leaving a balance as shown by the profit and loss account of £1,576,585.

Adding to this the balance brought forward from last year of £801,278, there remains a total available of £2,377,863.

RESERVE ALLOCATIONS AND DIVIDEND

Out of this sum the board has decided to transfer to taxation reserve £225,761, and this item I will refer to later.

In addition, £150,000 has been transferred to general reserve.

The Preference dividends for the year, less income-tax, absorb £295,312.

Out of the balance available the board recommends the declaration and payment of a final dividend, less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 9 per cent., which, together with the interim dividend of 6 per cent. paid on October 16 last, makes a total dividend for the year of 15 per cent., which, less income-tax, absorbs £924,461, leaving a balance to be carried forward to the next account of £782,329.

With these general remarks I will consider the figures of the balance-sheet and profit and loss account in detail, but in making comparisons with the accounts for 1928 I ask you to bear in mind the alterations in the form of the accounts to which I have referred.

BALANCE-SHEET: DEBIT SIDE

The share capital issued was increased by £66,697 13s. 4d., which is represented mainly by shares issued to the Tyre Investment Trust under the contract with that company in connexion with the transaction for the acquisition of that company's shares in the Far East and Canadian companies.

During the year First Mortgage Debenture stock to the value of £89,445 and Second Mortgage Debentures to the value of £223,950 have been redeemed and cancelled, making a total reduction in the Debenture liability of £313,395.

The item "Mortgage £140,000" which you will observe appears immediately under the Debentures represents a mortgage on St. James' House, which property was acquired subject to this mortgage, and this item in the previous accounts was deducted from the leaseholds on the other side of the balance-sheet.

The item "Amounts owing to subsidiary companies, £1,536,126," was not shown separately in previous years, but was deducted from advances to other subsidiary companies. This item arises in connexion with the general financing of the whole group of companies by the main company, and at any given time some are in credit and some in debit, but under the new Act these items must be shown on both sides of the account. In passing, I would state that we have 71 subsidiary and associated companies.

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Current liabilities and provisions, including the final dividends on the Preference and proposed final on the Ordinary shares, amount to £1,750,097. In the 1928 balance-sheet the item "Sundry creditors and credit balances" amounted to £1,365,983, and if to this is added the final Preference and Ordinary dividends for 1928 the total is £3,003,602, so that at December 31, 1929, there is a reduction in current liabilities of £1,343,595.

By virtue of the new method of showing the accounts for 1929, whereby the profit and loss account is debited with the dividends less income-tax, the carry forward benefited by the income-tax deductions from the final Preference and Ordinary dividends to the extent of approximately £200,000. The board therefore decided that this sum should be transferred to a taxation reserve, and you will observe that the sum of £225,761 has been so transferred, bringing the reserve up to £477,000. This reserve is more than sufficient to cover the company's actual liability for income-tax and all known contingencies.

TAXATION PROVISIONS

In addition to the taxation reserve in the main company's accounts, full provision has been made in the accounts of all subsidiary companies, and at December 31, 1929, the total provisions for the main company and subsidiaries amounted to £655,511. This figure will give the shareholders some idea of the provision which the company as a whole has to make to meet the demands of taxation.

The taxation reserve in past years was not shown separately, but was included under the heading "Sundry creditors and credit Balances."

GENERAL RESERVE

The general reserve has been increased by the premium on shares issued during the year £193,393 and the transfer of £150,000 from the profit and loss account, bringing the reserve up to a total of £3,373,105.

The next item is "Reserves for inter-company profits in stock valuations of subsidiary companies, £231,588." Where as in the case of this company there is a group of companies, inter-company transactions arise whereby one company sells its manufactured products to another. For balance-sheet purposes the second company naturally values the stock at the price paid to the first company. From the point of view of the main company this means that the first company has taken credit for the profit on the sale of this stock to the second company, but when these goods have not yet been sold to the public a reserve is made to cover this inter-company profit in the accounts of the main company.

The reserve in the balance-sheet of £231,588 fully covers the whole of these inter-company profits in stock valuations of all goods sold under our price lists.

I feel sure, after this explanation and a further examination of the balance-sheet, you will all agree with me as to the strength of our balance-sheet position.

BALANCE-SHEET: CREDIT SIDE

The total of the assets grouped under the heading of "Fixed assets" amounts to £4,074,393, which shows an increase over 1928, taking the figures on a comparable basis, of £156,766, representing additions to various of the items coming under this heading, less ample provision for depreciation.

Under the heading of "Investments and advances," you will observe that the totals have been subdivided as between subsidiary companies, associated companies, and sundry investments, and that advances and current accounts have been separated from shares and debentures. This has been done to meet the requirements of the new Act. The total amounts to £17,738,536. Further advances have been made during the year to subsidiaries in connexion with their development.

STOCK VALUATIONS

As regards the items coming under the heading "Current assets," stocks show a decrease of £361,889. Part of this is due to the fall in the value of raw materials and part to the closest control of stocks. The whole question of stock valuations has received the most careful consideration, and I am satisfied that the valuation is a most conservative one, and the inventory position most satisfactory.

The item "Sundry debtors less reserves" shows a slight increase over 1928. Here again the reserves for bad and doubtful debts have been carefully reviewed, and I am satisfied that these reserves are more than sufficient to cover this contingency, both in the main and all subsidiary companies. Having regard to the very difficult trading conditions, I consider our outstandings represent an extremely satisfactory ratio to turnover.

As compared with 1928 you will observe that the item "Bills r...vable, bank balances, &c." shows a decrease of £1,640,316. Under the new form of accounts new groupings have been inevitable, but the decrease of £1,640,316 can be accounted for by the reduction in current liabilities of £1,343,595, and of debenture liability of £313,395.

It will be seen that the total of current assets amounts to £4,624,669, as against current liabilities, including the proposed dividends, of £1,750,097.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

I have dealt with most of these figures already, but you will observe that depreciation amounting to £220,887 has been written off in the main company's books, and in addition full provision for depreciation has been made in the accounts of all subsidiary companies.

With reference to the note which appears on the profit and loss account, and which is necessary under the new Companies Act, from this you will observe that the company has only taken credit for profits of subsidiary companies to the extent of the dividends declared by those companies in respect of the year 1929. No credit has therefore been taken for any sums placed to reserve in the accounts of those companies, or carried forward on their profit and loss accounts.

In the case of certain subsidiaries that have sustained losses, full provision has been made in the accounts of the main company for its proportion of such losses. The reserves under this head have been deducted from the value of investments and advances appearing in the balance-sheet.

The note appearing on the profit and loss account is, I think, an extremely valuable protection for some shareholders, but so far as Dunlop shareholders are concerned it merely represents what has hitherto been the practice of this board.

I have dealt with the accounts at greater length than usual to enable you to fully grasp the changes in their presentation and also to realize the great strength of the company's financial position.

DIFFICULT TRADING CONDITIONS

World trading conditions in 1929 were exceptionally difficult. This was due almost entirely to the abnormal condition of the international money market, which was brought about by the credit demands of speculators in connexion with the international Stock Exchange boom centred in New York. This caused a serious outflow of European funds to America. With a view to checking this, money rates were raised to a high level, 13 Central European banks, led by the Bank of England, adopting this course during the first six months of the year.

This policy had a depressing effect upon British trade and industry, which, after a promising start, began to fall away. Prices of raw materials, which opened firm, began to fall early in the second quarter of the year, the Board of Trade index number declining by nearly 7 per cent. during April and May. The increases in money rates proved, however, insufficient to check the speculation in New York and the drain of funds towards America. International money rates were raised again in August and September.

EFFECT OF WALL STREET COLLAPSE

Finally came the Wall Street collapse in October, which brought to a close the United States trade boom which had been proceeding almost without interruption since 1925. This collapse accentuated still further the reaction in trade and prices, and brought about a condition of stagnation from which, in spite of a general lowering of money rates, the world has not yet emerged.

These conditions affected different countries in different degrees. Of European countries, France suffered least and maintained a good level of trade and employment till almost the end of the year. Germany, where credit had for a long time been abnormally dear, and international political conditions still exercised a depressing effect, suffered perhaps most, and our own country came midway between these two, suffering a gradually increasing reaction in both home and foreign business during the last half of the year.

Amongst adverse influences which particularly affected business in this country were the political uncertainties attending on the change of Government. The automobile industry felt these conditions in common with others, and was especially affected by the threat to the McKenna Duties, which undoubtedly resulted in the holding up of a considerable volume of business. We ourselves had to contend also with the severe reaction in rubber prices.

COMPANY'S INTEREST IN THE McKENNA DUTIES

You will expect me to say something about the McKenna Duties. As a company we are interested in these in two ways.

First, having regard to their effect upon the automobile manufacturers in this country. Our tires are their principal accessory. Their prosperity means more business for us.

There are four or five principal automobile manufacturing countries in the world. America, with her great size and enormous wealth, has a fully protected market within her own frontiers, and her registration of automobiles is 77 per cent. of the total automobiles of the world. Her manufacturers, assured of their enormous home market, and benefiting by the consequent spread of their overhead expenses, have obtained in the export market an almost corresponding percentage of business.

EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY ON THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Since the War our automobile manufacturers, under the provisions of the McKenna Duties, have attained a measure of volume, but their protection has only been half-hearted, and has never been continuously assured to them. As recently happened, they have been kept in a state of doubt, almost from month to month, whether their protection was to be maintained or taken from them. It is only partial even to-day, and was never certain, and they are competing in an industry where every producing country is highly protectionist.

If ever there was an industry which justified protection because of its industrial structure and methods of production the automobile industry justifies it, but the industry does not know whether its position will be fundamentally altered by the withdrawal of the McKenna Duties a year hence. That uncertainty must retard enterprise, development and growth, and is therefore bad for this company and for you as shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

THE DUTIES AND TIRES

Now, the second interest we have in the McKenna Duties is in so far as they are applied to tires, and the disadvantage of uncertainty here is to a great extent superimposed upon and cumulative to the disadvantages which we suffer under because of the uncertainty of the automobile manufacturers.

Tires were not safeguarded in the original imposition of the McKenna Duties—for reasons which I need not go into they were omitted—and this company laid its plans and made its great recovery after the catastrophes following the year 1920 without protection.

We were included under the McKenna Duties at a subsequent date, namely, in 1927, without our request and for revenue purposes.

The protection of the McKenna Duties as applied to tires had two immediate effects. In 1926 well over 1,000,000 motor tires were imported, and in 1929 only 120,000 were imported, but the capacity of this country for the manufacture of tires had been enormously increased. Foreign manufacturers built works in this country. We increased our capacity—we had no option. The buyers of the 1,000,000 imported tires had to be supplied with tires of home manufacture. We cannot stand still, and so great additional capacity has been provided in the country, and the export trade has been well maintained, even allowing for the fact that tires wear so much longer than they did a few years ago.

Prices have fallen to an even greater extent than the cost of the raw materials used in manufacture, and in spite of the fact that quality has steadily improved. In the tire industry, therefore, the imposition of the duties has substantially benefited the trade and employment in this country, and there has been no detriment to the consumer, but in fact the consumer's position has also improved for other reasons. (Hear, hear.)

BENEFIT TO TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT

To my mind it is inconceivable in fairness and justice that Parliament in these circumstances should remove the import duties placed upon tires. I am convinced that given adequate protection and security in its continuance, the British automobile industry would make enormous strides in export, to the benefit not only of the industry but to us as their tire makers. Protection was imposed upon us, and it appears to me to be monstrous to think that that protection could now be withdrawn when by its imposition Parliament has forced us into expenditure which we would not otherwise have incurred. (Hear, hear.)

I am not here to-day making a pronouncement on Free Trade or Protection as a general question at all; opinions may differ on that great question of policy. I am merely giving you my views on the effect of these duties which Parliament imposed in connexion with the automobile industry and the tire industry. I hope that the whole body of Dunlop shareholders and the whole body of their employees will in their own interest ponder over this question and, if they agree with me, take every legitimate step in their power to see that their views and interests are adequately made known to their representatives in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) If any shareholder is in doubt as to the conclusions which I venture to put before you, I invite him to clear the matter up with me in correspondence.

REVIEW OF 1929

Last year, as I have no doubt many of you are aware, proved to be an exceedingly difficult year for business, not only in this country but throughout the world, and the difficulties were accentuated both by the financial crisis in this country and by the crash on Wall Street towards the end of the year, to which I have already referred.

At home we have had to face intense competition, but I am glad to assure you that in spite of this competition we have more than maintained our volume of business. We sell to a carefully thought out and definite policy, and through the years this policy has created for the company accumulated goodwill with dealers, which is an immense source of strength. Our terms with our dealers are consistent and fair—their loyalty to us is proof of this. Our important business with the great road transport undertakings has been further developed, due not only to the quality of our products, but also to the efforts of our fine service organization which we have steadily built up.

It happens occasionally that business must be allowed to go past us because it cannot be done in conformity with the trading policy which has been carefully decided upon, but no large business can succeed without such definite and carefully laid down lines of policy. Opportunism would not help us in the long run, as by this means permanent goodwill is impossible. We must sometimes lose customer "A" to keep faith with customers "B" to "Z."

OUTSTANDING SUCCESS OF THE "FORT DUNLOP" TIRE

One of the features of our trading last year has been the immediate and outstanding success of the "Fort Dunlop" tire. This tire was originally designed to give that reserve of strength which is necessary to withstand abuse either in road surface, high temperature, or high speed, but its success shows us very clearly that a large number of motorists will have the best and in the end they achieve the lowest cost per mile.

The development of this tire was largely helped by the fact that we have such an excellent cotton mill entirely under our own control. This enables your tire factory to know that they are all the time building up tires with material specially designed and manufactured for the particular function to be performed.

Quality is always before us, and during last year considerable changes have been made in the construction and manufacture of your products, including the Dunlop Standard tire, with a view to further increasing their preeminence in the motor world. In fact, in certain cases improvements have not yet reached the ultimate consumer.

You will be interested to hear that the average mileage of our Giant tires, calculated on the total number of tires which are sold on a mileage basis, showed in 1929 an increase of 28 per cent. as compared with the previous year. (Hear, hear.) The maintenance of the quality of this class of tire is becoming of greater and greater importance, as you can see for yourselves the enormous increase in the number of Giant tires on the road.

Naturally, with this large increase of Giant tires there is a decrease in the demand for solid tires. This trend of business was foreseen by your board, and arrangements were made a year ago to concentrate at Manchester the whole of the manufacture of solid tires, thus freeing at Fort Dunlop a large shop which has been equipped with the most up-to-date plant to be devoted entirely to the manufacture of Giant pneumatic tires.

INCREASE IN SALES OF CYCLE TIRES

One is probably apt in referring to tires to think only of motor-tires, but I must remind you that we have a very substantial business in motor-cycle and cycle tires and rims. The sales of both cycle and motor-cycle tires show a very considerable increase over the preceding year. We supply first equipment to nearly all the important manufacturers.

SPORTS COMPANY

In the sports world we have made great progress. Our golf ball and tennis ball sales were considerably ahead of previous years, and the reduction in the price of the golf ball which was made by this company in the spring of last year has resulted in a considerable increase in the demand for the Dunlop ball. Those of you who are golfers will have seen and tried the improved ball which was introduced in March last, and which has had a most phenomenal run of success.

FRENCH COMPANY

The success of your French company has been very marked. Last year was by far the most satisfactory year which that company has ever experienced, and to meet the growing demand for Dunlop tires in that territory, it has been necessary to increase considerably the capacity of the factory at Montluçon. The directors have also taken the step of providing plant at Montluçon for the manufacture of cord required for the manufacture of the French tires to which I will refer later.

GERMAN COMPANY

Conditions in Germany have not been too good, but I am glad to say that during the current year sales are rising, and with stabilization of economic conditions in that country I feel sure that we shall get our share of any business which may be offering. The relative position of the company is improving.

AMERICAN COMPANY

I have incidentally referred to the crash in America which had such a disastrous effect on many industries. Trading conditions in that country are still by no means easy, but a new policy for intensifying sales has been embarked upon by that company which I hope will show much better results.

I have just returned from a visit to that factory, and have seen for myself the enthusiasm with which the whole problem is being tackled. In spite of the difficulties of trading last year, I am glad to say that the results of the American company showed a considerable improvement over those of the previous year.

JAPAN AND CANADA

I am happy to say that the results of the Far East companies continue to be eminently satisfactory, and there is no doubt that in that part of the world Dunlop is pre-eminent.

The Canadian company is having its difficult times in common with other rubber factories in that country, but it commenced paying a small dividend last year—the first for many years.

AUSTRALIA

Australia is at the moment going through troublous times, but I have no doubt the finances of that important Commonwealth will adjust themselves and that your investment in the Australian company will continue to be a profitable and satisfactory one. For the past year a substantial dividend was received.

DUNLOP COTTON MILLS

Your cotton mills have been fully employed and the results which have already been published are most gratifying. I have already remarked upon the extreme value to the company of the ownership of its up-to-date cotton mills, which must be familiar to any of my listeners who come from Lancashire. We have, however, by no means exhausted the great value of having our cotton mill plant. After years of research the managing director of the cotton mills and his capable assistant have succeeded in evolving an entirely new double twist doubling machine. These machines are being installed, and represent a marked advance on cotton cord manufacture.

It has, in the past, been possible to put into a thread a great amount of twist, but until the development of this machine it was not possible to control the amount of twist so as to put in neither more nor less than was perfect for the task to be imposed.

THE PLANTATIONS

Dealing with our plantations you do not need to be reminded of the difficult position which arose due to the removal of restriction. The price of rubber varied from just under 1s. 8d. per lb. in January to just under 7¼d. per lb. in April, 1928. During 1929 the price was more stable, closing at 8d. per lb., but varying from approximately 1s. 1½d. to 7¼d. per lb.

Last year the plantations made a trading profit of £341,000, more than two-and-a-half times the amount necessary to pay the Preference dividend, and therefore leaving a substantial Ordinary dividend to this company.

In 1929 we cropped almost 19,500,000lb. at the rate of 416lb. per acre, at a f.o.b. cost Singapore of 5½d. All these figures are records. For 1930 we forecast a 10 per cent. increase in crop at a f.o.b. cost of less than 5d. per lb., but we do not think we have reached the lowest limit of costs.

RUBBER PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENTS

We feel that there is a big future for the plantation industry provided scientific production and economic management are attained. The old restriction scheme almost directly negatived these desiderata. When restriction was abolished in 1928 we cropped for that year only 312lb. per acre at a f.o.b. cost of 6½d., and, as I have told you, we have already improved on that up to 418lb. per acre at 5½d. f.o.b. cost.

But we are looking still farther into the future. We are improving our organization. We have undertaken an extensive programme of cultivation, and are almost daily improving our methods of production and manufacture. We look to higher yields even on our old areas. We are extending our plantations with the finest budded material possible.

We believe that these new areas will give crops up to thrice the yield per acre of our old areas, and that we will be able to make money as planters even if prices for raw rubber remain at a low level.

ENLARGEMENT OF MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

I have explained on previous occasions the policy of the board so as to make the company less dependent on the conditions of any one market or any one industry. We have, as you know, broadened the basis of our manufacture geographically by the acquisition of the shares of the Tyre Investment Trust in the Dunlop companies—Far East and Canada. We also, as you know, took an interest in the Australian company. Those purchases widen the area of our trading.

The board also pursued a policy of broadening the basis of its manufacture so that we are now interested in many products, such as general rubber goods, shoes, garments, &c., the object being to help and stabilize the profit-earning position of the company. Our turnover in commodities unconnected with the automobile industry now represents 25 per cent. of the total.

With the acquisition of the various general rubber factories considerable reorganization and development was called for, but I am glad to say that we are through this period. The factories have now settled down and show a considerably increased profit for last year.

EXPORT ORGANIZATION

Export trade is most important to this country and is of no less importance to your company. Eighteen months ago we completely reorganized our export organization and much greater activity in the development of export business was undertaken. This, I am happy to say, is bearing fruit, as our sales in oversea markets during last year, in spite of the most intense competition and general trade depression, showed marked improvement. Prices in this branch of our business have been in many cases unsatisfactory, but I am glad to say that I see signs of a more general desire to look for fair profits rather than volume, and if that be so better results should be achieved. Reckless competition is never good in the long run for producer or consumer, and I am glad to see signs of a healthier state of affairs.

PRODUCTION AND EFFICIENCY

I have from time to time referred to the improvement in the efficiency of your factories. It is a feature on which we pride ourselves and which is commented upon most favourably by the many visitors who, during the course of the year, pass through the works. This improved efficiency does not only obtain at Fort Dunlop but obtains in all your other factories without exception, and I can say definitely that it has been of inestimable value in enabling us to maintain the position of the company at home and abroad.

The output per worker at our various factories at home and abroad is about two-and-a-half times what it was five years ago.

This improvement has not been brought about by what could be called "driving methods." Far from it; it has been brought about by improvement in process and machinery, improved lay-out, more regular flow of raw material and semi-finished material to the workers, while at the same time, without exception, the workers have given of their best. This improvement in output has had a marked effect on costs, and I am glad to say that we are in the position of being able to show lower costs of production, with, at the same time, increased earnings for our operatives.

CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH WORKERS

The relations between the company and its workers have never been more cordial than they are to-day. If time permitted I would tell you more of all we are doing on the "human" side of our undertaking. I will try and do so on another occasion.

One of the greatest difficulties in manufacture is to maintain a regular flow of production through the factory. This is particularly marked when we have seasonal fluctuations, but on comparing the charts of production for the last few years I see there has certainly been a more regular and even flow of work through the shops during 1929 than ever before. Excessive overtime or excessive short time is equally bad, and these we try to avoid and in a very large measure succeeded in avoiding during the past year.

How successful we have been in giving regularity of employment is clearly demonstrated by the following figures:—

In 1926-27 the spread between maximum and minimum was 40 per cent.
In 1929, 18 per cent.

COOPERATION AND GOODWILL

This improvement, so valuable to the employees of the company, can only be obtained by cooperation and goodwill between management and operatives.

Suffice to say we have never had less irregularity of employment—we have never turned our stock over faster than in 1929, and we have never had a closer or more satisfactory inventory position.

In that field, therefore, and apart from a high water mark of efficiency in production and quality—we have reached a record in good management—I ask you to authorize me to convey to Sir George Beharrell and to his able managers and staff, and our wonderful body of operatives, your thanks and congratulations on this great achievement. (Hear, hear.)

I, on my own responsibility, will ask them to do better in 1930.

PROTECTIVE TARIFFS: TRANSFERENCE OF WORK TO FRANCE

As is stated in the report, no major extensions have been necessary in your organization except at the French mills. This, with a rising and extending output, may well appear to you to be paradoxical.

The figures I have given above clearly indicate to you that we are in fact turning far more product out of any given capacity than we ever did before; consequently, owing to the enormously increased efficiency of our production we are finding ourselves in a position where increased output does not entail extended plant.

I am, of course, speaking in a fairly broad sense; the only exceptions to this are where we are influenced by protective tariffs. For instance, in Japan we are building increased capacity because of the protective tariff of Japan.

In France, where our business is increasing satisfactorily, we are in identically the same position. Owing to the tariff against the import of cord required for our tires, we are providing capacity in France for doubling the spun cotton into cord, and relieving our Rochdale mills of that supply.

The directors have viewed with regret the transference of this work to France, but as the custodians of your purse, this is inevitable.

I am glad to say, however, that this does not mean that your Rochdale mills will be put on short time because we have bought a proportion of our non-specialised requirements outside, and with the transference of that work from outside spinning firms to your Rochdale mills they will remain well occupied.

THE POSITION SUMMARIZED

To summarize the 1929 position therefore:—

(1) The quality of our products, as proved by very complete records, was never so high.

(2) Our plant throughout the organization was never so up-to-date or in better condition.

(3) The efficiency and economy of our tire and rubber factories were never greater, and the wages of our employees have improved with the increased efficiency and have steadily risen since the reconstruction.

(4) Our relations with our employees have never been better, and are excellent.

(5) The demand for our products generally throughout the world has never been so high.

(6) We have sold more tires in this country in 1929 than ever before—(cheers)—and the volume of our export business is rising.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS

So far as primary products are concerned:—

(1) Our plantations are producing at the lowest figure that they have ever attained, and with a record weight of rubber per acre and in total.

(2) Our cotton mills have produced a record quantity and at the lowest factory cost.

These are facts which you ought to know and which I give with a full sense of responsibility. Incidentally, they will enable you to judge the value of the rumours which were so assiduously circulated last year. (Cheers.)

OUTLOOK FOR 1930

I am sure you will ask me, or at any rate desire, that I should give you some indication of the outlook for 1930.

To date we are doing very well—I might say extremely well. (Hear, hear.) While tire prices show a downward tendency world conditions in the industry are steadier than they were in 1929, and our activities outside the automobile industry are increasing and becoming more profitable.

We have, as I have explained to you, made very substantial economies indeed in our productive cost, to some extent resulting from prudent capital expenditure in the past; to some extent due to increased efficiency and economies of a managerial and scientific character; to some extent due to increased output from our workers, the benefit of which we have shared with them in regularity of employment and increased earnings.

Our sales force was never keener than it is to-day—our quality was never higher.

RELATIONS WITH COMPETITORS

Our relations with our competitors were never sounder or more friendly, and an influence making for stability is increasing throughout the industry. I feel that with this greater stability and our enormous goodwill (which, I may remind you, stands at nothing in our balance-sheet) we stand to share in that prosperity which I ardently hope for, and frankly expect, in the motor tire industry. I look also with hope to our business other than motor tires.

At home, however, no thoughtful man can deny that in business circles, and in public circles of a sufficient financial status to be possible customers in the automobile market, there is a feeling of uncertainty.

On the one hand, increased taxation, and further increases are feared.

On the other hand, there is still grave uncertainty about the McKenna Duties and other safeguards.

That this Government means well in its own estimation of what is good for the country I do not doubt, but some of the utterances of its less responsible members promise us still further increased taxation, which creates a reluctance to buy on the part of the very class of people who can afford to run a motor-car.

"The old automobile will do," "a repaired tire or a patched tire will see it out," "the second automobile must be done without," "we cannot afford a motor-car this year"—those are the thoughts of our possible customers.

THE TAXATION OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

There are those in high and responsible quarters who say that heavy income-taxation does not withdraw funds from business and industry. You will realize that such a statement is fundamentally wrong—(hear, hear)—but the speech of the Chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Company reaches far beyond the walls of this room. Many people will read it who do not realize how public companies are taxed.

As you all know, you receive your dividends less tax. That is what is called income "taxed at the source," but what actually takes place is this:—

We prepare our accounts, and after careful consideration make prudent provision for all contingencies, and the final net profit is appropriated as follows:—

A. To general reserve.
B. To pay dividends.
C. The balance carried forward.

The State is as directly interested in the continued prosperity of a business as are the shareholders and employees. One would think, therefore, that the State would encourage conservative finance and would only levy tax upon the profits arrived at after provision for all contingencies and after setting aside sums necessary for the development of the concern. (Cheers.)

ATTITUDE OF INLAND REVENUE

The Inland Revenue Department does not accept the basis of ordinary prudent business consideration, but arrives at a profit figure of its own. It says, in effect, for example: "You may think such a rate of depreciation on plant and buildings right, but we fix a much lower rate. You may consider it prudent to create a fund to provide for future obsolescence, reserves for contingencies and for the general development of the business, but we shall not allow these."

In a company such as ours, owning holdings in a very large number of subsidiaries, we adopt the principle of taking into our accounts the dividends of our subsidiaries and making full provision for the losses of our subsidiaries. The law evidently recognizes the soundness and importance of this principle because of the note which you will see on the lower right-hand corner of the profit and loss account. Yet the Inland Revenue, in arriving at the figure of profit upon which we are taxed, assesses us upon our profits from subsidiary companies but makes no allowance for the losses on other subsidiary companies.

HYPOTHETICAL PROFITS

In these and other ways that Department arrives at a figure of hypothetical profits upon which we are taxed. To illustrate what this means in the aggregate, taking the years from 1924 to 1929, you as shareholders have paid income-tax personally on the dividends that you have or will receive in respect of those years. But the Inland Revenue has, or will have, levied income-tax on a total of approximately £3,700,000 over and above the dividends paid in respect of those years.

The whole of this £3,700,000 has been retained in the business to provide for contingencies and development, but the State has levied income-tax upon the whole of this sum.

In these circumstances I do not see how any sane man can deny that money is being taken directly out of industry which, in the interests of the industrial prosperity of the country, ought to be left in the industry—(hear, hear)—or that you as income-tax payers are in effect paying in taxation far more than 4s. 6d. in the pound, as you pay upon the dividend you receive as individuals, but you also pay upon sums which you have not received, and which ought to be left, and are left, in the business in order to strengthen and develop it. (Hear, hear.)

FINANCE OF INDUSTRY

No business can succeed in the long run unless it has funds with which to keep its productive capacity up to date, and with which to develop itself to its maximum capacity. If one examines the history of any of the old and successful businesses of to-day it will be found that in the past the development of the concern has been largely financed out of profits.

There are many who say with truth that we have far too many out-of-date plants in this country. In my opinion this is largely due to the fact that the State has taken from industry funds which would otherwise have been available for the replacement of plant and the general development of the business. In consequence of these heavy inroads in the available profits of industry, further capital has to be raised to finance development, obsolescence, &c., and that further capital falls as an additional burden upon production. As taxation has risen this burden has become more and more serious, and if this continues the poor goose that lays the golden egg will be killed.

POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY

Now this taxation situation and political uncertainty are undoubtedly factors which in looking to the future we cannot disregard, but it is not only at home that we trade, a large proportion of our business is export business, and when one looks at the unrest and disturbance, financial, political, and economic, in every quarter of the globe—Australia, India, China, Egypt, South America, Russia, Poland—I doubt whether in the history of organized business there has ever been a time when greater uncertainty existed.

Notwithstanding therefore the increased strength disclosed by our balance-sheet, the ever-growing efficiency and economy in our business, and our hopes for an improved competitive situation, your board, in common with other prudently managed industrial concerns to-day, is adhering to a very conservative policy.

CONSERVATIVE BASIS OF THE ACCOUNTS

Your accounts have never been compiled on a more conservative basis than the ones now presented to you. We have never more carefully scrutinized the value of your assets than in presenting these accounts to you. We have never more rigorously conserved your resources. We have been prudent, as we felt that the vast majority of our shareholders would wish us to be.

We view the future with confidence, and in the knowledge of our conserved strength.

What we require is the renewal of trade so long overdue. We are fully equipped to cope with it. Pessimism is an unfortunate epidemic and highly infectious. It leads people to gloomy exaggerations and to despairing and disparaging statements which have no foundation in fact, and by which only the "bears" on the Stock Exchange benefit.

The people of this country must not allow this spirit to dominate them.

So far as we are concerned, we shall go on in faith and courage, developing the great organization which you have entrusted to our hands. (Cheers.)

I will move the resolution, but before putting it to the meeting will endeavour to reply to questions as fully as I can.

I beg to move:—"That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be approved and adopted, and that the payment of the dividend on the "A," "B," and "C" Preference shares, and the payment on May 16, 1930, of a dividend of 9 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making with the interim dividend of 6 per cent. a total of 15 per cent., be and is hereby approved."

Mr. CLIVE L. BAILLIEU, C.M.G., seconded the motion.

SHAREHOLDERS' VIEWS AND QUESTIONS

Mr. P. BURROWES SHIEL.—Mr. Chairman, I should just like to ask, as a preliminary question, when will the Ordinary dividend be paid? I should also like to say that we believed—and I personally did believe—that your report could not be of such a highly optimistic character. The tone which permeates your statement, and the figures of the report generally, afford matter for congratulations and felicitations, to you personally, sir, because I think that in the living form of the chairman of this board the success of this company throughout the past year is well personified.

MAJOR STEWART said he was glad to hear the chairman's reference to the fact that the board were pursuing a policy of broadening the basis o the company's manufactures. He, personally, advocated that that basis should be still further extended to include many articles manufactured from rubber in constant daily use, such as mats, washers, waterproofs, and so forth, and particularly that the name of Dunlop should be impressed upon every article produced in the factories of the company.

Mr. SOUTHERNWOOD.—With regard to the question of taxation referred to by the chairman, surely if there is no tribunal dealing with that particular point there should be one; otherwise we are absolutely at the mercy of the Government.

Mr. GEORGE MARTIN.—I have two questions. In 1928 there was an issue of shares to the shareholders at 25s. a share. That was intended as a bonus. At about the same time rubber restriction was removed and, instead of 25s. a share being a bonus to the shareholders it really penalized those shareholders who took them up, because the price has since dropped by 10s. or more. The first question I put is—could not something be done for those shareholders who took up what was intended to be a bonus share? (Hear, hear.) My second question is—is it the intention of the board to continue payment of interim dividends?

THE TAPPING HOLIDAY

Mr. MORRIS.—Mr. Chairman, is it the fact that the Dunlop Rubber Company—the owners of the rubber plantations—are standing out of the restriction scheme of a tapping holiday for May? I understand that they have been approached to join this tapping holiday and have refused, the excuse being that their rubber was prepared in a manner rather different from other planters and that they could not possibly do without it. Now, as the Dunlop Rubber Company own a very large acreage of rubber all over Malaya, this standing out on their part is having a very bad effect on the native producers who have been asked to join in restriction. I do not know whether this point has been put to you personally, or whether it has only been turned down by your plantation managers, and, therefore, I take this opportunity of putting it before you in public.

Mr. G. P. HARGREAVES.—In your speech you have given us to-day a very long, very frank, and very informative address. Your speech was full of most interesting information, but you dismissed the question of Australia in a few sentences. But, Mr. Chairman, during the year under review there has been much printed in the financial papers about the new commitments of the company in Australia. I think it would be interesting to this meeting to have a few further words from you explaining what has occurred and what is our position in Australia.

I congratulate you on the wealth of detail you have given us and on the frankness of your statement, and also on the conservative policy which it is perfectly evident you and your co-directors are steadily pursuing, and which in the long run can only have the best results on the fortunes of this important company.

I should like finally to utter a word of criticism. With all respect I do not agree with your policy in regard to rubber restriction. I hope you will take heed of the remarks made by the last speaker, and that during the coming months, if and when, as is very likely, a further restriction scheme should be brought forward in connexion with the plantation rubber, you will see your way to adopt a more friendly and cooperative policy than has been the case hitherto.

Mr. COWIE.—I think that we have had quite sufficient interference with the law of supply and demand, and I think, Sir, that you and your co-directors have had a greater experience than the average man in the street as to whether it is desirable that you should restrict your plantations output. (Hear, hear.) There is one question which has been asked several times during the past year, and that is upon what basis the directors estimated the value of the shares issued at 25. 6. I should esteem it a favour if you could answer this question, and I should also like to take the opportunity of thanking you for giving us a little encouragement.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN.—I will now endeavour to answer the questions which have been put. Mr. Shiel asked when the dividend was to be paid. It will be paid on the 16th of this month. We have improved on past records very much lately. Then he congratulated me upon the highly optimistic speech which I have made, and I wondered whether that was quite a fair description of it. My speech was not intended to be highly optimistic or highly anything else; it was intended to be a fair presentation of the affairs of the company and of world conditions, favourable or unfavourable, as they appeared to me.

Then Major Stewart suggested that we should continue to broaden the basis of our productions and utilize still further the name "Dunlop." He suggested that we should embark upon the manufac

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO.

TAX-FREE DIVIDEND OF 8%

TRADING DIFFICULTIES IN INDIA AND THE EAST

ACQUISITION OF A BUENOS AIRES BUSINESS

The TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, 5, Cripplegate-buildings, London.

Mr. MERCE WILKINSON (the chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. King, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I have to express regret that Mr. A. W. Prior, one of your directors, is unable to be with us to-day. In March last he, with Mr. Forward, left for the Argentine in connexion with the purchase of a business in Buenos Aires, to which I will refer later in my speech. Mr. Forward returned to London yesterday, but Mr. Prior is not expected back for some weeks.

CHANGES IN THE ACCOUNTS

The accounts we are presenting for your acceptance unfortunately show no improvement on those of a year ago; in fact, there is a shrinkage of about £12,000 in the trading profit, due to causes to which I will presently refer. The issued capital and reserve account, £1,239,380 and £300,000, are the same as in the last accounts. Bills payable, creditors, depositors' balances, and dividend warrants outstanding total £102,770, a reduction of £18,306 when compared with 1929.

On the credit side of the balance-sheet, freehold and leasehold premises stand at £646,657, a reduction of £4,751. Fixtures and plant are less by £14,007, the decrease in both cases being due to depreciation and the sale of our premises at Kampala, which branch was closed during the year under review owing to unfavourable trading conditions.

To meet the requirements of the new Companies Act we have had to show our interest in the Java Stores, Limited, in a different form than hitherto. The debit balance has been written off the value of the shares we hold instead of being included in creditors. In this connexion I would mention that our stores both at Soerabaya and Medan are now on a profit-earning basis, and can be depended upon to assist the general results of the company. All the preliminary expenses in connexion with the opening of these branches have now been provided for.

The stock-in-trade, £569,649, is £17,994 less than it was last year. In accordance with our usual custom, liberal allowance has been made for depreciation. The sum of £52,415 represents debtors and payments in advance, corresponding to £36,611 a year ago. Cash and investments are £1,415 higher than they were on February 28, 1929.

PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES

Turning now to the profit and loss account, the trading profit, £133,927, compares with £145,933. This is after debiting managing director's remuneration, which a year ago was charged under the heading of directors' fees, so the actual shrinkage in profit is not £12,000, as would appear, but £9,000 only.

On the debit side of the profit and loss account, directors' fees are £4,800, instead of £7,800 as in the last accounts. Income-tax requires £17,540, and depreciation on buildings, &c., £20,414, leaving a balance to be carried to the balance-sheet of £91,225, which is £932 less than last year.

The balance brought forward is £24,826, and to this we add £91,225, making a total of £116,052. Dividends already paid during the year have absorbed £70,969, leaving £45,083 to be dealt with to-day. Your directors propose that the balance be appropriated as follows:—To pay a final dividend of 3 per cent., making 8 per cent. per annum, free of tax, on the Ordinary shares, £17,681 8s.; to pay to the Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund, £1,000; and to carry forward the balance of £26,401 17s. 10d. to the next account.

THE CHECK TO INDIAN PROSPERITY

Your directors cannot but feel disappointed with the results of the year's trading. You will recognize that we have had to contend with exceptional difficulties and circumstances quite beyond our control. The political conditions in India are mainly responsible for the fall in profits. As was to be expected, the experiment of endeavouring to conciliate lawbreakers and seditionaries has had its inevitable result. Serious disturbances, accompanied by loss of life, have taken place, and the prosperity of the country has received a definite check. During the past few days the Government of India appear to have realized that their policy of allowing agitators to inflame the minds of credulous people is not creating an atmosphere suitable for the discussion of the important questions which will shortly be before the country, and it is to be hoped that the restrictive measures now in force have been applied in time to check further law-breaking and violence.

In Burma the unsatisfactory condition of the rice trade, to which I referred at our last meeting, has continued throughout the year, and the purchasing power of our customers, who are mostly natives of the country, has been restricted.

THE CEYLON AND OTHER EASTERN BRANCHES

Our branches in Ceylon have done well in spite of the low price now prevailing for rubber, one of the principal exports of that country.

Trading conditions have been difficult in the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, also due to the slump in rubber and tin, but, with one exception, all our branches have made a fair amount of profit.

Siam has proved a disappointment, but a change in management at our branch in Bangkok will, we hope, result in an improvement during the current year.

Our branches in Java and Sumatra have improved on last year's results, although trade there has been adversely affected by the low prices of rubber, sugar, and other commodities.

As our branch in Uganda was proving an unprofitable unit, it has been closed, and the stock and premises have been disposed of.

The branches in Kenya Colony have contributed slightly more to the general result than they did a year ago.

As regards China, sales have been well maintained in spite of the unsettled condition of the country, but, owing to a very severe fall in the price of silver, and a consequent depreciation in the exchange value of the dollar, profits have not been up to the previous year's level. Your directors, however, feel that the managers at Shanghai, Hong-kong, and Tientsin have come through a difficult period very creditably.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1930

The outlook for the current year is uncertain. I have recently spent about two months in thoroughly inspecting our branches in Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, and Ceylon, and I have satisfied myself that our managers have worked hard and done their best to overcome the difficulties they have had to face.

Our stocks have been taken into the accounts at a conservative valuation and your directors have no anxiety on this point. The business premises have all been maintained in good order and, as usual, repairs and replacements have been charged to revenue.

Your directors, Mr. Thomson and Mr. Wilkinson, jun., have made an extended tour of inspection in Java and Sumatra, the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, Siam, and China. At every branch they visited stock was thoroughly inspected and, where necessary, written down in value. All questions of management were fully discussed and possible improvements were closely examined.

THE BUENOS AIRES DEVELOPMENT

I now come to our most recent development. After very careful consideration your directors decided to acquire a well-established business in Buenos Aires. The circumstances attending this purchase were somewhat unusual. The proprietor had decided to turn it into a limited liability company, but, hearing that we had branches in various countries, and that we were not averse from extending in any new country where the prospects of a profitable business were good, he inquired if we would care to make him a cash offer. The first step was to examine the audited accounts, and as these were satisfactory your directors, Messrs. Prior and Forward, went to the Argentine to investigate the proposition on the spot. After a close examination of the assets to be acquired, and the prospects of business, it was decided to complete the purchase, and this has been done. We took over the business as from April 1, and I am pleased to be able to tell you that the returns for the month, which have been cabled to us, show a substantial improvement when compared with the corresponding month of last year. (Hear, hear.) We have taken over practically the whole of the staff, and the management of this branch will be in the hands of a man of long experience in the Argentine.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

As regards the staff, both abroad and at home, your directors are satisfied that they have done their best during an exceptionally difficult year. Fortunately, the loyalty of our native staff has stood the strain of intimidation, although on some occasions they have been prevented from attending their duties. Your directors feel that this is an appropriate occasion to make special reference to their services, which through no fault of their own have sometimes been carried out under unpleasant conditions.

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and statement of accounts as at February 28, 1930, be and are hereby approved and adopted, and that the profits be appropriated as recommended by the directors."

Mr. J. H. LEWES seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the re-election of the retiring director, Mr. Robert Whyte, which was seconded by Mr. A. FORWARD and also carried unanimously.

The auditors (Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co.) having been reappointed the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staff at home and abroad.

PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES WATERWORKS

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN THE SERVICE

The TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Province of Buenos Ayres Waterworks Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. P. ASHLEY COOPER (the chairman and managing director) said:—This is the twenty-first annual general meeting, and shareholders will, I think, agree that on attaining its majority the company shows every sign of having grown up strong and healthy in spite of some years of illness in its youth. And there is no reason to believe that it will not continue its course in health and strength. Last year I referred to the election of Dr. Irigoyen as President of the Republic. Since then a blustardly attack on his life has been made, but fortunately we are able to congratulate him on his miraculous escape. Shortly after our meeting last year I paid another visit to Buenos Ayres to study our future development. During my visit I had the honour of being received by the President, who showed the greatest interest in our affairs. Naturally a service such as ours appeals to Dr. Irigoyen, who has the welfare of his people so close at heart. So much so that he invited me to submit to him some suggestions for the improvement and development of sanitary services throughout the country.

During my visit we inaugurated, in the presence of the public authorities, the large station at Monte Chingolo about which I told you last year. This station is now in use, and is proving most valuable in helping us to deal with the large extensions—the biggest number of new consumers in any year in the company's life—in our districts. I am glad to say our service continues to improve, and is being appreciated more and more by the people and by the public authorities.

In the Province a new Cabinet took office on May 1. In Señor Crovetto and his Ministers we have men of great business experience, and we can, I believe, look forward with confidence to constructive cooperation from them. Before I sit down I should like to record our great appreciation of the services of our local committee and our management. You know them all well by now, and their splendid work speaks for itself.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a final dividend of 4 per cent., making 6½ per cent. for the year, was declared.

MARINE INSURANCE

AMERICAN STEAMER ASHORE

News from Lloyd's agents at San Francisco showed that the American tank steamer RICHFIELD, bound from San Francisco for Portland, Oregon, was stranded at Drakes Bay. It was stated that she was pounding heavily, and that assistance had been sent to her. In view of this report 40 per cent. was quoted in the London market. The RICHFIELD, a vessel of 2,366 tons, owned by the Richfield Oil Company, was built in 1913. She is understood to have loaded a full cargo.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
SUMATRA ..	Yokohama, March 21, and Manila for Gothenburg. Ashore Pearl Bank ..	10
RICHFIELD ..	San Francisco for Portland (Oregon). Ashore Drakes Bay	40

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ALAUNIA	For Ldn., left Montreal 9th.
ALBERTIC	For Montreal, left Mersey 9th.
ALCANTARA	For R. Aires, left Sthmtn. 9th.
AMERICAN BANKER	For Ldn., left N.Y. 8th.
ANTONIA	For L'pool, left Montreal 9th.
ATHENIA	For L'pool, 850 miles from Inishtrahull 2 p.m. 8th.
AURANIA	For Montreal, left Cherbourg 9th.
BALTIC	For L'pool, sig. 1,076 miles from Galway 1 p.m. 8th. Due Galway 11th.
BARRABOOL ..	For Sydney, left Gravesend 9th.
BERENGARIA ..	Fm. Sthmtn., arr. N.Y. 9th.
BINGO MARU ..	For Yokohama, left Table B. 9th.
BOUTRY	For Sapêle, left Gravesend 9th.
CHINKOA	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Sydney 9th.
CITY OF CORINTH ..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Hong-kong 9th.
CITY OF DUNEDIN ..	Fm. Baltimore, arr. M'selles 9th.
CITY OF MELBOURNE ..	For Baltimore, left Calcutta 8th.
CITY OF MOMBIA ..	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Colombo 8th.
CITY OF ROUBAIX ..	Fm. Philadel., arr. Kobe 9th.
CITY OF TOKIO ..	For Ldn., left Pt. Said 9th.
CITY OF VALENCIA ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Algoa B. 9th.
CITY OF WORCESTER ..	For Philadel., left Boston 8th.
COLUMBUS	Fm. Cruise, arr. N.Y. 9th.
COMORIN	For Bombay, left Gravesend 9th.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	For Montreal, left Mersey 9th.
DURBAR CASTLE ..	Fm. Beira, arr. Tenerife 9th.
FRANCE	Fm. N.Y., arr. Naples 7th.
GRACIA	Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 8th.
HANGVTANE	Fm. Fredrikstad, arr. Brisbane 9th.
JANUS	Arr. Bombay 9th.
KANAGAWA MARU ..	For B. Aires, left Pt. Natal 9th.
KENILWORTH CASTLE	For Table B., left Sthmtn. 9th.
LETITIA	For Montreal, 550 miles fm. Cape Race 7th.
LEVIATHAN	Fm. N.Y., arr. Sthmtn. 9th.
LIPPE	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Sydney 9th.
LOCHGOIL	Fm. V'couver, arr. Portland Ore. 8th.
LOCHMAHAR	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Mchstr. 8th.
MCBRYDE, CITIERS ..	For Montreal, left Mchstr. 9th.
MARY SLESSOR ..	For Opobo, cld. Madeira 8th.
MATADOR	For Demerara, left Gravesend 9th.
MATTAWIN	Fm. St. John, arr. E. Ldn. 9th.
MEKKA	Fm. Naples, arr. Vera Cruz 7th.
MODAVIA	Fm. Pacific Ct., arr. L'pool 8th.
MONTROSE	For Montreal, left Sthmtn. 9th.
NAUMBURG	For Sourabaya, left Pt. Natal 8th
NERISSUDA	Fm. L'pool, arr. Newcastle 8th.
OAKLEIGH GRANGE	For R. Plate, left Newport Mon. 9th.
PARRONA	Fm. N.Y., arr. Melbourne 8th.
PARIS	For Havre, cld. Plymouth 9th.
PORT CURTIS ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Sydney 9th.
PORT WELLINGTON	For Ldn., left Sydney 9th.
RANGITANE	For Wellington, left Sthmtn. 9th
SABOR	Fm. Brazil, arr. Antwerp 7th.
SEA GLORY	Fm. Kingston, arr. Antwerp 7th.
SHROPSHIRE	For Ldn., left Colombo 9th.
UMKURI	For L. Marques, left Pt. Natal 9th.
UMLALI	For Table B., left Algoa B. 9th.
VALACIA	For Hull, left Melbourne 8th.
VARDULIA	Arr. A'mouth 8th.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

CITY OF BAGHDAD ..	Fm. Ruttah, arr. Cairo 9th.
CITY OF KARACHI ..	Fm. Jask, arr. Karachi 9th.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 8.—EXCHANGE on London was unchanged at 59⅝d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 14⅝c. Receipts were 11,000 bags, making 2,627,000 bags so far this season, against 3,617,000 bags a year ago. There were no clearances to the U.S. or to Europe, but 2,500 bags were shipped elsewhere. The stock shows an increase at 237,000 bags, against 223,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard again quoted 21⅝c. Receipts were 37,000 bags, which makes 5,307,000 bags so far this season, against 7,555,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 5,000 bags to the U.S., nil to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock has increased to 1,036,000 bags, and compares with 1,077,000 bags a year ago.

THE SCOTTISH MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY

INCREASED DIVIDEND

THE INVESTMENT SITUATION

MR. J. MAXTONE GRAHAM'S REVIEW

The TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Scottish Mortgage and Trust Company, Limited, was held within the registered office, 3, Glenfinlas-street, Edinburgh, on Thursday.

Mr. J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A. (the chairman), presided.

The notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report were read by a representative of Messrs. Baillie, Gifford, and Co., the managers and secretaries.

The CHAIRMAN said:—You will have noticed that during the past year Dr. McKenzie Johnston found it necessary to retire from the board, and I am sure that you will wish me to express, on behalf of the stockholders, our appreciation of the work which he has done for the company during the last seven years. Dr. McKenzie Johnston was always an able and helpful member of the board, and we regret very much to lose his assistance and companionship.

This is the twenty-first annual general meeting of the company, and it takes place after a very disturbed period in the investment world, the close of which we may not yet have seen. You are aware of the extreme speculation which occurred in New York last autumn, of the drain of money which was thereby caused to that centre, of the height to which Reserve Bank rates were raised in order to control the situation, and of how the position was complicated by the unfortunate occurrences last summer in London.

EFFECT OF FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES

The slump in Stock Exchange values which followed on the collapse of the boom was very severe, and, though there has been some recovery, investment values are now much lower than they were a year ago. What is more serious is the resulting loss of confidence and the very grave fall in commodity prices. I see that the *Economist* states that wholesale prices as measured by its index number were at the end of April, 1930, 13 per cent. lower than at the end of April, 1929. The task of making profits in such circumstances becomes one of extreme difficulty for all kinds of companies who do not sell their product at a fixed price. An important change also takes place in the remuneration of every employee, whether he earns a high salary or a low weekly wage. A considerable time elapses before a fall of 13 per cent. in wholesale prices is transferred to retail prices, but the process does go on, with the result that any nominal wage which remains unchanged becomes a higher real wage, and the proportion of wages cost to total cost of production tends to increase. Similarly the real value of all fixed periodical payments steadily rises, whether they be interest on War Loan or weekly unemployment allowances. Thus almost all industries have been and are going through a very difficult period. Our accounts for the past year fortunately do not reflect these difficulties, but they may possibly show their results more clearly in our current and subsequent years.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

Our balance-sheet shows only slight changes since a year ago. The Ordinary stock remains at the same amount and the balance of the Preference stock has now been issued, with the result that our total issued capital stands at £1,500,000 divided into equal amounts of Preference and Ordinary stock. There has been an increase of £200,000 in our issued Debenture debt during the year, the total now standing at £1,401,000, and a further amount has been issued since the close of the accounts, so that to-day we have only a small amount of borrowing power still to exercise. We were able to make these further issues of Preference stock and Debenture stock on favourable terms, and when I come to the revenue account you will see that we have written off the discount and expenses in connexion with the issue. The total book value of our investments at the close of the year was approximately £3,800,000, showing an increase of about £450,000 on the year, and I am glad that a valuation made at March 31, 1930, shows that despite the general lowering of Stock Exchange values during the year there was a substantial surplus of value over the figure at which our investments stand in the balance-sheet. I have in past years pointed out that fluctuations in the total value of our investments are not of the first importance, as we are primarily permanent holders, but, none the less, it is satisfactory that in times such as these through which we have been passing there has never been any question of the book value of our investments not being amply represented by actual market values.

RESERVES STRENGTHENED

Turning to the revenue account, our net income, after payment of income-tax and expenses of management, is £183,000, which is an increase of £36,000 over last year. The interest on borrowed money takes £51,000, an increase of only £4,000 over last year, and the position of our Debenture holders is one of very great security. After meeting the Debenture interest there remains £131,000 to cover the Preference dividend of £31,000, and finally there is a balance of £100,000 of revenue earned on the Ordinary stock. Out of this we have transferred £15,000 to reserve and have written off the discount and expenses on the issues of Debenture stock and Preference shares during the past year, amounting to another £15,000, and we now recommend payment of a final dividend of 6½ per cent., which will make a total distribution for the year of 11½ per cent., being an increase of one-half per cent. upon the dividend paid last year. There will then remain a small balance of £1,100 to add to the carry-forward. It is very gratifying in these times to be able to recommend an increase of the dividend on the Ordinary stock, and in addition to be using over £30,000 out of the revenue account to strengthen the company and to add to our hopes of further progress in the future.

In conclusion, on behalf of the board, and I am sure on behalf of the stockholders, let me add a word of appreciation of the services of the secretaries and managers. Especially are our thanks due to Mr. Carlyle Gifford for the skill and attention which he devotes to the interests of the company.

Resolutions providing for the re-election of the retiring director and the reappointment of Messrs. William Home Cook and Co., C.A., as auditors having been carried, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MINING NEWS

GLOBE AND PHŒNIX GOLD.—April output: Treated, 6,008 tons; yield, 5,748oz.; profit, £12,483.

GOLDEN HORSE SHOE (NEW).—During April 33,708 tons were treated; yield, 46,005z.; working profit, £2,340.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AFRICAN MINES.—Production for April, 3,254 tons of iron ore and 86 tons of lead concentrates.

BROKEN HILL SOUTH.—For the four weeks ended May 3 treated 24,220 tons of crude ore, producing 5,058 tons of leady concentrates, assaying 69 per cent. lead and 20oz. silver per ton; also 4,310 tons of zinc concentrates, assaying 49 per cent. zinc.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING.—The sales of coal by the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ended May 3 amounted to 123,000 tons.

BISICHI TIN (NIGERIA).—April output, 65 tons.

EAST POOL AND AGAR.—April return.—Tons of ore milled, 7,062; tons of black tin recovered, 82.58th.; black tin recovered per ton of ore milled, 26.19; tons of arsenic recovered, 25; estimated revenue, £8,353. 1,000ft. Level, The West Drive on the Rogers Lode (North Branch) was extended 26ft., to a total of 466ft., in ore assaying 30.1lb. black tin per ton, over a width of 7ft. The East Drive on the Morsing Lode was advanced 31ft., making a total of 942ft., in low values. The Main North Crosscut was extended 21ft., to a total of 461ft.

NORTH KALGURLI (1912).—Cablegram:—"No. 3 level started sinking winze 150ft. South (off crosscut (1,526ft. north of South Boundary). North Drive face 318ft. low value (1,968ft. north of South Boundary). No. 3 level face 749ft. north of main west crosscut, 174wt. (1,881ft. north of South Boundary). 6826ft.-6950ft. north average value 18dwt. over 4ft. sample hole east side of drive 680ft. north proved a further width of ore of 4ft., value 6oz. 70wt. No. 4 level face, low value. No. 5 level South Drive off main west crosscut 132ft. West face, 154wt. (1,080ft. south of South Boundary). No. 6 level South Drive 463ft. north of main west crosscut face, 18dwt. (1,543ft. north of South Boundary); 523 tons treated, net yield £558. Eastern lode, extending old north drive of main east crosscut No. 2 level towards shaft 20, 1,250ft. north of South Boundary (this work is to get below workings of tributors, who extracted a large tonnage of high grade ore from surface to 1,000ft.)."

CHOSEN CORPORATION.—Great Nurupi Mine.—April output:—Milled, 9,440 tons; value, £12,340; profit, £2,428.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	May 20	June 3	June 24
Pay-day ..	May 22	June 5	June 26

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56½ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅛ 55⅜	..
88 15/16 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	87½ 87¾	..
103¼ 99 7/16	War Loan, 5% ..	101½ 101⅝	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101¼ 101½	..
91⅜ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	89⅝ 89¾	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	93½ 93¾	+⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	93½ 93¾	+⅛
80¼ 72 7/16	Conversion, 3½% ..	77½ 77¾	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	98½ 98¾	+⅛
— —	Do., 5% ..	102⅜ 102⅝	+⅛
101⅝ 97¼	Treas. 5% '33-35	102⅛ 102⅜	..
100 96½	Do. 4½% '30-32	100⅝ 100⅞	−⅛
98 15/32 94⅞	Do. 4½% '32-34	101⅛ 101⅜	..
97½ 93⅞	Do. 4% '31-33	99⅞ 100⅛	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	58¼ 59¼	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63½ 64½	..
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64 64¼	+⅛
84⅝ 80	T'vaal, 5% '23-53	81 83	..
266 239	Bank of England	250 253	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	81 85	..
71⅜ 60	India, 3½% ..	61½ 62½	..
61⅜ 50½	Do., 3% ..	52 53	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 46	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5% '06 ..	101⅝ 101⅝	..
92⅝ 80¼	Do. 4½% '50-55	82¾ 83¾	..
109 103 7/16	Sudan, 5½% ..	106½ 107½	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	65¾ 64¾	..
76¼ 70	Do., 2½% ..	76 77	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	101 102	−⅛
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn. 5%	104 105	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65½ 66½	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	65¼ 66¼	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	86 87	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	70 71	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	61½ 62½	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	80½ 81½	..
100⅝ 93	Do., 4¾% ..	96¼ 97¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '21-41	99½ 100	..
99¼ 93½	Do., 5% '45-75	91¾ 91¾	..
91⅞ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90½ 91	..
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	83¾ 84¼	..
95¼ 91 1/16	Cape, 4% '16-36	94 94½	..
82⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	82¼ 82¾	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '35-63	82 82½	..
112 5/8 103⅛	G. Cst., 5% '45-70	109½ 110	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	101½ 102	..
85½ 81⅝	N.Z'l, 3½% '34-44	85 85½	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½ 77	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '35	85¾ 86¼	..
77 69¼	Do., 5½% '30-50	69¾ 70¼	..
94¾ 90⅜	Do., 4% '33	94½ 95	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	89½ 90	..
102 92	Do. 5½% '47-57	93¾ 94¼	..
104 98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '46	101½ 102	+¼
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	95¼ 95¾	..
89 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	85½ 86	..
88⅝ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	89 89½	..
80⅝ 75	Do., 3% 1945	79½ 80	..
104½ 98½	Nig. 5% '47-57	102½ 103	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	87¾ 88¼	−¼
84 75¾	Do. 4% '50-50	77 75½	..
104¼ 98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	101¼ 101⅝	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85½ 86	..
99⅝ 89	S.A'st., 5% '45-75	89¼ 89¾	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	100¾ 101¼	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas's, 3½% 1940	82 82½	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	89¼ 89¾	..
79½ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	70¾ 71¼	..
99⅜ 91	W. Aus., 5% '45-75	89¼ 89¾	..
90½ 86	Do., 3½% '20-55	87½ 88	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	75¾ 74¼	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices May 5	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
88	Arg., 4% Rexicsion.	87 88	..
85⅜	Do., 4% 1900	83 84	..
93⅜	Do. Port Cap., 5% ..	93 94	..
103	Austrian, 6% ..	103 104	..
109	Belgian, 7% ..	109 110	..
94¾	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	94 95	−¼
52	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	51 52	..
61½	Do., 4% Rexcission ..	60½ 61½	..
65	Do., 5% 1913 ..	65½ 64½	..
79	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	77½ 78½	..
86½	Do., 5½% 1927 ..	86 87	..
60	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	59 60	..
85½	Bulgaria, 7%	85 86	..
96¼	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	95⅜ 96½	..
91	Do., 5% 1911 ..	90 92	..
107⅝	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	107 109	..
98	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	97½ 98½	..
83	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	82½ 83½	..
27	Do., 5% 1912 ..	26 27	..
64¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63⅝ 64⅜	..
63	Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	62 64	..
27	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	25 29	..
30½	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	29 32	..
110¼	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109½ 110⅜	..
77½	Egyptian Unified ..	77 78	..
20⅝	French, 5%	20½ 21	..
20⅛	Do., 4%	19¾ 20¼	..
103¼	Midl. 6%	102½ 103½	..
103¼	Nord, 6%	102½ 103½	..
104	Orleans, 6%	103½ 104⅜	..
104⅜	P.L.M., 6%	104 105	..
109½	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	108¼ 109⅝	..
104½	German, 7%	106 107	+⅝
63	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61 64	..
78	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78 80	..
101	Do., 7% Refugee ..	100 102	..
92¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	92 93	+½
102½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102¼ 103¼	..
18	Italian, 3½%	18 19	..
103	Do., Cdt. Consort "B"	102½ 103⅜	..
76¼	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	74⅞ 75⅝	−1¼
90¾	Do., 5% 1907 ..	88½ 89½	−1¼
102	Do., 6% 1924 ..	100 101	−1
95¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	93 94	−2
19½	Mexican, 5%	18 20	..
85	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	83 85	..
89	Polish, 7%	87½ 88½	..
47	Portugal, 3% 1st Scr.	46½ 47½	..
47¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46½ 47½	..
2½	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1 3	..
2¾	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1 3	..
102⅞	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	101½ 102½	..
13¼	Turkish, 4% Unified.	12⅝ 13¼	..
67	Uruguay, 3½% ..	66½ 67½	..
—	—	—	..
10¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	9¾ 10¼	..
52¾	Do., Pref.	51½ 52½	..
102¼	German Potash, 7% ..	103½ 104½	..
92¼	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	90 91	−½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

86	Great Western ..	85½ 86¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	82¾ 83¾	−¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99 100	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	96 97	..
50	L. Mid. and Scottish..	49¾ 50½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79¾ 80¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	77¾ 78¾	+¼
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	70½ 71½	−½
9¾	L. and N. East., Def. ..	9½ 10	..
29¾	Do., Pref.	29¼ 30	..
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	57¾ 58¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	74 75	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	66½ 67½	−½
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	54½ 55½	−½
67	Metropolitan	66 67	..
77½	Met. Dist.	77 78	..
31	Southern, Def. ..	30¾ 31¼	..
72½	Do., Pref.	72 73	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79¾ 80¾	−¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½ 99½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92½ 93½	−½
23/4½	Underground, £1 ..	22/10½ 23/4½	−1½d
111	Do., Income.. ..	108 110	−1

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	83 85	..
—	Argentine Gt. West..	79½ 81½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	30½ 32½	..
94	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	92 94	..
84½	B.A. and Pacific ..	82 84	..
76	B.A. Western	73 75	..
204	Canadian Pacific ..	207½ 208½	+2½
80½	Central Argentine ..	77 79	..
83½	Central Uruguay ..	81½ 83½	..
16½	Cordoba Central ..	16½ 18½	..
27	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	24 26	..
32½	Costa Rica	32 33	..
81	Entre Rios	81½ 83½	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	26½ 28½	−½
56½	Leopoldina	53½ 55½	..
8½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½ 8½	..
5⅛	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	5 5¼	..
195	San Paul

AMERICAN RAILROAD STOCKS AND SHARES

Atlantic Leased, 73½
Atl. 4's, 87
New York Central, 178
Pacific, 134
Union Pacific, 228½ 9½

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS—GOLD

Nat. Railways of Mexico, 4%, Assentd., 4½ 7:

FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Antofagasta and Bolivia, 83†† 4½ 3½
Do. 5% Deb., 89
Argentine Gt. West., 80¾ 1½ ½
Do. 5% Prefd., 89½
Do. 6% Pref., 100¾
Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 5% Deb., 80½
Do. 4½% Cons. Deb., 80 1
B.A. Cent., 6½% Notes, 96
B.A. Gt. Southn., 90¾ ½ ½ 3 ¼ ¼ 2½ 3¼ 2½ 3½ 3¼ 3½ 3½
Do. 5% Pref., 103¾ 4 3
Do. 6% Deb., 76½
E. Ayres Mid., Pref. (6%), 72‡
Do. 4% Deb., 73½ 3½
B.A. West., 74½ 4 ½ 3¾ 4½
Do. 4½% Pref., 77¾ ½
Do. 5% Deb., 74
Do. 5% Bearer Notes (See Correction below)
Do. 5% Deb. (Correction from *Official List.*—In the List of the 2nd inst. the business done at 90½ 74 should have been marked to the 5% Bearer Notes)
Cent. Argentine, 78¾ 8 8 7¼ 4 ¼ ½
Do. 5% Deb., 84
Do. 4% Deb., 73¼ 4½ ½ 3¼ ¼ ¼
Do. 5% Deb., 92 ½
Cent. Uruguay R. Extn., 11¾ ⅞
Do. 6% Pref., 74
Cent. Uruguay of Monte Video, 84½
Do. 5% Deb., 82
Cillin Nthn., 85 ½
Godoia Cent., 16½ 17¾ ¼ 16½
Do. 5% Pref., 26
Do. 4% Deb., 64¼ 3
Do. 5% Deb., 57½ 9 73¼
Cuba, Prefd. (6%), 65‡‡
Entre Rios, 6% Pref., 99½ 3 ½ 3
Do. 4% Deb., 72
Gt. West. of Brazil, 61/3 70/-
Do. 4% Deb., 70
La Guaira and Caracas, 83½†† 3††
Leopoldina Ry., 54½†† ½
Do., 5½% Deb., 80½
Do., 5½% Deb., 186 2
Mexican, 2% Pref., 7½
Mid. of S. Rds., 100½ 2½ 3½
Midld. Uruguay Exten., 5% Deb., 61
Midld. Uruguay, Deb. 8½., 29¼
Nitrate Rlwy., 107/6‡
Do. (Bearer), 5 ½ ½
Ottican, 5% Deb., 69
Do., 6% Deb., 58
Paraguay Cent., "D" Ins. Deb. (6½%), 39½
P.L. and M., 6% Bds. 1941††† 4 ¼ ¼
Russian Sth. Eastn., 4½% Bds., 23/-
San Paulo, 180½
Do., 5% Pref., 85½
Southrn. San Paulo, 5% Deb., 69‡
Taltal, 7½
Trans-Andean, 5% Bds., 19 ¼ 19 ½
Trinidad, 4½% Bds., 30/-
Ud. of the Havana and Regla, 5% Pref., 25½†† 1¼†† 4
Do., 5% Deb., 44½ 3 5 42 5
Do., 4% Deb., 36½
Venezuela Cent., 6% 2nd Debs., 5

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

B.A. Gt. Southn., 4% Deb. (further issue), 77½ ½ ½
Cent. Argentine, New 5% Deb., 91¼ 2 ¼ ¼
Southn. San Paulo, "A," 1/10½‡

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Arriscraft, of Egypt, 4% Prefd., 6½
Anglo-French Corp., 14/11¼ -/11¼
Anglo-S. Amer., 6½ ¼ ¼
Bk. of Australasia, 11 11½ ½ 10¾½ 13½ 11 ½ 10¾½ ¾ ¼ 11½ 11
Bk. of Ir. and Sth. Amer., 9 ½ ½ ⅝
Bk. of N.S. Wales, 57/- ⅜ ⅜ 7/-
Barclays (D., C. and O.), 26/10½ -/10½†† -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 31/3 -/3 30/9‡ -/9
Barclay's (S.A.), 71½ ½ ½ ½ 72½ 2½
Do., "B," 57/11½‡ 6/9 7/- 6/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/7½ 7/- -/3 -/4½†† 7/- 7/-A 6/4½
Canadian of Canada, 53½ ½ ¼ ¾
Chartered of India, 17¾
Comm. of Australia, 18/6 19/11½ -/11½
Do., Pref. (4%), 51½ 2½
English, Scott., and Austrln., 87½
Hambros, partly pd., 9½
Hongkong and Shanghai Corp., 113 12 ½ 10‡ 10 12½ 12 12 12 ½
Imp. of Persia, 16½
Land of Egypt, 14½†††
Lloyds, "A," 85/7½‡† -/6 -/9 -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/9
Do., "B," 31/9 -/7½ -/9 2/3 1/9 -/6‡ 2/- 2/-
Martins, partly pd., 7½ 15½
Do., fully pd., 20½ 1½
Mercantile of India, A, 20½
Mashad, £12 (£2½ pd.), 9½ ½ ½ ¼
Do., £10 (fully pd.), 7½ -/6 -/6 5/- 5/- -/6 5/- 5/- 5/-
Mort. of Bogota, 7% Bds., 93 3
Nat. Mort. of Greece, 7% Bds., 100½ ½
Nat. Provincial, 52½ 3½ 1½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Do., 5% pd., £12/6/0†† 13½ £12/15/0 13½ ¾ ¼ ¼ ¼

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Canary Islands (Tenerife).

NOON.—China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland and French Cameroons).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, Jamaica.

6 P.M.—To West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), Faroe Islands.

8 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia (North), Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA (exc. North), CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
Houlder (Marqueses)	May 10	7.30 a.m.
M.M.S.P.† (Desseado)	May 10	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Gelria)	May 10	6 p.m.
Ind. pkt.† (Garona)	May 14	8 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	May 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 17	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 20	5.30 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	May 21	5.30 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	May 21	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Comorin and Barrabool)	May 29	7.30 a.m.
P. & O. (Morea and Mongolia)	May 15	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, & etc.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail§	May 22	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA (N.), PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Leviathan)	May 15	6 p.m.
BRAZIL : (Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Desseado)	May 12	8 p.m.
(exc. Ceara, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	May 10	6 p.m.
(exc. Ceara, &c.) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	May 14	8 p.m.
(Ceara, Maranhao) : Booth (Hubert)	May 15	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	May 15	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	May 19	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 20	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 21	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) Fr. (Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	May 21	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Homeric) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	May 14	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Laurentic)	May 16	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	May 16	6 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	May 17	2 a.m.
(Mac. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	May 17	2 a.m.
(Mac. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Laurentic)	May 15	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Tenerife) : Via Madrid and Cadiz (all parts) : K. & F. (Orotava)	May 16	5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	May 10	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	May 12	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	May 14	8 p.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle (Dunluce Castle)	May 15	6 p.m.
(Tenerife) : K.D. (Daru)	May 16	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Chieftain)	May 17	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Chieftain)	May 17	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : R. Star (Almeda Star)	May 17	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (& Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Leviathan)	May 12	8 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Comorin and Barrabool)	May 15	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Morea and Mongolia)	May 15	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	May 22	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Holt* (Pyrrhus)	Daily	Noon
(Hong Kong, & China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Comorin)	May 13	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Emp. of Asia)	May 15	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Leviathan)	May 17	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Bayano)	May 12	8 p.m.
COSTA RICA : R. & F. (Arriano)	May 16	7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (J. van Oldenbarnevelt)	May 17	7.30 a.m.
Du. pkt. (J. van Oldenbarnevelt)	May 14	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin)	May 15	1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (KENYA, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Comorin)	May 15	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Leviathan)	May 15	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (P. Lotl)	May 12	8 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	May 10	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	May 13	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Virgo)	May 14	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Virgo)	May 14	6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Comorin)	May 15	9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail§	May 15	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Desseado) and Lautaro	May 17	6 a.m.
FAROE IS. : Direct (Sirdpurr)	May 17	6 p.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Duchess of Richmond and Aorangi)	May 12	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Aorangi)	May 16	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br. Fr., and Du.) : Harrison (Demerarian)	May 17	2 a.m.
R. & F. (Arirgnan)	May 14	2 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Comorin)	May 17	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, BAS. PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail§	May 15	6 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : Fr. pkt. (P. Lotl)	May 17	6 a.m.
P. & O. (Comorin)	May 10	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : U.-Castle (Jamaica Settler)	May 15	6 p.m.
K. & F. (Massanares)	May 12	Noon
K. & F. (Bayano)	May 14	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	May 16	7.30 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	May 17	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Emp. of Asia)	Daily	Noon
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	May 17	2 a.m.
E.D. (Daru)	May 16	11.30a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via L. Marques (Windsor Castle)	May 17	2 a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via N.Y. (Homeric)	May 16	11.30a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	May 16	2 a.m.
(Mac. Post) Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	May 16	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Vancouver (Duchess of Richmond and Aorangi)	May 16	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Aorangi)	May 16	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	May 17	2 a.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	May 19	8 p.m.
RANGOON : Via Brindisi (Duchess of Richmond and Sierra)	May 16	11.30 a.m.
Via Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra)	May 16	2 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail§	May 17	2 a.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Territories, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	May 16	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Pyrrhus)	May 13	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Comorin)	May 15	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : U.S.L.* (Leviathan)	May 15	6 p.m.
Ind. pkt. (Hercules)	May 12	8 p.m.
Ital. pkt.* (Parte)	May 14	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	May 14	2 a.m.
Cunard (Aquitania)	May 17	Noon
VENEZUELA : Harrison (Statesman)	May 17	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	May 14	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	May 10	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	May 21	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr.pkt.(Amerique)	May 10	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Anfa)	May 12	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Foria)	May 15	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	May 15	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons, Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea, Gambia : F.D. (Abinsi)	May 14	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Leviathan)	May 12	8 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Statesman)	May 14	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Arirgnan)	May 17	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.

= Iraq .. .. 3d. per half oz.
= Persia and India (Karachi) .. .. 3½d. =
= India (Delhi) .. .. 5d. =
= Any letter intended for the latter should be addressed.

†† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office, TO-DAY, 11 A.M.—British Honduras (viâ Jamaica), Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador.

TO-MORROW, 6 P.M.—To Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Dutch West Indies, Jamaica, Venezuela, West Indies (Windward Islands, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Tobago). 11 A.M.—To French Cameroons, Gambia, Gold Coast and British Cameroons, Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone.

TUESDAY, NOON.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (viâ U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (viâ U.S.A.), Honduras Republic (viâ U.S.A.), Mexico (viâ U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Canada, by ss. Duchess of Richmond. EGYPT, Sudan, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Siam, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, China and Australia, by ss. Narkunda. JAPAN, China, Bermuda, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Minnekahda. Canada, by ss. Laurentic. Canada, by ss. Montclare. Canada, by ss. Empress of Scotland. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Balmoral Castle. Jamaica by ss. Artigiani. Dutch East Indies, by ss. P. C. Hooft. China and Japan, viâ Siberia.

MONDAY.—Canada, by ss. Calgarie. U.S.A., Newfoundland, China, Japan, Fiji and New Zealand, by ss. Minnekahda. Canada, by ss. Laurentic. Canada, by ss. Montclare. Canada, by ss. Empress of Scotland. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Balmoral Castle. Jamaica by ss. Artigiani. Dutch East Indies, by ss. P. C. Hooft. China and Japan, viâ Siberia.

TUESDAY.—Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Canary Islands (Tenerife).

WEDNESDAY.—Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland and French Cameroons).

THURSDAY.—China (all parts)*, Japan*.

FRIDAY.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland and French Cameroons).

SATURDAY.—China (all parts)*, Japan*, Jamaica.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

BELGENLAND (R. Star), from New York ; Plymouth, midnight.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; Liverpool, 8 a.m.

HOMERIC (W. Star), from New York ; Southampton, 1.45 p.m.

HURUNUI (N.Z.S.), from Australia ; Hull, 4 a.m.

MANZANARES (C. and F.), from Jamaica ; Garston, 10 a.m.

MONTCLARE (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; Southampton, 1 p.m.

REMUERA (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand ; Southampton, 11 a.m.

SULARIA (Donaldson), from Pacific Coast ; London.

TO-MORROW

AMERICAN TRADER (Amerikanische), from New York ; London, 9 a.m.

ARRIGIANI (E. and F.), from Jamaica ; Avonmouth, 6 p.m.

ASCANIA (Cunard), from Montreal ; Plymouth 10 p.m.

ATHENIA (Anchor-Don.), from Montreal ; Liverpool.

CALEDONIA (Anchor), from New York ; Glasgow, p.m.

CALGARIC (W. Star), from Montreal ; Southampton, noon.

CORSICAN (Anchor), from Bombay ; Liverpool.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Hull.

CITY OF WINCHESTER (Ellerman), from Australia ; London.

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (C.P.R.), from Quebec ; Southampton, 8 a.m.

LASCARIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth, 3 a.m.

LAURENTIC (W. Star), from Montreal ; Liverpool, 1.30 p.m.

PAPUA (P. & O.), from Calcutta ; Tilbury Dock, 8.30 p.m.

ROTTERDAM (Holl.-Am.), from New York ; Plymouth, a.m.

MONDAY

APAPA (E.D.), from West Africa ; Plymouth, noon.

BALMORAL CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; Southampton, 6 a.m.

BALTRO (Ben Star), from New York ; Liverpool, p.m.

KATORI MARU (N.Y.K.), from Yokohama ; London, 9 a.m.

KENMERDINE (Henderson), from Rangoon ; London.

LACONIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool.

MUNKEBARDA (A.T.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 9 a.m. Due London, Tuesday, 2 p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE.

MORETON BAY .. For Brisbane, left Pt. Said 9th.

AFRICAN LINE

BERENT .. For Cape Cst., left Takoradi 7th.
EGONI .. For L'pool, left Las Palmas 8th.
HENRY STANLEY .. For Saltpond, left Takoradi 9th.
MATTAWIN .. For K. Ldn., left Algoa B. 8th.
NEW BRUNSWICK .. For N.Y., arr. Lagos 7th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

RANTHIA .. For Genoa, left Swansea 8th.
ROTHESIA .. For Savona, left Genoa 6th.

BEN LINE

BENARTY .. For Far East, left Ldn. 7th.
BENCLEUCH .. Fm. U.K., arr. Milke 8th.

BIBBY

STAFFORDSHIRE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'seilles 9th.

BLUE FUNNEL

EURYPTULUS .. For Ldn., left Padang 6th.
KEMMUN .. For L'pool, left Havre 7th.
MENELAUS .. For L'pool, left Havre 7th.
PERSEUS .. Fm. Japan, arr. Ldn. 8th.
SARPEDON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Singapore 6th.
TITAS .. Fm. N. China, arr. Suez 8th.
.. Fm. Java, arr. Suez 8th.

BLUE STAR

ADELA STAR .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Ldn. 8th.
AVILA STAR .. For R. Plate, left Boulogne 8th.
GOTHIC STAR .. For Ldn., left Las Palmas 9th.

BOOTH

BENEDICT .. For L'pool., left Para 7th.
DOMINGO .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Manaos 7th.
FRANCIS .. For Itacoatiara, left Manaos 6th.
POLYCARP .. Fm. Para, arr. N.Y. 7th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ACCRA .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Lagos 7th.
APAPA .. For L'pool., left Tenerife 8th.
AYLMER .. For L'pool., left Pt. Harcourt 8th.
.. For U.K., left 8. Leone 8th.

BULLARD, KING

UMLAZI .. Fm. E. Ldn., arr. Algoa B. 8th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMP. OF CANADA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Hong-kong 8th.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. For L'pool., left Cherbourg 8th.
MELITA .. Fm. 8thmth., due Quebec 10th.
MONTCALM .. Fm. Clyde, due Quebec 11th.
.. Fm. Hamburg, due Montreal 16th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN BUCHANAN .. For Ldn., left Mangalore 7th.
CLAN MACALISTER .. For Newport, left Greenock 9th.
CLAN MACARTHUR .. For N.Y., arr. Mossel B. 8th.
CLAN MACBRAYNE .. For Ldn., arr. E. Ldn. 8th.
CLAN MACBRIDE .. For Bombay, left Suez 8th.
CLAN MACFARLANE .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Glasgow 8th.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY .. For N.Y., left Mauritius 8th.
CLAN MACGREGOR .. For Newport, left E. Ldn. 8th.
CLAN MACKENZIE .. For Beira, left E. Ldn. 8th.
CLAN MACNAB .. Fm. Africa, arr. Glasgow 8th.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON .. For Antwerp, left Glasgow 9th.
CLAN MACPHEE .. For Dunkirk, left Melbourne 9th.
CLAN MACRAE .. For L'pool., left Sudan 8th.
CLAN ONSLOW .. For Beira, left Durban 8th.
HESPERIA .. For E. Ldn., left Cape Town 9th.
.. For Newport, left Ldn. 8th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

CARAIBE .. For Bordeaux, left Pte. a Pitre 6th.
NEVADA .. Fm. Havre, arr. Providence 4th.
ST. JOSEPH .. Fm. Havre, left Iquique 7th.
WINNIPEG .. For Vancouver, left Colon 5th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

CARMANIA .. For N.Y., left Gravesend 9th.
FRANCONIA .. For Los Angeles, left Hilo 7th.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

LETITIA .. For Montreal, 900 miles from Isbithraloh 6th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

POST AUCKLAND .. For Ldn., left Wellington 8th.
PORT VICTOR .. Fm. Wanganui, arr. Panama 8th.

DONALDSON

CONCORDIA .. For Quebec, left Montreal 7th.
GRACIA .. For Pacific Cst., left Glasgow 7th.
MODAVIA .. For Glasgow, left Lisbon 6th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

ARGUAL .. For Garston, left Tenerife 7th.
CAMITO .. For A'mouth, left S. Marta 6th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF HALIFAX .. For L'pool, left Table B. 8th.
CITY OF HONGKONG .. For Karachi, arr. Suez 8th.
CITY OF KHARTOUM .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Boston 8th.
MATOPPO .. Fm. Colombo, arr. Ldn. 9th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF ADELAIDE .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Calcutta 2nd.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 9th.
CITY OF KARACHI .. For Ldn., left Tenerife 7th.
CITY OF KHIOS .. Fm. Saigon, arr. Ldn. 9th.
CITY OF LONDON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Ft. Said 8th.
CITY OF POONA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Karachi 9th.
CITY OF SALISBURY .. Fm. Boston, arr. Baltimore 8th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

ARIOSTO .. For Bombay, left Hull 8th.
BASSANO .. Fm. Mormugao, arr. Cochin 4th.

FURNESS LINE

CANOPUSIA .. For Cook, left Fremantle 8th.
EL ARGENTINO .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Ldn. 8th.
PACIFIC EXPORTER .. For Los Angeles, left Frisco 8th.
PACIFIC PIONEER .. Fm. Tacoma, arr. Seattle 8th.
PACIFIC TRADER .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Ldn. 8th.
PACIFIC SHIPPER .. For Ldn., left Colon 8th.
QUEENSMORE .. Fm. Indus, arr. Galatz 7th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

ADOLF VON BARVER .. For Hamburg, left Antofagasta 8th.
CARL LEGIEN .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Calcutta 8th.
EMDEN .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Tampa 8th.
FREIBURG .. Left Belawan 8th.
GALICIA .. For Livingstone, left Colon 3rd.
GEN. BELGRANO .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Santos 8th.
GEN. OSORIO .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Santos 8th.
GERA .. For Hamburg, left B. Aires 7th.
HAGEN .. For Batavia 6th.
HANNOVER .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. P'tri'nd,Me.,8th.
HINDENBURG .. Arr. Macassar 6th.
MAGDALENA .. For Dalrea, left Hong-kong 8th.
MARKGRAF .. For Hamburg, left Plymouth 9th.
NECKAR .. For Hamburg, left Pt. Said 5th.
NJASSA .. Left Macassar 5th.
ORINOCO .. For Hamburg, left Pt. Said 6th.
PHOENICIA .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Trinidad 5th.
PORTLAND .. Left Pto. Colombia 5th.
SACHSENWALD .. For Hamburg, left Port'ind, Ore.,5th.
SPREEWALD .. Fm. Santos, arr. Rio Janeiro 4th.
ST. LOUIS .. Left Pto. Barrios 4th.
UARDA .. For N.Y., left Halifax 8th.
WESTERWALD .. For Arica, left Valparaiso 8th.
.. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Colon 8th.

HAMBURG SUD-AMERIKA

CAP ARCONA .. For Hamburg, left Lisbon 9th.

HARRISON

CRAFTSMAN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Calcutta 8th.
DRAMATIST .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Barranquilla 8th.
HUNTSMAN .. Fm. Pt. Pirie, arr. Calcutta 7th.
INANDA .. Fm. Demerara, arr. Calcutta 8th.
OBSERVER .. For Demerara, left Barbados 8th.
.. For Calcutta, left Mersey 9th.

HOULDER

ELSTREE GRANGE .. For M'video, left St. Vincent 8th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

STRABO .. For Cabedello, left Macelo 8th.
TINTORETTO .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Mersey 9th.

LEYLAND

DARDANIAN .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Boston 8th.
NEWSHAM .. For N. Orleans, left Kingston 8th.
NORWORSHAM .. For Tampico, left Vera Cruz 8th.

LLOYD SABAUDO

COSTE GRANDE .. For N.Y., left Genoa 9th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

POELAU BRAS .. For Batavia, left Padang 9th.
SIMALOER .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Norfolk 8th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND HOPE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 8th.
HIGHLAND PRINCESS .. For Ldn., left Las Palmas 8th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

BENGAL MARU .. For Calcutta, left Hong-kong 8th.
HARUNA MARU .. For Ldn., left Kobe 8th.
KANAGAWA MARU .. For Algoa B., left Ft. Natal 9th.
KASHIMA MARU .. For Penang, left Shanghai 8th.
MATSUYE MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Dairen 9th.
TANDA MARU .. For Bombay, left Shanghai 8th.
TATSUTA MARU .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Frisco 8th.
TOKUSHIMA MARU .. For N.Y., left Frisco 7th.
TSUYAMA MARU .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Osaka 7th.
.. Fm. Osaka, arr. Tsingtao 9th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

COLUMBUS .. For N.Y., left Havana 6th.
DERFFLINGER .. For Singapore, left Manila 6th.
ESSEN .. For R'dam., arr. Manila 6th.
LAFFA .. For R'dam., arr. Shimonoseki 7th.
NIEDERRHEIN .. For Sydney, left Melbourne 7th.
TRIER .. Fm. Santos, arr. Cabedello 8th.
TRIPOLIS .. For Hamburg, left Pt. Said 6th.
WERRA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Baltic 8th.
WIESBADEN .. For Bremen, left Colon 8th.

ORIENT

ORONSAY .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 8th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ALVARADO .. Arr. Norfolk 8th.
ORITA .. For L'pool, left Rio Janeiro 8th.
OROPESA .. For Callao, left Cristobal 8th.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALLARAT .. For Ldn., left Colombo 8th.
BEHAR .. For Calcutta, left Colombo 9th.
KARDGAR .. For Calcutta, left Colombo 9th.
KHIVA .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'seilles 9th.
LAHORE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Hong-kong 9th.
MALWA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Hong-kong 9th.
MOOLTAN .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'seilles 8th.
NALDERA .. For Ldn., left Adelaide 8th.
NARKUNDA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'seilles 8th.
PERIM .. Fm. Sydney, arr. M'seilles 9th.
RANPURA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Madras 6th.
RAZMAK .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 9th.
.. Fm. Bombay, arr. Ldn. 9th.

BRITISH INDIA

HATIPARA .. Left Antwerp 8th.
MANORA .. For Colombo, left Tangier 8th.
MERKARA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Calcutta 9th.
NUDDEA .. Fm. Pt. Pirie, arr. Pt. Kembla 8th.

FEDERAL

CAMBRIDGE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Auckland 8th.
SURREY .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Colon 8th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

WAITEMATA .. For Sydney, left Honolulu 7th.
.. Fm. Wellington, arr. Vancouver 8th.

PRINCE

AFRICAN PRINCE .. For Leningrad, left Greenock 7th.
CINGALESE PRINCE .. For Far East, left Newport N. 7th.
INDIAN PRINCE .. For Pt. Madryn, left Bahia Blanca 7th.
MANCHURIAN PRINCE .. For Philadelphia, left N.Y. 7th.
SARDINIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 7th.
SIBERIAN PRINCE .. For Durban, left L. Marques 8th.
WESTERN PRINCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Rio de Janeiro 8th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

INDRAPOERA .. For R'dam, left Singapore 9th.
KERTOSONO .. For Java, left R'dam 8th.
TARAKAN .. Fm. Java, arr. R'dam 9th.
TJERIMAI .. Fm. R'dam, arr. M'seilles 8th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

DESNA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Mersey 8th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERBEECH .. For Manila, left Shanghai 8th.
SILVERFIR .. For Belawan, left Calcutta 7th.
SILVERMAPLE .. For Yokohama, left 'Frisco 7th.
SILVERYEW .. For Batavia, left Semarang 8th.

UNION-CASTLE

EDINBURGH CASTLE .. For 8thmth., left Pt. Natal 8th.
GARTH CASTLE .. For Beira, left Tenerife 7th.
GRANTULLY CASTLE .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 8th.
LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Beira 9th.
RIPLEY CASTLE .. For N.Y., left Pt. Natal 8th.

UNITED STATES LINES

GEO. WASHINGTON .. For N.Y., left 8thmth. 9th.

WHITE STAR

BALTIC .. Fm. N.Y., due Queenstown 12th.

YEOWARD LINE

ALONDRA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lisbon 7th.
ARDEOLA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Las Palmas 8th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

BRAZZA.—Matadi, May 8.—French m.v. Brazza left driven on to bank by violent current Devil's Cauldron; damage localised.

MICHAEL K. YANNAGHAS.—Swansea, May 9.—Greek s. Michael K. Yannaghas, Barry for Dakar, put into Swansea this morning. Understand she has developed engine trouble.

RICHFIELD.—San Francisco, May 8.—American tank s. Richfield, San Francisco for Portland (Ore.), full cargo, ashore at Drake's Bay, reported pounding heavily. Crew taken off by coastguard. Salvage assistance has gone to vessel.

WESTERNER.—Canakkale, May 9.—American s. Westerner, before reported got off after discharging part of cargo with assistance of two American steamers.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday grain chartering was very quiet, but while rates of freight in the Danube, Black Sea, Australian, and Pacific markets were about steady on the basis of recent business, the undertone in the Montreal branch was less favourable to owners, despite a reported lighter inquiry. The Rizal market remained weak, with trade limited to a moderate-size steamer from Necochea to Antwerp direct at the low figure of 11s., prompt, and with the market bare of orders for forward positions. Rates for sugar from Cuba were also lower, the basis of 12s. 6d. U.K./Cont., also 13s. Marseilles, having been accepted for May shipment, against business to U.K./Cont. at 13s. 3d. previously and 13s. 9d. at the end of last week. Grain from Norfolk to Antwerp or Rotterdam was arranged at 8c. per 100lb., while Montreal was nominal at 11½c. for the Mediterranean and 8c. for the Continent. The coast was slow, and Australian shippers were indifferent even at 50s. for June loadings.

Fixtures included the following :—Necochea.—Glofield, 6,500 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp, 11s., prompt. Cuba.—Bonnington Court, 8,200 tons, 5 per cent., Marseilles, 13s. prompt; steamer, 7,500 tons, 5 per cent., U.K./Cont., 12s. 6d., option Marseilles, 13s. prompt. Hampton Roads.—Treherbert, 6,500 tons, 10 per cent., Santos, $5.65. May-June, Norfolk and Newport News, Forthbridge, $6.00per ton, 10 per cent., Antwerp/Rotterdam or Amsterdam basis, 8c., prompt. Durban.—Siberian Prince, 6,500 tons, Philippines (two ports), 12s. 6d., coal, spot. Nyhamn and Skutskar.—Steamer, 800 standards, Cardiff, 47s. 6d., July. Kalix and Wyborg.—steamer, 2,200 standards, Alexandria, 53s. 6d., July. Umea and Wyborg.—Steamer, 2,200 standards, Alexandria, 53s. 6d., July.

Other Shipping News will be found on page 20

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

THE CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY COMPANY of MONTE VIDEO, Limited.

Notice is hereby given to Holders of Share Warrants to bearer of the above-named Company that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, City of London, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of June, 1930, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a Resolution for altering the Articles of Association of the Company will be proposed as a Special Resolution.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
H. O. TUBBY, Secretary.

Offices of the Company, River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.

UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on Monday, the 19th day of May, 1930, at 12.30 p

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

On the Western slope of the Cotswolds at Birdlip, about six miles from Cheltenham and 10 from Cirencester.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OR THE RESIDENCE AND PARK WOULD BE LET ON LEASE.

WITCOMBE PARK.

A COMPLETE SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY occupying a richly timbered valley of the Cotswolds and comprising a delightfully situated residence containing fine central hall, three reception rooms, study, good domestic offices, five bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four maids' rooms, and bath room. There are charming old walled gardens and tennis lawn; garages, stabling and outbuildings.
A picturesque old Cotswold Cottage now used as a small residence, four other cottages, a finely timbered Deer Park, Enclosures of Pasture Orcharding and Woodland.
The Green Farm with house and buildings and pasture land.
THE WHOLE CONTAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 292 ACRES.
The property is very compact, is within easy reach of the main road, is very secluded, and forms one of the most attractive small estates within easy reach of Cheltenham or Cirencester.
Total annual rental £600.
PRICE FREEHOLD AND WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE AND PARK £14,000.
THE RESIDENCE AND PARK WOULD BE LET ON A SHORT LEASE AT £275 A YEAR.
FURTHER PARTICULARS MAY BE HAD OF
BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, ESTATE AGENTS & SURVEYORS, ALBION CHAMBERS, GLOUCESTER.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 22)

MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK,
OPPOSITE THE STATION, SUTTON. Tel 2220 (2 lines).

CHEAM, high ground; 10 minutes station.—Well-built modern detached RESIDENCE on two floors only; good hall, with radiator, ground-floor cloak room, charming lounge, dining room, five bed and two bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and all labour-saving domestic offices; electric light; parkway road; full-size garage. EXCELLENT GARDEN, with 125ft. FRONTAGE. TENNIS COURT. £3,000 FREEHOLD.

SUTTON, eight minutes station, south side.—Exceptionally well-built and commodious detached RESIDENCE; lounge hall, reception rooms, magnificent billiard room, two ground-floor cloak rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, domestic offices; electric light; central heating; garage. Beautiful garden. £4,250 FREEHOLD. Extra garden if required.

BANSTEAD DOWNS.—Adjoining golf course; six minutes station. Attractive pre-War detached RESIDENCE; two good reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath, and good domestic offices, good garden, with pond and good garage. CHARMING MATURED GARDENS; frontage 120ft.; FULL-SIZE TENNIS COURT. £2,750 Freehold.
Further particulars of MORGAN, BAINES and CLARK, as above.

£675.—BARGAIN.—SYDENHAM.—Good HOUSE; five bed, two reception, bath, &c.; excellent decoration.—Owner, 45, Highfield-road, Purley.

PURLEY.—SALE, FREEHOLD, fine site, good HOUSE; modern equipment; spacious rooms; garage; large garden.—Particulars, Owner, 45, Highfield-road, Purley.

ROEHAMPTON.
A Compact detached WILLETT-BUILT RESIDENCE situated just off Wimbledon Common; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and ball; central heating; well-laid-out garden and garage. PRICE £2,850 for Lease 99 years at low ground-rent.—Recommended by
CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

WITH STUDIO AND TENNIS LAWN.
REDHILL (PARK ROAD).—A magnificent detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE (non-basement), standing in old-world grounds, in this attractive residential district; one floor only; bath room, two fine reception rooms, and studio or billiard room (19ft. by 24ft.); conservatory; cloak room, and excellent offices; delightful grounds of about half-an-acre, including tennis lawn with valuable trees; garage for two cars; walled-in garden, well stocked; c.i. station. £1,450.—92, Southwood-road, New Eltham, S.E.9.

HEALTHY HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—Over the Lakes and Bridges, a delightful detached RESIDENCE with two gardens and dense light; six bed and box or cot room, lounge hall, two reception, kitchen and usual offices; central heating. PRICE £2,800 FREEHOLD. Extra garden if required.—Apply 41, LEADALE-AVENUE, N.W.11. Phone, 7158 Speedwell. Car available, or 606 'bus Hampstead to Northway.

HENDON CENTRAL, two minutes Tube.—Owner leaving England wishes to DISPOSE this very desirable modern well-planned DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE (with or without furniture, which is of modern design and good quality); four bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, two reception rooms, and offices; in beautiful order; full-size garage and large, well-laid-out garden.—Apply 8, Rundell-crescent, Hendon, or to Sole Agents, RYDER and Co., 1, Hoop-lane, Golders Green. Speedy sale. Speedy offer.

KINGSTON HILL, near PARK.—Attractive double-fronted RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath, two reception; electric light; nice garden. Bargain, price £1,400.—Apply BURGE and BERRY, 21, St. John's-hill, Clapham Junction, S.W.11. Battersea 0639.

LONDON ARCHITECT has just commenced 5, MANOR-WAY, BECKENHAM, from selected plans; double-fronted Kel ver Park and lake; five bed rooms; garage. £3,250. FREEHOLD.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
NORTH FINCHLEY.—A modern, double-fronted, detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with garden of half acre. CARRINGTON, HAWTHORNDENE-AVENUE; six bed, three reception, billiards room, &c.; two tennis courts; garage; central heating. Sale by Auction, 17th inst., unless sold privately, by CHAMBERLAIN and WILLOWS, 23, Moorgate, E.C.2.

PURLEY DOWNS, delightful situation with fine views. Modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE £1,675 FREEHOLD. Modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE of character, 3 reception, 5 bed, bath, dressing, &c. kards, and pretty garden; detached garage; several fittings included. Recommended by ALLISON, TARVER, opposite Royal Oak, Purley.

CHANCELLORS,
RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS.

RICHMOND PARK.—In an unrivalled position on high ground, a few minutes from the Park, with lodge entrance, and standing in delightful garden; eight bed room, two bath rooms, drawing and dining rooms (20ft. by 24ft.), conservatory, cloak room, and excellent offices; delightful grounds of about half-an-acre, including tennis lawn with valuable trees; garage for two cars; walled-in garden, well stocked; c.i. station. £1,450.—92, Southwood-road, New Eltham, S.E.9.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

BOURNEMOUTH.—Exceptional FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with views over golf links and miles of unspoilt pine and heather country, high, bracing situation, five minutes by tram from five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, and offices; beautiful garden on which no expense has been spared; detached garage. Detailed particulars and photograph upon request.—Sole Agents, FOX and SONS, 15, Holdenhurst-road, Bournemouth.

LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.
BOURNEMOUTH.—A new Illustrated Property Register of Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available Properties, and particulars of many others and details of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces.
Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

SUSSEX
SUSSEX and Co., Lewes, for HOUSES and ESTATES.

SUSSEX, between Eastbourne and Tunbridge Wells.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, one mile station; two reception, seven bed, bath; electric light, main services and telephone; 2 cottages; 9½ ACRES; £3,850 FREEHOLD.—EYRE and Co., 200, High-street, Lewes.

SUSSEX.—To be LET or SOLD, detached, old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 10 miles Lewes; three reception, seven bed, bath, usual offices, and servants' hall; electric light; telephone; fascinating garden THREE ACRES. £3,000 FREEHOLD, or £120 per annum.—EYRE and Co., 200, High-street, Lewes.

EASTBOURNE (near).—OLD SUSSEX COTTAGE; wealth old oak; two reception, three bed rooms; modern conveniences; ½-Acre; £2,000 FREEHOLD.—EASTBOURNE (near).—OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE in perfect condition; three reception, six bed rooms, bath, offices; electric light; all conveniences; 15 acres; cottage, farm buildings; £4,500 FREEHOLD.—HOLLIDAY, List of other properties on application.—ROSS and DENNIS, Estate Agents, Eastbourne.

BEACH BUNGALOW, Petit Level Estate, near Hastings; £275. Sites from £50; road, water, gas; grand scenery; excellent bathing; frequent buses.

BEST OFFER over £900 purchases attractive cob-built COTTAGE, rural district, Sussex; near Bognor. Apply Miss Partridge, 16, East Southernhay, Exeter.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and TIMMS, Offices at all centres.

NORTH WALES.—Beautifully situated in high, peaceful position, with glorious views; 5 bay in distance.—Charming SMALL HOUSE; two entertaining, four bed rooms, bath room; delightful gardens in perfect order. Price £1,750.—Write photo and particulars to HUGH V. C. WEBB, Estate Agent, Dolgelley.

"UPTONS," FRAMFIELD, SUSSEX.
OLD PERIOD FARMHOUSE, containing old oak beams, rafters, and half timber work; farm buildings; old barn; cottage; modern conveniences; 4 acres; garage, and about 41½ ACRES of productive grassland, for SALE by order of Trustees by private treaty, or Auction, June 3rd, at Lewes.—Auctioneers, J. R. THORNTON and Co., 66, High-street, Lewes.

HANTS
OVERLOOKING a beautiful Village Green, richly timbered, in a very attractive neighbourhood.—A most convenient and comfortable RESIDENCE with a delightful old garden; two reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, excellent offices; co. water and gas; tennis lawn, two garages. PRICE FREEHOLD only £3,500.—Photographs and details from WM. WILLETT Ltd., 82, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

HOVE.—To be SOLD, an exceptional HOUSE in own grounds, designed and erected under architect's supervision in 1900, on corner site; two minutes from sea; all town services; inexpensive to run; fine elevation with oriel windows and tower; accommodation: large reception, six bed, bath, well-fitted offices.—Apply R. W. J. COSWAY, Estate Offices, Beke Hall, Billingshurst.

IN ONE of the LOVELIEST VILLAGES in WALES, excellent fishing district.—Delightfully sunny HOUSE; four entertaining; two reception, bath room; company's electric light; garage for two cars; tennis lawn. Moderate rent to good tenant.—Photos and particulars, HUGH V. C. WEBB, Estate Agent, Dolgelley.

ISLE OF WIGHT (South side).—A very charming HOUSE amidst delightful surroundings, commanding views over the sea, ideally situated for both summer and winter; sun lounge, two reception, seven bed, bath room; most attractive gardens; quite a nominal price will be accepted to effect a sale.—Owner's Agent, A. E. MOORE, Estate Agent, Regent-street, Shanklin, I.W. 'Phone 154.

MALVERN.—Attractive RESIDENCE for SALE with possession; five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, one study, offices, and all conveniences; garden; off main road; excellent position, views.—WILLIAM EVANS, West View, West Malvern.

LYMINGTON & SOUTH HANTS.
Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LINGHAM ESTATE is SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B. A beautiful, reasonably sited HOUSE, with all modern improvements, and 500 acres or less land.—Particulars from L. Dudding, Esq., Holbeche House, near Dudley, Worcs.

NORTH DEVON.—To be LET, Unfurnished HOUSE; three reception, eight bed rooms, two bath; electric light; shooting, fishing; good garden, stables, garage, and about 30 acres; rent £200 per annum.—Apply Miss Partridge, 16, East Southernhay, Exeter.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and TIMMS, Offices at all centres.

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Price £1,500. Rent £90.
PETERSFIELD and MIDHURST (between).—Attractive detached RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath; garage, stable; tennis; ½ Acre.—Apply REG. C. S. EVENNETT, Haslemere, also at Hindhead and Farnham.

RADLETT.—To be LET, very attractive pre-War built RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms; main drainage, co.'s water, gas and electric; large garden; beautiful position; ¼ mile station; rent £80 per annum.—Apply GRAHAM, F.S.I., Chartered Surveyor, Radlett. 'Phone, Radlett 20.

RADFORD HALL.—HISTORICAL PERIOD MANSION, attractive position, near Plymouth; fishing and golf close; possession; no agents.—Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, Rockville, Pirnstock.

MAIDSTONE AND DISTRICT.
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, HOUSES, and COUNTRY COTTAGES with a few Acres of LAND for SALE.—Particulars on application, or prospective purchasers shown properties personally.—FRANK J. MUSSON, A.A.I., Estate Agent, 37, King-street, Maidstone.

RICKMANSWORTH, close to the Hot. Station.—For SALE, a charming HOUSE, standing the pre-War RESIDENCE "EVERELEY," Nightingale-road; good position, high, gravel soil; five bed, bath, and two good reception rooms and offices; garage for two cars. Excellent order. By AUCTION on the premises, May 21st, if not sold privately. Illustrated particulars, with plan and conditions of sale, from the Auctioneers, Rickmansworth.

SMALL TUDOR HOUSE,
in a charming spot, accessible, yet far removed from main roads, is a most attractive part of Essex; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room; excellent farm buildings and two cottages; old-fashioned walled garden and altogether a picturesque property, suitable for a gentleman's occupation. There is yachting, golf, shooting, and hunting in the district. Owner's circumstances either with a FEW ACRES or with 196 ACRES at £3,000 FREEHOLD.—Inspected by F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 6773.

SOUTHAMPTON & S. HANTS.
SAWBRIDGE & SON, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.

OUTSKIRTS OLD-WORLD TOWN.
SOMERSET.—ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, with walled garden; three reception, six-seven bed, bath; garage, stable; gas and main water. Only £1,500.—LAWRENCE and SON, Crewkerne and Bridport.

SOMERSET.
IN THE VALE OF TAUNTON DEANE.
The FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY known as
COMEYTROWE MANOR,
two miles from Taunton,
comprising attractive medium-sized RESIDENCE, containing three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room; main services, and central heating; cottage, garage, stabling; electric light plant; spacious range of well-built agricultural buildings, good cottage, water mill, and land extending to about
93 ACRES.
For SALE as a whole or in Lots, with early Possession.
Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. J. C. MOORE and SON, 19, Hammet-street, Taunton, or North Curry and Taunton, or Messrs. MITCHELL-JOHNSON and Co., 160, West George-street, Glasgow.

SOMERSET, near Burnham.—SALE, compact HOUSE; 5½ three reception, five bed, dressing room, bath; electric light; co.'s water; garden ½ acre; small orchard; garage.—Write Box G.1651, The Times, E.C.4.

SUFFOLK COAST.—BUNGALOW to be LET now; 5 secluded situation, views; all conveniences and garage.—Miss Flixton, Bungay.

SURREY HILLS.—Magnificent, secluded position, enjoying wonderful views; 600ft. up on a Southern slope; 1½ mile Meridan; station 20 minutes, London; small FREEHOLD PROPERTY, standing in BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GARDENS and GROUNDS of about FIVE ACRES; light bed rooms, bath room, two spacious reception rooms, lounge hall, gun room, complete domestic offices. CENTRAL HEATING, electric light, modern sanitation. DETACHED GARAGE for three cars. Gardener's cottage, tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, woodland walks, paddock.—FREEHOLD £4,000.—DIXON and Co., Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey. Telephone 305 (3 lines).

SUSSEX COAST, four miles sea, near station.—Delightfully situated COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE; two reception, bath, four bed, &c.; charming garden, half Acre. FREEHOLD ONLY £1,150 for quick sale.—Apply DAWSON and HARDEN, 48, Marine, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

A UNIQUE COUNTRY PROPERTY.
SUSSEX.—An OLD-WORLD HOUSE, with a trout stream; delightful surroundings, just under a noted Downland beauty spot; three reception, seven bed rooms; oak beams; modern conveniences; electric light; garage and stabling. THREE ACRES; pasture, extra land if required. Rent £295 per annum on lease; fixtures and some furniture to be Sold at valuation.—Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

TANKERTON, FINEST POSITION on SEA FRONT.—FREEHOLD, Detached Modern RESIDENCE, READY to OCCUPY, with garage; auction 15th May.—JOHN G. DEAN and Co., 170, St. James's-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.12. Battersea 1080.

CORNWALL.
POLRHISA HOUSE, near CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.—To be SOLD, or Let, small MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE in excellent order, with walled garden; three bed rooms, bath; stables, garage; telephone; water 4½ Acres of land if required.—Owner, Major White, Llewellin and Wilson, Solicitors, Launceston.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES,
BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

VENTNOR one mile. Charming HILL detached RESIDENCE, 3 reception, 5 bed rooms, bath; garage; healthy situation, magnificent sea views, sheltered from North by Downs; five bed, three reception rooms, bath (hot and cold), ground-floor cloak room. Convenient domestic offices; electric light, and company's water. Only £2,500 FREEHOLD.—Write Box S.872, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST HERTS.—A real bargain at BERKHAMSTED, waiting only £1,000. Offers invited. Detached HOUSE; seven bed, three reception rooms; garage; close to golf links, 25 miles London; stamp photo.—Owner, 6, Bridge-road, Watford.

£275 ONLY FREEHOLD and VACANT.—Charming HILL THATCHED COTTAGE; four rooms, washhouse, etc.; standing own garden, ½ acre; 25 miles London; stamp photo.—39 BEKE and SON, Bishop's Stortford. (Phone 249.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
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DUNMOW, 38 miles London; three bed rooms, two sitting rooms; orchard and small garden; also disused smithy; old-fashioned brick cottage, 2 roomed; offered; send stamp photo.—39 BEER and SON, Bishop's Stortford. (Phone 249.)

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS, F.A.I.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, favourite Western district.—Excellent detached RESIDENCE on two floors; three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room and domestic offices; hall-floor cloak room; good garden and garage. FREEHOLD £3,600.—Apply GORDON GREEN and WEBBER, 3, Sea-road, Bexhill.

BOURNEMOUTH HOUSE AGENTS.
REBBECK BROS., THE SQUARE.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Creeper-clad FREEHOLD Detached RESIDENCE; nine rooms; garage; select district; level garden; near sea. £3,000; bargain.—Particular Owner, Wyhall, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—For SALE, attractive, sunny RESIDENCE, overlooking sea; three bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, good offices, maids' sitting room; good garden; small garage.—Write Box G.1573, The Times, E.C.4.

BROADSTAIRS.—FREEHOLD HOUSES from £650. Main drains, water, gas, electricity; brick and tile; gardens; easy terms.—MITCHELL, Builder, Broadstairs.

BUCKLAND HOUSE, BUCKLAND NEWTON.—In the heart of beautiful forest.—A comfortable and typical DORSET COUNTRY RESIDENCE, secluded in old-world village, about 6 miles Dorchester and Sherborne; two reception, eight bed and dressing, bath room, good offices; garage, stabling, outbuildings; about 2½ ACRES nice gardens and orchard; also 3 enclosures of pasture and arable land; 2 cottages; another Three Acres of orchards and paddocks. To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Dorchester on June 4th (if not previously sold).
Full particulars from the Auctioneers, HANKINSONS, The Square, Bournemouth.

TO BE LET, SOMERSET VILLAGE.
CHARMING detached 17th-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three bed rooms, bath room; main water; wealth old oak; garden; £45 per annum.—LAWRENCE and SON, Crewkerne and Bridport.

COUNTY OF ROSS.
FOR SALE.

CRAIG LODGE, NIGG.—A very attractive RESIDENCE, with about TWO ACRES of ground in rough grass on North side of Cromarty Firth; three public rooms, four bed rooms, dressing room, servants' bedroom, kitchen, pantry, &c., bath room (hot and cold); garage; separate cottage, four rooms; capital 15-hole golf course in close vicinity; station Nigg 6 miles, Cromarty 10 minutes by motor-boat; sea fishing, bathing, trout fishing on Loch available. Entry 6th May, 1930, or Whit Sunday, 1931.—Apply LINDSAY, HOWE and Co., W.S., 32, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.

DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE; VACANT POSSESSION, near Bourne-mouth's Lock; contains four bed rooms, two servants' rooms, three reception rooms, bath; hot and cold; electric light; tennis lawn; greenhouse; garage. Low rental if required. No agents.—Write Box G.1651, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON.—A perfectly charming OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, occupying one of the finest positions in the county; 3 reception, three bed rooms, good bed room, bath room (hot and cold); garage; one acre garden and orchard. £1,100 FREEHOLD. Possession.—CHIDDICK, BOOTH, and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Yeovil and Basingstoke.

DORSET.—Attractive FREEHOLD GEORGIAN HOUSE for SALE, 20 miles Bournemouth, Salisbury and Dorchester, eight bed, three bath rooms; electric light (new plant); constant hot water; main drainage; boathouse, garage four cars; bungalow cottage with electric light and bath; well-stocked kitchen garden, tennis lawn, paddock, in all about SEVEN ACRES; owner in occupation. Possession on completion. PRICE £4,500.—Write Box G.1649, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSET.—To LET, now available, XVIIth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE; 4½ minutes by car from seaside town and Came Down Golf Links; three reception, six-eight bed, two bath rooms; wired for gas; electric light; stable, garage.—Write Box S.877, The Times, E.C.4.

VIEWS of SEA and BEACHY HEAD.
EASTBOURNE.—2, WATSWORTH-GARDENS.—FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE situated at the best end of the town, containing ten bed rooms, dressing room, bath room and three reception rooms. To be SOLD by AUCTION on 15th May.
Apply OAKDEN and Co., Auctioneers, 24, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK & DAVIES. 'Phone 229.

EAST GRINSTEAD
and DISTRICT.
TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER. (Tele. 70.)

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
EXQUISITE SMALL TUDOR HOUSE in a pretty part of Suffolk, close to village. The structure has been carefully restored and fitted with every modern convenience. Oak beams throughout, also panelling, open fireplaces, &c. Accommodation:—Hall, two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, and usual offices. Main drains, water, gas, electricity; brick and tile; garage; good garden overlooking private woods. All in excellent condition. Price £4,500.—Write Box A.977, The Times, E.C.4.

MILL HILL, N.W.—FLOWER-LANE.
FINE FAMILY RESIDENCE; pre-War; two floors only; three receptions, six beds; garage space; excellent condition.—Write Box S.869, The Times, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Double-fronted HOUSE, well built, good condition; two large reception rooms, seven bed, bath, good domestic offices; garage; garden; well stocked; c.i. station. £1,450.—92, Southwood-road, New Eltham, S.E.9.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SEVENOAKS, KENT.
A Thoroughly MODERN RESIDENCE, up-to-date in all respects, with central heating, electric light, constant hot water; most favourable position on high ground, nine bed rooms, three bathrooms, three reception rooms, billiard or dance room, and offices; garage for three, and delightful easily-worked grounds of just over TWO ACRES.—Sole Agents, F. D. TRIETT, 5, Station Approach, Sevenoaks. Illustrated cards. (Phone 149.)
JUST IN THE MARKET.

BETWEEN READING AND OXFORD.
ARCHITECT'S medium-sized COUNTRY HOUSE, having a quiet situation on high ground, in TWO ACRES, with fine views of Chilterns. One mile from station (London under an hour). Hall with gentlemen's cloak room, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and main water supply; garage for two cars; walled kitchen garden. For SALE by AUCTION.—Apply Sole Agents, MESSRS. NICHOLAS, Reading.

IDEAL PROPERTY FOR A GOLFER.
A PERFECT LITTLE TUDOR RESIDENCE, small, old world, and full of character; three reception, small bath, &c.; modern conveniences; charming golf course in view; main services; garage for two cars; 1½ ACRE. Price £3,500 FREEHOLD.—Apply Sole Agents, GLADDING, SON, PEAKE and DYSON, 5-11, Pavilion-parade, Brighton. Owner, who recently leased the property, Only waits asking to buy.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY OFFERS for the conversion of the FREEHOLD of a TUDOR PROPERTY, in small village, within easy reach of Guildford; 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, and usual offices; lake and grounds, extending in all to about SIX ACRES. Possession can be given on completion of purchase.—Further particulars from Messrs. CLUTTON, Solicitors, 3, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (best end).—In rural old-world setting, choice modern Detached RESIDENCE, beautifully fitted; five bed, tiled bath room, two elegant reception rooms, tiled floors, fitted cloak room; garage; large garden. Only £3,000 FREEHOLD. Specially recommended.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SEVENOAKS, KENT.
A Thoroughly MODERN RESIDENCE, up-to-date in all respects, with central heating, electric light, constant hot water; most favourable position on high ground, nine bed rooms, three bathrooms, three reception rooms, billiard or dance room, and offices; garage for three, and delightful easily-worked grounds of just over TWO ACRES.—Sole Agents, F. D. TRIETT, 5, Station Approach, Sevenoaks. Illustrated cards. (Phone 149.)
JUST IN THE MARKET.

BETWEEN READING AND OXFORD.
ARCHITECT'S medium-sized COUNTRY HOUSE, having a quiet situation on high ground, in TWO ACRES, with fine views of Chilterns. One mile from station (London under an hour). Hall with gentlemen's cloak room, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and main water supply; garage for two cars; walled kitchen garden. For SALE by AUCTION.—Apply Sole Agents, MESSRS. NICHOLAS, Reading.

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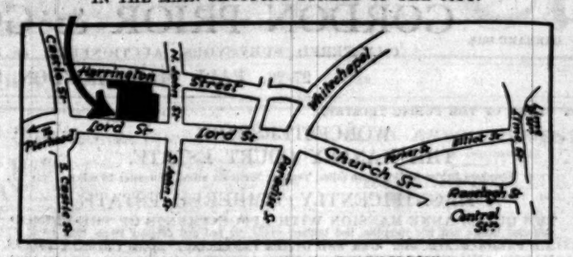
LIVERPOOL.
IN THE MAIN SHOPPING STREET OF THE CITY.



VALUABLE SHOP PREMISES
To be SOLD as a WHOLE, with a total frontage about 102 feet 6 inches, and an area of about 1,411 sq. yds., or Lotted as follows:—
27-29, LORD-STREET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT 29 FEET. AREA ABOUT 297 SQUARE YARDS.
21-25, LORD-STREET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT 36 FEET. AREA ABOUT 556 SQUARE YARDS.
15-19, LORD-STREET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT 37 FEET 6 INCHES. AREA ABOUT 558 SQUARE

THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN
EXCLUSIVE SERVICE FLATS
42 UPPER BROOK-STREET.

WITHOUT QUESTION THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR SERVICE FLAT ACCOMMODATION WHICH WHILST OFFERING ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF PERFECT SERVICE & PERFECT CUISINE NEVERTHELESS POSSESSES ALL THE DOMESTIC FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH ENGLISH HOME LIFE AND IS NOT AN HOTEL

ONLY TWO FLATS REMAIN AVAILABLE

TWO BED ROOMS
PERSONAL MAID'S BED ROOM
BATH ROOM
TWO RECEPTION ROOMS
SERVERY

CENTRAL HEATING

HOT WATER TO ALL BEDROOMS

FULL PARTICULARS OF
LANE, SAVILLE & CO.,
10, CARLOS-PLACE, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of
FACTORIES, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES
(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and
PLANT AND MACHINERY.

In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). Mr. Justice LUXMOORE.
In the Matter of JOHN CHAMBERS, LTD., Shipbuilders and Marine Engineers, of LOWESTOFT, Suffolk.

Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
are instructed to offer for SALE BY TENDER in one Lot as a going Concern, this Company's FREEHOLD
SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINE WORKS
situate on Lake Lothing, having a frontage thereto of about 1,200ft., Sidings to the L. and N.E. Railway and an AREA of about 10½ ACRES with Works Buildings thereon covering an area of about 96,000 square feet. There will be included in the purchase the whole of the Fixed and Loose PLANT and MACHINERY and the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS, the Purchaser having an OPTION of acquiring the Stock, Stores and Work-in-Progress at a Valuation. Possession will be given on completion of the Running Contracts, but IMMEDIATE POSSESSION could be given to a Purchaser willing to complete same.
As a second Lot will be offered the FREEHOLD
WOOD SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING YARD
situate in Lumbry-lane, Lowestoft, with a water frontage of 530ft., and an AREA of about SIX ACRES, with two modern HAULING-UP SLIPS together capable of accommodating four 100-ton vessels at a time.
Lot THREE will comprise a FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE at the corner of Beccles-road and Oulton-road, with frontages thereto of 400ft., and an area of about 2,400 square yards.
Tenders, which must be in the form contained in the particulars, should be marked "Tender re John Chambers, Limited," and delivered in a sealed envelope to the Receiver and Manager,
S. H. GILLETT, Esq., M.C., F.C.A.,
24, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2,
by Four o'clock on TUESDAY, MAY 20th, 1930.
Particulars with Plans and Conditions of Sale may be had, when ready, of Messrs. DIXON, WILSON, TUBBS and Co., Chartered Accountants, 24, Basinghall-street, E.C.2; or Messrs. CAMERON, KEMM and Co., Solicitors, 126, Gresham House, E.C.2; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT RIVERSIDE PROPERTY on the THAMES at CHISWICK.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, MAY 27, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the undermentioned Properties:—
THE FREEHOLD WATERSIDE FACTORY
recently occupied by Gwynne Cars, Ltd., which has a River Frontage of about 280ft. and an AREA of about ONE ACRE, with Buildings thereon, having a FLOOR SPACE of about 36,000 SQUARE FEET, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
At the same time will be offered, in three Lots, the adjoining FREEHOLD WATERSIDE FACTORIES, as under:—

Lot.	River Frontage.	Area.	Floor Space.	Rental.
One ..	81 feet	2,400 yds.	19,200 sq. feet	£400 per annum
Two ..	173 ..	2,400 ..	23,000 ..	£525 ..
Three ..	176 ..	2,250 ..	23,000 ..	£500 ..

which are let on repairing Leases having unexpired terms of 5¼ years from Lady Day last.
Particulars with Plans may be had, when ready, of Messrs. LAST, RICHES, and FITTON, Solicitors, 18, Bolton-street, W.1; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS, and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Re GWYNNE CARS, LIMITED. By Order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, at the MOTOR ENGINEERING WORKS, CHURCH WHARF, CHISWICK, on TUESDAY, MAY 27th, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the
PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK, STORES,
including Screw-cutting and other Lathes, Churchill 12in. by 60in. Plain Grinder; Heald Internal Grinders; Archdale Radial Drill; Selson 4-Spindle Drilling and Tapping Machine; Sensitive Drills, Vertical Milling Machine; Bliss Stamping Press; "Quickwork" 60-in. Gap Rotary Cutter; Frost 60in. Folder; sheet Rolls; Wheeling Machine; Guillotines, Yoder Planishing Hammers, Swaging and Folding Machines; Wing Rolling Machines, Casting Plant, Norton Crank Balancer; Dynamometer; Engineers' Stores, Electric Motors 440 volt, D.C. 5 to 50 h.p.; Office Furniture, Time Recorders; Milner Safe 56in. by 36in. by 60in., Halden Photo Copier; Typewriters, &c. STOCK-IN-TRADE, including Fabric and Sheet Metal Motor Bodies, Frames, Castings and Spares for Gwynne and Albert Cars, and other effects.
May be viewed on production of Catalogue to be had as in preceding advertisement.

Early Clearance Sale on account of completion of Contracts. At the Brimsdown Depot of the FOUNDATION COMPANY, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will sell by Auction in Lots on the Premises on THURSDAY, JUNE 12th, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
CONTRACTORS' PLANT & MACHINERY,
including Butler 3-ton Steam Loco Crane, two Butters 2-ton Electric Hoists, two Carwell 30cwt. Electric Cranes, four Friction Winches, two 24in. gauge Steam Locomotives, six 24in. gauge Electric Locomotives, three Petrol Engines, Marshall 16 h.p. Portable Oil Engine,
SENTINEL STEAM-DRIVEN AIR COMPRESSOR, 1,500 feet at 120lb.,
five Sentinel No. 3 Air Compressors, three 12in. by 12in. Ingersoll-Rand ditto, three Reavel ditto, Air Receivers, Vertical Boilers, three Concrete Mixers, 8ft. Portable Mortar Mill; No. 3 Mekiesan-Terry Steam Pile Hammer, Kelsey Stone Crusher, Aerial Ropeway, 200-½-yard 24in. gauge, Side-tip Wagons, 800-yards 24in. Gauge Track, 47 Electric Motors up to 125 h.p., and Motor (generators up to 125 k.w., Engineers' Machine Tools, three Centrifugal Pumps, three Worthington Pumps, three Portable Diaphragm Pumps, nine Hayward-Tyler Hydraulic Pumps, Dennis 3-ton Lorry, Walker 3½-ton Electric Lorry, about 600 Tons Chad Cement in Air Locks, Shields, and Tunnelling Gear, 3-ton Salter's Crane Weighing Machine, Bank, Die Square and other Punches, and
LARGE QUANTITY CONTRACTORS' TOOLS AND STORES.
May be viewed on production of Catalogue to be had when ready of Messrs. DRUCES and ATTLEE, Solicitors, 10, Billiter-square, E.C.3; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

IMPORTANT to SHIPBUILDERS and REPAIRERS.
Re IRVINE'S SHIP BUILDING AND DRY-DOCKS CO., LTD., of WEST HARTLEPOOL.
Mr. T. R. G. ROWLAND, F.S.A.A., the Voluntary Liquidator of this Company has instructed Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
to invite TENDERS for the purchase as a whole or in two lots of the undermentioned assets.
Lot One comprises:—
THE MIDDLETON SHIPYARD AND DRY DOCK
with Three Building Berths for vessels up to 475ft. in length, a Dry Dock 358ft. by 48ft. capable of accommodating vessels up to 5,000 tons, and a Fitting-out Quay 606ft. long with a 100-ton Crane, the whole containing an area of about Eleven Acres.
Lot Two:—
THE HARBOUR SHIPYARD AND DRY DOCK
with Three Building Berths for vessels up to 400ft. in length and a Dry Dock 370ft. by 52ft., capable of accommodating vessels up to 7,000 tons, the whole containing an area of about Five Acres.
The same and other Agreements or copies thereof, and the Plans attached thereto may be inspected by appointment with the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. MIDDLETON and Co., WEST HARTLEPOOL.
The Voluntary Liquidator is willing to receive and consider ANY OFFER before the Auction of the Leasehold Interests in either or both the Shipyards with the Plant and Machinery therein, but failing a satisfactory offer he will deliver by Eleven a.m. on TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1930, the Yards will be dismantled and the PLANT, MACHINERY and other CONTENTS SOLD by AUCTION IN LOTS IN DETAIL.
Further particulars may be had of T. R. G. ROWLAND, Esq., F.S.A.A., of Messrs. W. T. WALTON and SON, Incorporated Accountants, West Hartlepool; or of Messrs. MIDDLETON and CO., Solicitors, West Hartlepool; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FREEHOLD GARAGE & MOTOR SERVICE STATION
To be SOLD by Private Treaty as a "Going Concern." The situation is in a Main Road, five miles from Westminster Bridge, with Newly-Erected Buildings, Petrol Pumps, Storage Tanks and Modern Equipment. Capital required about £20,000.
Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,
11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 9081.

GORDON PRIOR & GOODWIN
GERRARD 2018. CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, & ESTATE AGENTS, 27-28, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1. GORDON S. PRIOR, F.A.I., P.A.S.I. F. ROGERS GOODWIN, M.A.(Oxon.) F.A.S.I.

BY ORDER OF THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.
WORCESTERSHIRE.
THE HANLEY COURT ESTATE.
Newnham Bridge Station three miles, Tenbury Wells six miles, Worcester 16 miles.
A MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED ESTATE
THE QUEEN ANNE MANSION WITH APPOINTMENTS OF THE PERIOD
Galleried lounge hall, five reception and billiard rooms, 22 bed and dressing rooms, bath rooms.
INLAID PERIOD STAIRCASE. OAK AND OTHER PANELLING. ADAM CHIMNEY PIECES.
12 FARMS AND SMALL HOLDINGS, TWO LODGES. GARAGES. STABLING.
20 SMALL RESIDENCES AND COTTAGES, THE SMITHY, THE FOX INN.
VALUABLE WOODLANDS,
205 ACRES OF FINE QUALITY MATURED TIMBER.
About a mile of fishing in the River Teme.
THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO SOME
1,552 ACRES. RENT ROLL £1,742 PER ANNUM.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY AS A WHOLE. DETAILS UPON APPLICATION TO
THE SOLE AGENTS, GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN, 27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

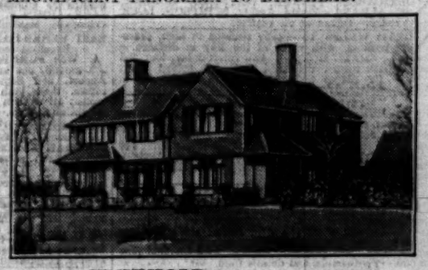
FAVOURITE PART OF HAMPSTEAD.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE finely-appointed modern DETACHED RESIDENCE. PERFECT ORDER.
ALL ON TWO FLOORS.
Charming hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, fitted basins (hot and cold), servants' hall.
GARAGE (TWO CARS).
CHARMINGLY LAID-OUT COUNTRIFIED GARDEN OF HALF AN ACRE.
11,000 GUINEAS FREEHOLD.
Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents,
GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN, 27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

DORSET.
IN THE BLACKMORE VALE AND CATTISTOCK COUNTRY.—SIX MILES FROM SHERBORNE.
AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.
THE FINE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
STANDS IN THE CENTRE OF AN UNDULATING PARK,
The rooms are well proportioned, spacious, bright and airy. Can be run with a relatively small staff.
THOUSANDS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN EXPENDED UPON MODERNIZATION.
THE ACCOMMODATION, MAINLY ON TWO FLOORS, includes lounge hall, five reception rooms, 15 bed rooms, five bath rooms, box rooms, up-to-date offices. Lavatory basins in principal bed rooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. CONSTANT HOT WATER. LODGE. SEVEN COTTAGES. FOUR RICH DAIRY HOLDINGS.
Well-timbered grounds, tennis courts, walled kitchen garden.
SUBSTANTIAL RENT ROLL. VALUABLE WOODLANDS.
700 ACRES.
For SALE. Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents,
GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN, 27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

EPSOM DISTRICT.
Most attractive Rural Situation.
A PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD HOUSE,
approached by long drive with lodge.
Lounge hall, four reception, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, servants' hall.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
GARAGE. STABLING. FOUR COTTAGES.
LARGE BARN and FARMERY.
Beautifully timbered old grounds and pasture,
4 or 14 ACRES.
£350 PER ANNUM ON LEASE.
OR WOULD SELL, FREEHOLD.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents,
GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN, 27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

OUTSKIRTS OF GODALMING, SURREY.
RETIRED SITUATION. HIGH UP ON SOUTHERN SLOPE.
COMMANDING A MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA TO HINDHEAD.
ARTISTIC MODERN RESIDENCE.
Long drive. Lounge hall, two reception, five bed and one dressing room, bath room. Main Electric Light. Gas and Water. Central Heating.
COTTAGE. GARAGES.
Delightful Grounds.
Tennis Lawn. Paddock.
8 ACRES.



£6,000 FREEHOLD.
Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents,
GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN, 27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

WOLDINGHAM, SURREY.
Station 12 minutes. London 40 minutes.
High up, with fine views over Marden Park.
A well-built MODERN RESIDENCE, having lounge hall, two reception, nine bed and dressing, bath; main water, gas and electricity; central heating; two garages.
Inexpensive wooded grounds, with good tennis court
5 ACRES. £4,750 FREEHOLD.
Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents,
GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN,
27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

Within a mile of the
SUSSEX COAST.
CLOSE TO FAIRLIGHT.
Six miles from Hastings.
PICTURESQUE QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE.
Three cottages, Farm Buildings. Pasture and Woodland
115 ACRES.
RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.
4,500FT. FRONTAGE TO PUBLIC ROADS.
£5,500 FREEHOLD.
Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents,
GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN,
27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

IDEAL FOR LONDON BUSINESS MAN.
HAMPTON WICK,
Five minutes from River and Station.
25 minutes Waterloo.
MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
EXCELLENT ORDER. EASILY RUN.
Three reception, full-size billiard room, eight bed and dressing, bath. Main Services.
Garage for three; heated glasshouses.
NEARLY ONE ACRE OF MAGNIFICENT GARDEN.
£4,000 (or near offer).
Inspected and recommended by the Agents,
GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN,
27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE.
Within two miles of a fine old town and easy reach of Reading.
AN HISTORIC SEAT IN DEER PARK,
standing high and approached by long drive.
THE ORIGINAL TUDOR MANOR HOUSE,
contains hall, three reception and billiard room, 15 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Garages. Stabling. Farmery. Lodge.
THREE COTTAGES. DOWER HOUSE.
Beautiful old grounds, park and woodland.
220 ACRES.
For Sale. Inspected and recommended by the Agents,
GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN,
27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

FOR
PROPERTIES
in
DEVONSHIRE
and
CORNWALL
SEE The Times
SATURDAY, MAY 17

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 23)

By direction of A. E. Ansell, Esq.
THE MOOR HALL ESTATE,
SUTTON COLDFIELD, WARWICKSHIRE,
eight miles from Birmingham, six miles from Tamworth, and seven miles from Lichfield.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY VALUABLE PROPERTY, comprising
the FINELY SITUATED MODERN RESIDENCE,
"MOOR HALL."
Standing in extensive grounds of much natural beauty. The accommodation includes spacious hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, library, 11 principal bed and dressing rooms, four well-fitted bath rooms.
There is fine oak panelling to hall, dining room, and library, with oak floors and main staircase.
CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
COMPANY'S WATER. P.O. TELEPHONE.
Extensive GARAGE and STABLE BUILDINGS, with THREE excellent LODGES and the HOME FARM, for many years in the occupation of the late Edward Ansell, Esq., J.P.
Also
THREE FARMS, COTTAGE HOLDINGS, and COTTAGES, the whole having an area of about
290 ACRES.
Apart from its attraction as a Residential Estate, with Residence equipped with all modern conveniences, the Property has considerable value as a BUILDING ESTATE, WITH EXCELLENT FRONTAGES of nearly 2½ miles to the Tamworth Road, Little Sutton Road, and Wexford Road, all in the Royal Borough of Sutton Coldfield.
WILLIAM FOWLER BEWLAY & CO.,
in conjunction with
EDWARDS, SON & BIGWOOD,
will SELL the above by AUCTION, at the Grand Hotel, Colmore-row, Birmingham, on Thursday, May 29th, 1930, at 4 p.m. precisely.
Illustrated particulars with plans may be had of Messrs. Ansell and Sherwin, Solicitors, 5 and 7, Temple-row West, Birmingham; and the Auctioneers, William Fowler, Bewlay and Co., 59, Temple-row, Birmingham, and 44, High-street, Sutton Coldfield; or Edwards, Son and Bigwood, F.A.I., 158, Edmund-street, Birmingham.

"WYCOLLAR."
PRESTON NEW-ROAD, BLACKBURN.
By instructions of J. Eddleston, Esq., J.P., Wycollar, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 22nd, and 23rd, 1930, commencing each day at 11 o'clock and 2 o'clock.
SALISBURY & HAMER, F.A.I.,
have received instructions to catalogue and offer for SALE by AUCTION, as above, the VALUABLE ANTIQUE and REPRODUCTION and MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS; semi-grand pianoforte, by Bechstein, grandfather clocks, silver, electro and Sheffield plate, antique and modern cut glass, Oriental and English decorative china, including specimens of Dewsbury, Derby, Copeland, Worcester, Nankin, Ming, Imari and Famille Rose, bronzes and small Carrara marble figures.
Oil paintings, water-colour drawings, mezzotints, proof engravings and sporting prints by or attributed to E. M. Wimperis, Eugene J. Verboeckhoven, B. W. Leader, Tom Mostyn, Jno. Evans, C. W. Horlor, Louis Haghe, Bernard Evans, Thorn Waite, C. E. Wilson, J. F. Herring, C. C. Henderson, and others. First-class full-sized billiard table by oak frame by Orme and Sons, Ltd., also combined cabinet and accessories, bed and table linen, library of books, superior Oriental and English carpets and skin rugs, together with full complement of household requisites.
On view Tuesday, May 20th, 1930, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
For further particulars and descriptive catalogue (price 1s. each) apply to the Auctioneers, 50, Aldsworth-street, Blackburn (T.N. 5051), and 7, Pall Mall, Manchester (T.N. 566 City).

At a Low Reserve,
ON THURSDAY NEXT.
PUTNEY.
(Close to Heath.)
MODERN CORNER RESIDENCE,
No. 88, HAZLEWELL-ROAD,
containing
Seven bed and dressing rooms and two reception rooms.
Charming garden.
Excellent site for garage (gates fixed).
LANGLY SMITH & CO.
will offer for SALE by AUCTION (unless sold privately), at their sale room, 795, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, on Thursday, 15th May, 1930, at 6 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Foss, Hilbrich, Pinkitt and Co., Mourgate Station-chambers, E.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. LANGLY SMITH and Co., 793-5, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, S.W.15. Tel. 1192.

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY,
106, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

ALL THESE PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN INSPECTED.
NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH IT
ON THE SOUTH COAST.
With miles of view of the Channel. Dungeness in the distance and only a short distance from
COODEN BEACH.

The house is perfect in every way, the accommodation having been arranged to afford every facility for easy working.
ACCOMMODATION: Four reception rooms, loggia, 14 bed rooms, four bath rooms, central heating, Company's electric light and water.
Excellent garages, stabling, and four cottages.
The gardens are really lovely, and include tennis lawn, rose garden and rock garden laid out by Wallace and Co. Woodland and open Heathland.
30 ACRES.
A PROPERTY THAT IS SELDOM OBTAINABLE.
Full details from the Sole Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON, and LUCEY,
103, Mount-street, London, W. (Tel., Gros. 1671.)

HAMPSHIRE.
Between Basingstoke (seven miles) and Alresford (six miles), in the centre of the best sporting part of this favourite county.
The FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, including a beautiful GEORGIAN HOUSE and gardens, known as
SOUTH HALL, PRESTON CANDOVER.

Situate one end of the village, which has a frequent bus service to Basingstoke and Alresford, near the Church, but not surrounded by cottage property. The house is of mellowed brick with tiled roof, and contains:
Lounge hall, four reception, 11 bed and dressing, and two bath rooms, convenient domestic offices.
Lovely gardens shaded by fine trees.
Electric light, central heating, excellent water supply.
Garages, stabling, and outbuildings.
XVIIth-CENTURY HALF-TIMBERED COTTAGE, modern thatched Cottage; both in good repair.
The whole property extends to about
39 ACRES,
and is to be offered for SALE by AUCTION in one Lot (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty) at Winchester House, London, E.C., on Tuesday, June 10th, at 2.30 precisely by Messrs. GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY.
Full particulars from the Solicitors:—Messrs. Hills, Chandler and Burrows, Wote-street, Basingstoke, and the Auctioneers, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1.

GODWIN, BASLEY & CO.
28, CADOGAN-PLACE, BELGRAVE-SQ., S.W.1.
Telephone: Sloane 0142 (2 lines).

PRICE £2,950. FREEHOLD.
OVERLOOKING WINDSOR GREAT PARK.
UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS THIS YEAR.
ONLY FORTY MINUTES, BY MOTOR OF THE WEST END.

THIS VERY CHARMING COUNTRY HOME, standing on a picked site with lovely gardens.
THE WELL PLANNED ACCOMMODATION consists of 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, servants' hall, &c.
A MOST EASILY RUN HOUSE.
Electric light. Company's gas and water.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. Productive kitchen garden. TENNIS LAWN, in all
ABOUT 1 ACRE
(More land available if required.)
Owner's Sole Agents, GODWIN, BASLEY and Co., 28, Cadogan-place, as above.

RURAL HERTS.
OFFERED AT A PRICE MUCH BELOW COST.
Only 25 minutes by express to St. Pancras.
A PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE BIJOU RESIDENCE for immediate sale. Favourite district. Soundly built, pre-War. Large lights and airy rooms. All in first-rate order. Contains on two floors only, delightful LOUNGE HALL, two reception rooms, loggia, four bed rooms, bath, &c. All modern improvements installed. BEAUTIFULLY SECLUDED GARDENS WITH LAWN and kitchen garden.
FREEHOLD £1,500.
Agents, GODWIN, BASLEY and Co., as above.

SPECIALLY REQUIRED
BY
HARRODS, LTD.,
FREEHOLD OR LONG LEASEHOLD FLATS
FOR INVESTMENT.
To suit funds of from
£3,000 TO £20,000.
Will Owners or Solicitors, desirous of realizing, please communicate with the Estate Offices,
62-64, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.1?

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY
AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENTS will appear on the Back Page of
"THE TIMES"
NEXT THURSDAY.
SALES held in the ESTATE ROOM at HANOVER SQUARE or in the Country of
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.
FARMS and SMALL HOLDINGS.
TOWN PROPERTIES and INVESTMENTS.
CONTENTS of TOWN and COUNTRY MANSIONS.
SALES of ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE, Old China, Pictures, and other Works of Art, Jewellery, Antique Silver, Books, &c.
AUCTION GALLERIES and ESTATE SALE ROOMS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Offices, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1; 99, Princes-street, Edinburgh; 41, Bank-street, Ashford, Kent; and Bridge-road, Welwyn Garden City. Also represented in New York and in the Colonies.

GODDARD & SMITH,
HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
TELEPHONE: GERRARD 2727 (6 lines).

FORTHCOMING SALES BY AUCTION
IN THE ESTATE AUCTION HALL, AT THEIR HEAD OFFICES,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
(unless previously sold privately).

On THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
21 & 22, GROSVENOR-STREET
AND BROOKS-MEWS, MAYFAIR.
These highly important and valuable Premises,
FORMERLY EARLE'S HOTEL,
occupying a prominent site, having a FRONTAGE OF 40 FEET and DEPTH of 145 FEET, in a situation which is steadily improving owing to its DEVELOPMENT AS A SHOPPING CENTRE.
The accommodation, which is extensive and well arranged, comprises:—
40 BED ROOMS. 14 BATH ROOMS.
11 RECEPTION ROOMS,
and very considerable domestic quarters, with space for large garages in rear. The premises are held by DIRECT WESTMINSTER LEASE for a term of 58 years, at a ground-rent of £292 per annum.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale of the Auctioneers,
GODDARD & SMITH,
as above; or
DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, LTD.,
129, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.
Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Harris, Chetham and Cohen, 6, Stratford-place, W.1.

On THURSDAY, May 29th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
ALDERS-MEAD,
HEACHAM, HUNSTANTON.
An ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, delightful bracing position, half-mile from Coast.
Lounge hall, three reception, bath, and six bed rooms, &c.
All on two floors. South aspect. Good garage with room over. Well-stocked garden of an acre. Tennis lawn. Numerous fruit trees.
With vacant possession. In one or two lots.
Particulars and conditions of Sale of the Auctioneers,
GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. H. W. Clarkson, Wright and Co., 3, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

On THURSDAY, May 29th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
At a phenomenally low reserve to ensure a sale.
TEMPLE HALL,
COLDINGHAM, BERWICKSHIRE.
A CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 380 ACRES,
including a handsome modern RESIDENCE, in excellent order, panelled hall, four public rooms, billiard room, three bath, and 16 bed and dressing rooms; pretty drive approach; lodge entrance; stabling, garage, and chauffeur's quarters. Temple Hall Farm House and Steading, all lighted by electricity. Abbey Park House and garden. Abbey Park Farm House and Steading, and five cottages. The land is in a high state of cultivation, roughly divided into 225 acres grass, 85 pasture, and 58 acres woodlands. As a whole or in five lots.
Particulars and conditions of Sale of the Auctioneers.
GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. McGrigor, Donald, and Co., 172, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
A CHOICE PROPERTY
RARELY MET WITH.
On an unspoilt stretch of the lovely South Devon Coast, with magnificent sea and moorland views, adjoining EXCELLENT GOLF COURSE, and CONVENIENT for LOVELY YACHTING HARBOUR.
For SALE, FREEHOLD, a particularly attractive creeper-clad
GRANITE-BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE,
facing South, and with long winding drive and picturesque Lodge Entrance.
Entrance and lounge halls, three well-proportioned entertaining, and 11 bed rooms, bath room, and good offices.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE. CENTRAL HEATING. EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.
Garage and chauffeur's quarters. Grounds of great natural beauty, and thoughtfully planned. Delightful sheltered tennis lawn, rock and flower gardens, croquet lawn, kitchen garden and paddock.
ABOUT 8½ ACRES.
28½ Acres of extremely valuable land adjoining can be purchased. Personally inspected.
Full illustrated particulars of the Agents,
GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.

Goddard and Smith will be pleased to quote terms for offering properties by auction on application to their Head Offices, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

94, HIGH STREET, **ARTHUR L. RUSH** TUNBRIDGE WELLS. (Tel. 72.)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
"ROOKLEY,"
CAMDEN PARK.
An attractive Modern Residence in a residential part.
Nine bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and study; ground-floor domestic offices; electric light; passenger lift; garage and stabling; matured grounds nearly TWO ACRES, rose garden, putting green, fruit and vegetable gardens, &c.
At a greatly reduced price for a quick sale.

SPELDHURST, KENT.
WITHIN THREE MILES OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
AN ATTRACTIVELY DESIGNED MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, commanding extensive views. Four bed rooms, bath room, dining room, drawing room, usual domestic offices; electric light and power; Co.'s water, independent hot water service; garage; gardens of about an acre with rose garden, small orchard, &c.
TO LOVERS OF BEAUTIFUL AND GENUINE OLD
TUDOR HOUSES
THE FOLLOWING WILL BE OF INTEREST:—
SUSSEX, within three miles of Tunbridge Wells.—A REALLY DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE, quite unspoilt, of brick and weather tiles and containing a fine drawing room, dining room, study, morning room, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices; matured garden; garage; electric light.
MAYFIELD, on the out-skirts of this charming old Sussex village.—A XVIth CENTURY RESIDENCE with seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, and usual offices; electric light; charming grounds, in all about 6¼ ACRES; two garages. REDUCED PRICE FREEHOLD £3,750.
WADHURST, about six miles from Tunbridge Wells.—A picturesque SMALL OLD-WORLD HOUSE containing a wealth of oak beams, set in a lovely garden; dining room-hall with fine inglenook fireplace, drawing room, three bed rooms, bath room, usual domestic offices; garage; charming garden with rockeries, pergola, fruit trees and paddock. Will be submitted for SALE by AUCTION if not previously sold by Private Treaty.
KENT, in the favourite TENTERDEN DISTRICT.—An OLD TUDOR COTTAGE with original timbering; four bed rooms, dressing room, two reception rooms, study, bath, &c.; Co.'s water; garden and orchard and paddock, in all FOUR ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,000.
KENT, about three miles from Staplehurst and one mile main line station.—An OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, enlarged and modernised without detriment to its charm; seven bed and dressing rooms, two reception rooms, music or billiard room, two bath rooms, usual offices; electric light, central heating, &c.; garage and outbuildings; charmingly laid out grounds, tennis court, orchards, &c., in all 20 ACRES. For SALE at a moderate price.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS APPLY MESSRS. ARTHUR L. RUSH, AS ABOVE.

FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS OF
FACTORIES, PLANT AND MACHINERY,
HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1. TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 2406/7.

BOWYER-LOWE WIRELESS WORKS,
LETCHWORTH, HERTS. Messrs.
FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM
having disposed of the Factory will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the premises, on TUESDAY, MAY 27th, at 12 o'clock, precisely, the Contents of the Works comprising:
MACHINE TOOLS,
including three engraving machines by "Taylor Hobson," six universal and hand-winding machines, four auto screw machines by "Sunnyware," six capstan lathes, nine S.S. and S.C. Tool Room lathes, 14 vertical and bench sensitive drilling machines, two hydraulic presses and set of pumps, power and hand presses, 10 milling, shaping and grinding machines, 4in. Cleveland, painting and spraying plants, &c., &c.
NEW WOODWORKING MACHINERY
including 22in. by 8in. planing and thicknessing machine, 5in. vertical motor driven spindle moulder, dimension saw, belt sander, fret saw, dust extracting plant, veneer presses QUANTITY of DIES and PRESS TOOLS and HIGH CLASS OFFICE FURNITURE.
May be viewed on production of Catalogue to be obtained of Messrs. FULLER HALL and FOULSHAM, Auctioneers and Valuers, 125, High Holborn, W.C.1.

RE CELEBRITONE LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).
By order of the Joint Liquidators, Charles Latham, Esq., F.L.A.A., and Eric F. Wilkins, Esq., A.C.A.
Messrs.
FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM
are instructed to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely, the newly-erected
FREEHOLD
GROUND-FLOOR FACTORY
containing a
FLOOR SPACE of 17,000 SQUARE FEET
situate in
PARK ROYAL-ROAD,
WILLESDEN, N.W.
Close to North Acton Station on the Central London (Electric) Railway. The building is a modern brick and steel structure, with concrete floor and exceptionally well lighted.
May be viewed by orders to be obtained of the Auctioneers, and particulars with plan and conditions of sale had of Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER and BAKER, Solicitors, Essex House, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2; and of the Joint Liquidators, CHAS. LATHAM, Esq., F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant, 78, New Oxford-street, W.C.1; and